RECEIVED
MAY 20 1950
THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
LIBRARY

Toilet Goods Association Convention—Page 67

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 157 No. 21 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | May 22, 1950

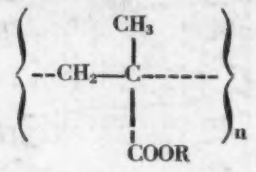
PENTAPHEN
(p-tert-Amylphenol)

For additional information, write to Dept. O:
SHARPLES CHEMICALS INC.
PHILADELPHIA 9
CHICAGO 4
NEW YORK 1

ACETIC ACID
Glacial - 84% - 80% - 70% - 56% - 28%
Tank Wagons Barrels Drums Carboys
DOMESTIC • EXPORT
WM. S. GRAY & CO.
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Cable Address: GRAYLIME Phone MUrray Hill 2-3100

IODIDES
Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium
J. T. Baker Chemical Co. Phillipsburg, N. J.
NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · LOS ANGELES · BOSTON · CHICAGO

USE DU PONT
HYPALON
TRADE-MARK
Synthetic Resins



These GRANULAR METHACRYLIC ESTER POLYMERS have outstanding possibilities for use in the manufacture of Adhesives, Paper Coatings and Specialty Finishes.

- "HYPALON" P1 R is Methyl
- "HYPALON" P2 R is Ethyl
- "HYPALON" P4 R is Normal Butyl
- "HYPALON" P5 R is Isobutyl
- "HYPALON" P6 R is 50-50 Butyl-Isobutyl

For information write
POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
DU PONT
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Wilmington 98, Delaware
HIGH PRESSURE CHEMICALS
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Available again —
STANNOCHLOR
(Anhydrous Stannous Chloride)
Possesses important advantages over 1in Crystals in stability, concentration and purity . . . . . .
A Metal & Thermit Product
PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION · NEW YORK
420 Lexington Avenue
CABLE: PRIORCHEM NEW YORK
PHONE: LExington 2-9811

BORAX AND BORIC ACID
Technical and U.S.P. Grades
GRANULAR • POWDERED
CRYSTAL • IMPALPABLE
Special Quality Grade
GRANULAR • POWDERED
Anhydrous Borax
Anhydrous Rasorite
Rasorite Special Concentrates
Fertilizer Borates
Ammonium Biborate
Ammonium Pentaborate
Sodium Metaborate
Potassium Pentaborate
Borax Glass
Anhydrous Boric Acid
Herbicides BORASCU • CONCENTRATED BORASCU • POLYBOR • POLYBOR CHLORATE
PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
Division of Borax Consolidated, Limited
LOS ANGELES NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS "20 MULE TEAM" PACKAGE PRODUCTS

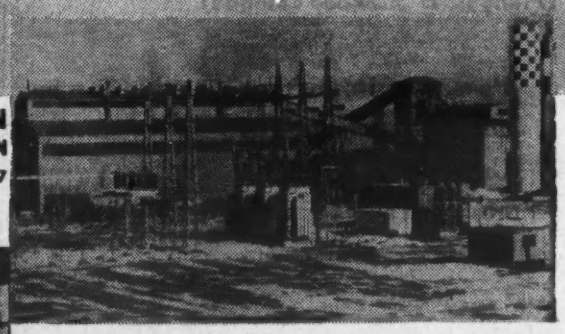
Progress Report on Westvaco CHEMICALS PHOSPHATES

With our second furnace at Pocatello, Idaho now well past the "shake-down stage", this new elemental Phosphorus plant is exceeding anticipated output both as to quality and quantity.

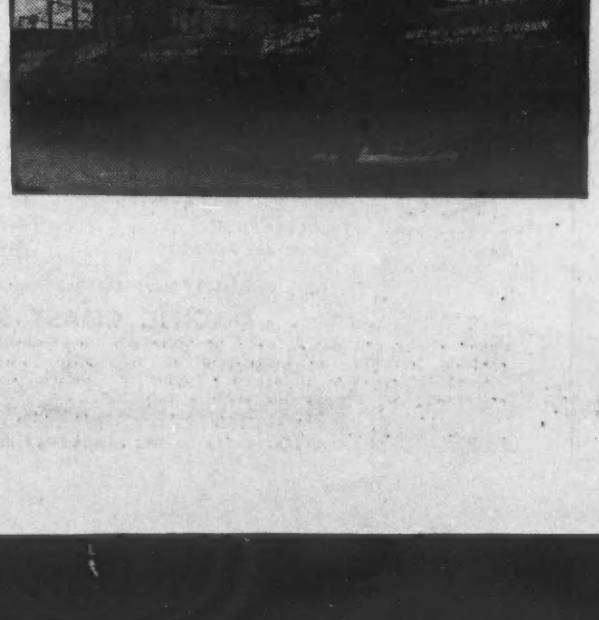
Additions to and improvements in our plant at Carteret, New Jersey have been completed, as have also our new phosphate facilities at Newark, California.

While substantially all of our immediate production has been contracted, we will welcome an opportunity to discuss your requirements, if you can be most economically served on phosphates from Carteret, N. J., or Newark, Calif.; on Caustic Soda or Caustic Potash from South Charleston, W. Va.; on Natural Soda Ash from Westvaco, Wyoming.

CAUSTIC POTASH—Liquid 45-50%, Flake and Solid 88-92% • CAUSTIC SODA—Liquid 50% Standard and Rayon Grades; Liquid 70-73% Standard Grade, Flake and Solid • NATURAL SODA ASH • ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE • DISODIUM PHOSPHATE • MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE • SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE • TETRAPOTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE • TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE • TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE CRYSTALS • MONOPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE • DIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE • TRIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE • PHOSPHORIC ACID 75%



WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES • 405 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17
CHICAGO, ILL. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • CINCINNATI, OHIO
ST. LOUIS, MO. • LOS ANGELES, CALIF. • NEWARK, CALIF.



Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 21 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — May 22, 1950

MAY 20 50

FTC Undergoes Major Reshuffling on June 1

A major overhauling of the administrative machinery of the Federal Trade Commission was announced by the commission last week, to take effect June 1. Two new bureaus were created into which several divisions were telescoped to give more streamlining to procedure and greater efficiency in the handling of cases.

The commission announced that it is hoped that the reorganization will accomplish these purposes:—Eliminate delay in the handling of cases; promote the development of its cooperative work with industry; relate its investigations of complaints with the trial work, and associate its economic investigations with the preparation and trial of cases.

In appointing the supervisory officials of the various bureaus and divisions, the commission virtually served notice on them to "produce or else."

The two new bureaus are the bureau of restraint of trade to which will be assigned all antimonopoly work, and the bureau of deceptive practices. Joseph E. Sheedy was named director of the bureau of restraint of trade, and Everette MacIntyre was appointed associate director. The bureau of deceptive practices is directed by Richard P. Whiteley.

Miller Gets Legal Work

Another important change was the advancement of Henry Miller to the position of associate general counsel in charge of all legal questions relative to the cooperative work of the commission. Mr. Miller has been chief of the bureau of trade practice conferences. This work will now be handled by the bureau of industry cooperation by James A. Horton, as director, and by P. B. Morehouse as associate director.

The commission announced that supervision of the various bureaus will be as follows:—

The chairman will have supervision over the bureau of administration and over the trial examiners; Commissioner Ayres will have supervision over the general counsel's office; Commissioner Carson will have supervision over the bureau of restraint of trade and the bureau of industrial economics; Commissioner Mead will have supervision over the bureau of industry cooperation and the bureau of deceptive practices.

Oil Lands Offered for Lease

More than 1,500 acres of oil lands in the states of Montana, California and New Mexico will be leased on by the Department of the Interior, it was announced May 16. Bids must be submitted to Director Marion Clawson of the department's bureau of land management on or before 2 p.m. (E.S.T.) June 14.

Narcotics Pact Receives Approval of Sen. Comm.

The senate foreign relations committee last week voted its approval of a supplemental treaty that would place international traffic in synthetic drugs that might be habit-forming under the provisions of the 1931 international agreement controlling traffic in narcotic drugs. The agreement now goes to the senate floor for ratification. A two-thirds majority vote is necessary to ratify.

Industrial Wastes Committee Establishes 4 Task Groups

The National Technical Task Committee on Industrial Wastes, which concluded a two-day organization conference May 9 and 10 in Washington, established four major task groups to carry out the functions of the committee at large in meeting the problems of stream pollution. They are:—

Task group I—Food industries, which will consist of subcommittees representing the following industries:—canning, dairy, corn, fermentation, distillers, beet sugar and meat.

Task group II—Mineral products, consisting of the iron and steel, nonferrous metals, coal mining, other mining, petroleum, byproducts coke and gas industry subcommittees.

Task group III—Chemical processing, consisting of chemical, textile, pulp, paper and paperboard, tanning, rubber, and electroplating industry subcommittees.

Task group IV—General industries, consisting of the automotive and electrical equipment manufacturing industries, and the National Association of Manufacturers subcommittees.

Lyman Cox, chairman of the national committee, stated that other interested industries are expected to join the work of the national committee. He reported that the paint and varnish, railroad, lumber, and power production industries, as well as the cane sugar, fish and poultry, and food-freezing industries, will be invited to join in the near future.

The national committee appointed Earl Devendorf, director of the bureau of environmental sanitation, New York State Department of Health, to act as its liaison with the various State governments. Vernon G. MacKenzie, officer in charge of the Public Health Service's environmental health center, Cincinnati, was made the committee's liaison with the Cincinnati laboratory.

The committee voted to hold its next meeting in Cincinnati, in October, to acquaint itself with the activities of the environmental health center.

MCA Brief Attacks Tariff Cuts; More Chemical Materials on List

Trade agreement negotiations to begin next September at Torquay, England, among signatory nations to the general agreement on tariffs and trade, for the further reduction of world tariff barriers, have been broadened to include six additional countries and hundreds more items in the United States tariff which were not included in the announcement of April 14.

The seventeen governments, included in the original announcement, have now been expanded to twenty-three by the addition of Denmark, the Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Italy, and Sweden. With the exception of India and Indonesia, these countries were parties to the Annecy tariff reductions, which are just now becoming effective.

The new list of products which will be subject of negotiation at Torquay contains only a comparative few items in the field of chemicals and allied industries. This is because practically all of the products in these fields, with the exception of coaltar dyes in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the 1930 Tariff Act, were included in the original announcement. The supplemental list showing the paragraph numbers includes the following:—

39—Extracts, dyeing and tanning:—chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock.

41—Glue, not specially provided for, for animal origin, and valued at less than 40 cents per pound.

208(e)—Mica plates and built-up mica, and all manufactures of mica, or of which mica is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, and to whatever use

Continued on page 60

Fertilizer Chemicals Off OIT Positive List

The Office of International Trade last week announced the removal of a number of fertilizer materials from the export control positive list and the addition of two industrial chemicals to the list. The actions were effective May 19.

The additions to the positive list were zirconium iodide and rare earth compounds n.e.s. Validated licenses must be obtained before these products can be exported from the United States to any destination except Canada. The fertilizer materials removed from the list were those with the following schedule B numbers:—837990, sodium nitrate; 838500, ammonium sulphate, urea; 839000, anhydrous ammonia; 850700, sodium nitrate, n.e.s.; 850900, nitrogenous chemical materials, n.e.s., except those containing ammonium nitrate; 851,000, nitrogenous organic waste materials; 854100, ammonium phosphate; 854700, other nitrogenous phosphatic types; 855100, prepared fertilizer mixtures manufactured principally for use in the productions of general agricultural crops not including premium type plant foods, such as "Vigoro," "Sipps Plant Food." "Nitrophoska," and other prepared fertilizer mixtures used primarily for truck crops, gardens, and lawns.

Lead Products Import Duty Probe Proposed

An application has been filed by the emergency lead committee of New York for an investigation, under the escape clause procedure, of imports of lead products into the United States, it was announced last week by the Tariff Commission. Another application along the same lines was filed later by the New Mexico Miners and Prospectors Association.

The investigation would be for the purpose of uncovering evidence disclosing the necessity of increasing duties on lead products from abroad. The products specifically named in the application are those listed as items 391 and 392 of Schedule II of the trade agreement with Mexico, namely:—

Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, and lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, and scrap lead. The escape clause of the reciprocal trade agreements program permits the imposition of increased duties when imports are found to be causing or threatening serious inj / to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles.

The legality of the proceedings leading up to the prospective negotiations at Torquay, England, next September on a further reduction in existing tariffs on a host of chemicals and allied industry items, was sharply questioned last week by the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Chemical Alliance in a statement filed with the committee for reciprocity information.

On the eve of the hearings, scheduled to start Wednesday on the thousands of items listed for possible tariff cuts, the statement for the chemical industry contained three basic objections to the procedure being followed and cautioned the negotiators against lowering our tariff bars to a point where a foreign competitive attack can strike at the very existence of the industry.

It was stressed that, despite its progress since 1916, the chemical industry is not yet free from dependence on tariff or some similar protective device, and preservation and continued development of the industry in peacetime so that it will be strong in wartime is therefore a national necessity.

The three main faults found with present procedure were:—

"1. Improper commodity grouping. There is neither statutory authorization nor practical justification for including for consideration, general groups or 'baskets' of commodities in the forthcoming negotiations. The reciprocal trade agreements act was authorized as a procedure which transfers tariff rate making from the congress to the executive agencies only in reference to individual commodities.

"2. Negotiations should be with principal foreign supplier. It is an established principle in negotiations of trade agreements that concessions are to be made only to the principal suppliers of the commodity whose rates of duty are reduced. The identification of the foreign nation with which the United States negotiates any tariff concessions is a matter of vital interest to the public. We urge that this be done in connection with the current proceeding.

"3. Extra-legal proceedings. Until the

—*Continued on page 60*

Mines Bureau Reports '49 Explosives Research

Development of a safety code for the use of liquid-oxygen explosives, based on exhaustive laboratory tests, was one of the many research projects successfully completed last year, the Bureau of Mines revealed in its annual report issued last week.

Other advances included a better understanding of the fundamental nature of flame and the mechanics of ignition, increased study on the prevention of explosion of anesthetics in hospital operating rooms, research into the explosibility and flammable limits of hydrazine and other jet-propulsion fuels, and the recording of chemical and physical tests of permissible explosives.

The report is divided into seven sections:—Explosives research, chemical and physical tests of explosives, flame and combustion research, flammability of gases and vapors, experimental coal mine and dust explosions, work for other agencies, and demonstrations of mine fires and explosions. A free copy of report of investigations 4667, "Report of Research and Technologic Work on Explosives, Explosions, and Flames, Fiscal Year 1949," may be obtained by writing the bureau's publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Explosives Transport Regulations Amended

A series of amendments to regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles were published in the *Federal Register* May 17 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The amendments relate chiefly to the packaging of such materials and the testing of new packages for strength and durability. The changes become effective July 29, 1950.

Price Trend Resumes Decline

For the second time in the current quarter a checking of the downward trend of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs lasted but one week. There was another drop in the general average last week, although there were net gains in as many divisions as had declines.

The lifting was exerted mainly by nonferrous metal salts, prime pigments, and corn products. Contributory declines were chiefly in egg products, fats and oils, organic chemicals, and botanical drugs. The overall price index number was reduced 0.1 point, making the almost continuous decline 4.3 points since the first of this year and 1.2 points in the current quarter.

An advance in copper was followed by one in the sulphate. Zinc oxides were given another boost. Brown prime pigments were advanced, and increases were made in two carboyed mineral acids. Menthol was the lone aromatic chemical on the upside. There were reductions in anisic aldehyde and benzyl alcohol, also in three alkyl phthalates, chlordane, Laurent's acid, monoethylanilin, and digitoxin. Chlorobenzenes were advanced by one producer.

There were one edible oil and one drying oil on the upside; five and two, respectively, on the other. Cocoabutter and carnauba wax were again advanced. Wheat starch went up along with the movement in corn products. There was a split movement in other sizing materials, also in vegetable tanstuffs. Aromatic botanicals and oils were mostly on the downside.

Buying interest was largely reflective of price movements, the greater activity being where prices were going up. Calls in general were in good seasonal volume, with substantial increases relative to agricultural chemicals other than fertilizers. The big-selling, new organic insecticides were very tight, with demand getting farther ahead every day. The upward move in alkalies and that in the other direction in ammonium sulphate did not spread any during the week, but are still expected to. Strengthening of price views on coaltar chemicals was manifested with reference to at least a half-dozen articles.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 19, 1950	May 12, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
120.5	120.6	124.8	130.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5

FDA Gives Opinion on Status Of Antibiotics Under Drug Law

The Food and Drug Administration has advised inquirers that when antibiotics are used as food supplements in animal and poultry feeds they are subject only to the food sections of the food, drug and cosmetics act and not to the drug requirements or the certification requirements of the law.

The use of antibiotics for food purposes, rather than as therapeutic agents is now undergoing experiments on a wide scale in industry, with very favorable reports. Most of the work and the greatest promise of success has been with aureomycin, but tests also are being made with streptomycin and terramycin.

It is understood by FDA officials that only minute quantities of aureomycin have been found needed to be mixed with feed in order to increase the birth rate of swine and poultry rapidly. The amount used is much smaller than that for which legitimate therapeutic claims could be made. However, the tests are still going on to determine the amount that might be fed to produce the best results.

The question that has been raised in connection with antibiotics is much the same as that which concerned the treatment of vitamins under the law. Officials stated that while there has been no formal ruling issued, the agency will use the same principle in determining whether a product falls under the drug sections or the food sections of the law, as is followed for vitamins.

Intended Use Basis

This question, it was pointed out, is decided on the basis of the intended use made of the product and the claims made for it. If it is used in the same fashion as vitamins in promoting growth, it was stated, the agency is disposed to regard it as a food and not as a drug. Under such conditions the product does not have to meet the certification requirements of the law.

However, if therapeutic claims are made for it, even though it is offered primarily as a food supplement, it then becomes subject to all of the labeling requirements of the drug sections of the law, and the requirement that it can be certified by the FDA before it can be offered on the market.

N. Y. AIC to Honor Dr. Kuhn at Meeting

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will hold its annual honors meeting and dinner May 24 at the Commodore hotel. Feature of the evening will be the presentation of the chapter's honor scroll to Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn, manager of the technical and research division of the Texas Company, New York.

Speakers of the evening, in addition to Dr. Kuhn, will be K. G. MacKenzie, assistant to the vice-president, the Texas Company; Lawrence H. Flett, president of the American Institute of Chemists, and Dr. Martin Meyer, chairman of the New York chapter of the chemists institute.

Awards will also be made to outstanding members of the senior classes of metropolitan colleges. The students, judged on the basis of scholastic ability and qualities of leadership, have been selected from the various colleges by the chairmen of the chemistry departments of these colleges.

Business matters will involve the annual election of new officers. There will be a reception for Dr. Kuhn at 6:15 p.m., with dinner scheduled for 7 p.m. The meeting proper is due to start at 8:15 p.m.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period May 12 to 18 were the following:—

To Austria—$30,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To France—$2,775,000 for copper products, $135,000 for nonmetallic minerals, and $300,000 for alcohol from the United States; $3,317,000 for copper from Latin America, and $497,000 for copper from Canada.

To Germany—$1,748,000 for soybean oil, $3,591,000 for lard, and $30,000 for chemicals from the United States; $1,050,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To Greece — $500,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States, and $75,000 for medicinal and chemicals preparations from Canada.

To Iceland—$15,000 for tallow from the United States.

To Netherlands—$1,425,000 for flaxseed from the United States.

Brooklyne Chemical Works Liquidation Recommended

Liquidation of the Brooklyne Chemical Works, Baltimore, Md., will be recommended to the United States district court for Baltimore by Frederick Arden, co-trustee appointed by the court several weeks ago to get the concern back into operation.

Mr. Arden said that he had been unable to raise the capital necessary to put the company back into production and because of this and certain matters which are now under investigation by the district attorney he will propose that the plant be put into the hands of receivers and be sold in settlement of its debts.

Brooklyne was a producer of copper sulphate, nickel sulphate and carbonate, and when it ceased operations, was planning to produce other nickel salts.

Carbide & Carbon Boosts Diisopropylamine Output

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has increased its production of diisopropylamine and is currently offering the material for immediate shipment in tankcar and compartment carlots. The product, which is used for the production of inhibitors, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and rubber chemicals, is said to meet a minimum specification of 98.0 percent by weight.

Woburn General Manager

Karl H. Reimold, formerly vice-president in charge of purchases for Woburn Chemical Corporation (N. J.), Harrison, has been named vice-president and general manager of the firm. He joined the Woburn organization in 1927 and in his new position succeeds A. G. H. Reimold, who continues as president of the concern. Alan R. McFarland, at the same time, has resigned as assistant general manager.

Xylenesulfonic Acid Price Cut

Prices on the refined grade of xylenesulfonic acid have been reduced by 30 to 50 percent, by depending upon quantity, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. The new low price has been put into effect to encourage more extensive evaluation of this acid in its numerous uses as a catalyst and chemical intermediate.

CMRA Sets Program For Meeting on June 8

Chemical Market Research Association, which will hold its annual meeting on June 8 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, has outlined the program of events.

Registration will be conducted at 9:30 a.m. on the mezzanine floor. The business meeting and election of officers will begin at 10 a.m. in the grand ballroom. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p.m. in the mezzanine foyer. At the afternoon session, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in the grand ballroom, a panel discussion, entitled, "Management Evaluates Ten Years of Chemical Market Research," will be conducted.

K. H. Klipstein, manager of the technical department of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., will act as moderator of the panel. Other panel members are:—Richard L. Davies, president of Pennsalt International Corporation, Philadelphia; James G. Park, vice-president of Enjay Company, New York; R. B. Wittenberg, assistant to the president, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., and Melvin E. Clark, manager of alkali and chlorine sales, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

The dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. in the grand ballroom. Guest speaker will be Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editorial director of *Chemical Engineering* and *Food Industries*, vice-president and director, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. His topic will be "Market Research and Market Researchers."

Calco Producing Chrome Yellow at W. Va. Plant

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has begun production of medium chrome yellow pigment at its recently constructed plant at Willow Island, W. Va. The pigment was formerly manufactured at the company's Newark, N. J., plant.

The chrome yellow operation constitutes the third unit of the Willow Island inorganic pigment group. The unit for production of iron blue was started in February, 1948, and a second unit for manufacture of chrome green was added in October, 1949. In addition to dyes and pigments for textiles, leather, paper, paints, enamels, printing inks and plastics, Willow Island produces folic acid, melamine resins and textile brighteners.

Dow Powdered 'Methocel' In Commercial Production

Dow Chemical Company has begun large-scale production of powdered "Methocel" at a new Midland, Mich., plant. The company states that this output represents the first quantities of the material produced in a powdered form on a commercial basis in this country or abroad.

"Methocel" (Dow methylcellulose) is a water soluble gum which has applications as a thickener, binder, suspending agent, emulsion stabilizer or as a sizing and coating agent. The company adds that the new plant should permit Dow to meet the increased demand which has made powdered "Methocel" short in supply for the past year.

Upjohn Elects Vice-Presidents

The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has elected three new vice-presidents. They are Leslie D. Harrup, general counsel of the company and general counsel of the American Drug Manufacturers Association; H. E. Turbeville, head of personnel, and Dr. R. S. Schrieber, director of research.

Staley Elects 2 to Board

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has elected A. Q. Peterson, president of Wesson Oil Company and Snowdrift Company, New Orleans, La., and Howard D. Wright, chairman of the board of Republic Coal and Coke Company, Chicago, to the firm's board of directors.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Amyl crotonyl acetate.
Ditolyl methane.
Lauryl biguanidine chlorhydrate.
2-Methyl-4 amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3 - (1-piperidyl) -phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Contents of This Issue

Air Pollution Control Reviewed 5
ALCA Meets May 31 7
ALCOA to Inactivate Amer. Magnesium 5
American Cyanamid Correction 41
Amer. Cyanamid Sets Up Fellowship 61
Amphetamine Patent Issued 67
Arkell & Smiths Names Harvey 45
Arrow Lacquer Corp. Moves 45
ASCS Elects Woods 65

Boek Named HIF Research Chief 37
Busker Joins Better Finishes 89

Caldwell Opens Offices 55
Cal. Standard Denies Charges 5
Carbohydrates Seen Caries Cause 81
CCNY Trains Engineers in Sales 41
Celanese Assigns Snell 61
Central Paint Offers Color Card 69
Chase Names Sutherlin 45
Chem. Manufacturers Talk Air Pollution 5
Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings: Feb. 43
Chicago Research Group Formed 65
Cleveland Paint Club Cuting Thurs 89
Cleveland Production Club Host 88
Comm'l Solvents Names Lee Head 7
Columbia Chemical Names Hardwick 43
Colombia Restores Import Quotas 43
Columbia Univ. Honors Pfeiffer 5
Continental Can Pitts. Unit Operating 65
Cosmetic Chemists Meets 7
Cottonseed Products Assn. Elects Love 7
Cowan & Co. Opens N. Y. Office 55
Crystal Dehydration Described 43

Daugherty Research Director for Calgon 45
Devoe & Raynolds Names Fitch 87
Diamond Alkali Coke Service Set 41
Dow Corning Offers New Silicone Emulsion 89

Explosives Research Report: 1949 3
Explosives Transport Rules Amended 3
Extraction Solvents Described 47

Fairmount Names Midwest Agent 59
Fertilizer Chemicals Off Positive List 3
Fertilizer Tag Sales: April 44
FPVPC Council Reviews Half-Year 5
Fritzsche Award Winner Honored 83
FTC Major Reshuffling Set for June 1 3

GPO Offers Minor Metals Preprint 43

Henderson Heads ASA Chemical Group 5
Hercules Assigns Marsh 59
Hercules Issues Flotation Booklet 43
Hercules Making New Resin 5
HIF Board Plans Health Program 55

Indust. Wastes Comm. Sets Up 4 Groups 3
Int'l Nickel Issues Bulletin 43

Koppers Has Liquid Form Inhibitor 39

Lead Products Import Probe Proposed 3

Mann Fritzsching Named Agent 55
Margarine Output: March 84
Marshall Charges Socialist Trend 41
MCA Brief Attacks Tariff Cuts 3
Min. Pigments Starts Chromeum Oxide Unit 84

Narcotics Treaty Approved 3

Oil Lands Offered for Lease 3
Owens-Illinois Advances Anderson 84

Patent OfficeReorganization Approved 57
PDA to Meet June 14 65
Phila. Drug Exchange Outing June 7 55
Phillips Petroleum Planning Board Set 45
Pilot's Ultra-Violet Absorbers 94
Proprietary Assn. Meets May 25 7

Robins Retires from Robertson 64

SAACI 'Fite Nite' Tomorrow 7
Schering Shifts Sales Staff 65
Scientific Glass Develops Funnel 65
Semler Succeeds Sorrell 89
S.F. Paint Technicians Hear Wint 88
Smith, Kline & French Elects Cheston 61
Socony-Vacuum Grant to Columbia 57
SPI Outlines May Program 7
Steel Shipping Barrels Output: Mar 43
Sterling-Winthrop Dedicates Lab 81
Sun Oil Names Mount 47
Surface Chemicals Adds Hardy 89
Synthane Appoints K.C. Sales Agent 47

Tax Reduction Bill Studied by House 84

Ullman Has New Perfumed Ink 83
United Lacquer Offers Enamel 89
USI Issues Insecticide Booklet 95

Whittier Labs Becomes Corp 55
Wilson Named by Borden 7
WPB Chemical Alumni Hold Party 41
Wyandotte Assigns Lilly 41

General Features

Advertising Index 95
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 56
Book Review 56
Classified Advertisements 94
Coke By-Products 40
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 65
Crude Oil Stocks 46
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 36
Foreign Market Lists 5
Foreign Sales Leads 5
Imports 58
Imports Detained 63
Obituaries 59
OPD Price Index 3
Trade Briefs 64, 83, 84, 88, 94
Uses and Applications of Chemicals 51
Washington Talks It Over 5
Who Has It 4

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals 44
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums 63
Coaltar Chemicals 48
Drugs and Fine Chemicals 53
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics 52
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals 39
Oils, Fats and Waxes 90
Petroleum Derivatives 46
Protective Coating Materials 85
Textile and Leather Chemicals 42

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 157, No. 21, May 22, 1950. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1924, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1950, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

FPVPC Council Reviews Half-Year

Interim reports by the major officers and more than twenty-five committees and subcommittees were presented at the spring meeting of the council of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, May 12 and 13 in Cleveland, Ohio. The committee reports covered plans for the 1950 convention, the many scientific and technical activities and associations of the federation; progress in manufacturing equipment and methods and in materials (materials report was given in OPD May 15, page 5); bylaws and other matters of membership; and nominations (Hiram P. Ball, Pittsburgh, was set up to be the next president-elect). The committee on manufacturing told about equipment for the new dispersion method of making paints without milling, about carborundum stones for colloid mills. It also started a discussion on why steel rolls of mills sometimes developed lengthwise corregations. That matter will get more study.

The federation was reported to have a total of 2,569 members, 155 had been added this year. The report on its financial status was excellent.

Discussion was resumed on a proposal that the production clubs be given a more appropriate designation:—something such as technical associations or societies of technicians. A special committee of five will report on that at the fall meeting of the council. Special consideration was given to the development and promotion of a device for measuring the color aptitude of workers in tinting and color-matching operations.

Technical reports encompassed a specification for a water- and gasoline-resistant coating; evaluation of cellulosic lacquers, hard varnish resins, and oil-modified resin solutions; toxic vapors; paint peeling; exposure recordings; dry hiding power and dusting. This interest went on into the organization's educational activities with reports on courses in Montreal, Louisville, Toronto, Minneapolis, and in various high schools. There was some criticism of the apathy of local clubs toward work on standards and tests. Much was reported on work with the American Society for Testing Materials and the Inter-Society Color Council, also with the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, via which contacts are maintained with the American Chemical Society and the Chemical Institute of Canada. Em-

—Continued on page 89

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Animal feeds, Reggio Emilia, Italy (FR-7, agency).

Cellulose acetate, Helsinki, Finland (FR-3, producers only).

Chemicals, industrial, Tokyo, Japan (FR-8); Copenhagen Bronshon, Denmark (FR-9, agency).

Codliver oil, medicinal and veterinary, Reggio Emilia, Italy (FR-7, agency).

Essential oils, Tokyo, Japan (FR-8).

Fats, industrial and lard, Genova, Italy (FR-10, agency).

Lubricants, Torino, Italy (FR-5, agency).

Milk powder, Sao Paulo, Brazil (FR-2).

Naval stores, Genova, Italy (FR-4, agency).

Oil seeds, Pelermo, Italy (FR-6, agency); Tokyo, Japan (FR-8).

Phenol formaldehyde, Helsinki, Finland (FR-3, producers only).

Plastics materials, Copenhagen Bronshon, Denmark (FR-9, agency).

Resins, Tokyo, Japan (FR-8).

Sodium fluoride, white, Buenos Aires, Argentina (FR-1).

Spices, Tokyo, Japan (FR-8).

Tankage, Reggio Emilia, Italy (FR-7, agency).

Urea, crystals, Buenos Aires, Argentina (FR-1).

Yeast, dry irradiated, Reggio Emilia, Italy (FR-7, agency).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Candel manufacturers—Peru.

Chemical importers and dealers—Belgium, Haiti.

Edible gelatin manufacturers—Belgium.

Laundry and dry cleaning industry—Australia.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers and dealers—Belgium; manufacturers—Netherlands; Spain.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Bolivia; Iraq.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Substantial progress has been made in congress on the drafting of legislation implementing President Truman's point four program. A conference agreement has been reached between the senate and house to authorize $35,000,000 next year for technical assistance to the backward areas, and the house banking committee has given its approval to legislation for the government to guarantee private investments abroad up to a maximum of $250,000,000.

All the planning for the underdeveloped areas, however, is not exclusive with this government. The United Nations also has plans in the making, which are to be developed more fully at a conference called by the Secretary General for June 12. Like the programs of this country, the initial aims of UN are programs of a technical assistance type to be followed later by programs of a more direct nature —loans by the international bank and protection of private investors to be guaranteed by ITO.

Whether a particular project is undertaken by the United Nations or by the United States will depend upon a number of factors, including the desire of the requesting country, the type of project and the availability of funds. The two programs will be carefully coordinated at the planning stage by officers of the UN, the U.S. and representatives of the governments concerned.

It is expected, however, that the UN will most readily be used where a proposed project is of direct interest to or involves coordination among several countries, as in the control of epidemic diseases or pests; where a project requires the mobilization of the technological resources of a number of countries, when the need is great and the number of trained technicians limited; where international uniformity or standardization is an end in itself.

On the other hand, the United States will undertake additional projects which are impracticable for UN, or other appropriate international organization, to undertake. It will also continue existing projects which would be adversely affected if transferred and will carry out projects required by treaty.

Wage-Hour Law Revisions

An interpretive bulletin on how the Department of Labor's wage and hour and public contracts divisions will construe the general coverage of the revisions to the wage-hour law enacted by congress last year is just out, and should be "must" reading for industry managers if they are to understand how the changes in the law might affect their workers and payrolls.

The bulletin discusses such fine points of law as how to determine which employees are engaged "in commerce" or in the "production of goods for commerce," including those in any "closely related" process or occupation "directly essential" to such production. The principles of making such determinations are illustrated with examples of covered and noncovered employment.

The bulletin is "subpart A—general" of Interpretative Bulletin, Part 766. It will be followed by "subpart B," to be issued later, which will be devoted to a discussion of the coverage principles as they apply to certain businesses and occupations with respect to which particular questions frequently have been asked.

Scrub Typhus Vaccine Test

The army has a new—and as yet unnamed — type of scrub typhus vaccine which it hopes may prove to be what the medical department has been searching

—Continued on page 36

Cal. Standard Denies Justice Dept. Charges

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, last week emphatically denied charges of antitrust violations against the company filed in a suit May 12 by the Department of Justice in Los Angeles federal court.

In a public statement, T. S. Petersen, president of California Standard said, "Our present knowledge of these charges is information supplied us by the press, but apparently they are based on an eighteen-month investigation by a special federal grand jury in Los Angeles which declined to return any indictment.

"Standard of California," he went on, "emphatically denies that it has violated the antitrust laws. This seems to be another attempt by the Department of Justice to legislate against the size of businesses by prosecution instead of through congress."

Defendants named in the Justice department suit along with California Standard are the Texas Company, Shell Oil Company, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Richfield Oil Company, General Petroleum Corporation and the Union Oil Company of California.

Hercules Making Resin For Wet-Strength Papers

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., is offering a new resin which is said to be effective for wet-strength papers. Called "Hercules Resin 138," the material is specially designed so that papers will retain a high proportion of the resin, assuring wet-strength efficiency.

Apart from this advantage, the resin is also claimed to improve dry-strength properties and to act as an effective size additive. A solution, the material may be used as received or diluted with water to any convenient concentration. It requires no special acid-resistant tanks for handling.

ALCOA to Inactivate Amer. Magnesium Corp.

Manufacturing activities of American Magnesium Corporation, the magnesium fabricating subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America, will be assumed by ALCOA, effective June 1, and American Magnesium Corporation will become inactive on that date. Operations of American Magnesium Corporation have been conducted at Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N.Y., and will be continued there under ALCOA management.

Henderson Heads ASA Chemical Industry Group

The American Standards Association last week announced the organization of a chemical industry correlating committee. J. G. Henderson of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation is chairman of the committee, and James C. Lawrence of E. I. du Pont de Nemours' engineering department is vice-chairman. C. E. Hilton of ASA is secretary.

The committee will serve to coordinate the views of the chemical industry on those standards that deal with equipment and products the industry uses in construction, maintenance, and operation of its production facilities. It has agreed on two immediate objectives: First is a review of all standardization projects under the procedure of ASA to determine those in which the chemical industry has an important interest. Second is to determine the extent to which the chemical industry is already represented on ASA committees. A subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lawrence, has been set up to make an investigation and report in June.

Organizations represented on the committee are:—The Manufacturing Chemists Association, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Petroleum Institute, American Society for Testing Materials, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Columbia Univ. Honors Pfeiffer, Plaut, Simon

Columbia University College of Pharmacy, New York, honored three leaders in the drug industry with 1950 alumni awards at its annual dinner dance May 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Cited were Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, cofounder and retired chairman of the board, William R. Warner & Co., Dr. Edward Plaut, president of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, and George Simon, retired cofounder of Heyden Chemical Corporation.

Presentation of the awards, made by Albert A. Roberts, president of the Columbia Alumni Association, was witnessed by a gathering estimated at 430 persons. Elmer H. Bobst, of the Warner company, accepted the award for Mr. Pfeiffer.

Mr. Simon was a trustee of the pharmacy college from 1938 to 1950. Mr. Pfeiffer served in a similar capacity from 1919 to 1922. Dr. Plaut was a trustee and officer of the College of Pharmacy from 1917 to 1944.

Chemical Manufacturers Discuss Air Pollution

Various aspects of the problem of abating industrial air pollution were discussed seriously by the air pollution abatement committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association in a conference, May 18 and 19 in New York. The keynote of the conference stressed the importance of the industry's doing its own job and particularly emphasized the importance of its public relations and community responsibility aspects. This was sounded by George W. Merck, of Merck & Co., president of the association, in his introductory remarks and reiterated from several angles in the course of the discussion.

The topic was considered in four panels, under the general chairmanship of J. M. Gillett, of Victor Chemical Works, the chairman of the committee. C. A. Gosline, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., presided at the presentation of papers on recent progress and trends in air pollution abatement, and the discussion was under W. I. Burt, of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company. The second panel having primarily to do with community aspects, was headed by W. W. Hodge, of the Koppers Company, and C. E. Caspari, jr., of the Monsanto Chemical Company, refereed the discussion.

In the consideration of technical aspects, George E. Best, of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, was chairman, and Walker Penfield, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, was moderator in the discussion and questioning following the papers. A. B. Pettit, of the Davison Chemical Corporation, and E. M. Adams, of the Dow Chemical Company, headed the general aspects panel.

In the general contributions to the topic, legislative aspects were handled by C. E. Caspari, jr., of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and Richard F. Hansen, of the General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Health and other aspects of public and community relations were presented by Thomas C. Fetherston, of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; John F. Marchand, M.D., of the American Cyanamid Company; and James E. McKee, jr., of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Technical aspects of the control of air pollution, encompassing descriptions of electrostatic precipitators, sonic agglomerators, scrubbers, and collectors and experience in their use were handled by R. J. Jenny, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, and Edward Salner, of the Koppers Company.

—Continued on page 94

Air Pollution Control Reviewed by IHF

Helps on air pollution control, including the assessing of smog hazards in narrow valleys, chemistry of smog, and behavior of smoke from stacks, are presented by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, in a bulletin containing the transactions of the industrial wastes conference held in connection with the foundation's 1949 annual meeting. A discussion of stream pollution by Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of the institute, is included.

Ward F. Davidson, research engineer, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, reduces to engineering terms for the first time, theories on how stack dust and smoke are dispersed in relation to stack and building heights, gas velocity, temperature, and other factors influencing air pollution. In discussing the ventilation of valleys, Prof. H. C. Willett, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discloses that "once a smog is established, it tends to assist its own perpetuation." He discusses the weather conditions prevailing during the Donora episode.

Alex D. Bailey, vice-president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, who presided at the session says:—"Regardless of the relative amount of industry's contribution to air pollution, industry must accept its due responsibility and through continuing effort and research must find ways of eliminating the nuisances it has created—public opinion demands it. We may think we have reached the economic balance today, but we can be assured that that too is a variable, a will-o'-the-wisp which we never quite reach. Industry should not wait to be driven to the point where relief is demanded. Industry must lead the way, and in addition to using the most improved methods and means for reducing air pollution, should support research leading to better ways and means. . . ."

Copies of the transactions are available to nonmembers of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation at $2 a copy from its headquarters, 4400 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh 13.

Will your plant engineer love you in December?

That sample batch just mixed in your laboratory tests perfectly and promises a superior product. Your chemist used only 35cc of Fatty Acid—your production run may call for 1,000 gallons a week. Can you be sure the Fatty Acids used in your tests will have the same uniform quality throughout your production run?

Plant engineers grow gray when Fatty Acids aren't consistant in subsequent shipments. Wasted batches, formula changes, re-testing, re-ordering and the rigamarole of idle men and machines tends to cool down his trust in you. Anticipated profits become bemoaned losses—as a processor, you know how costly it can be.

You're assured of uniform color and titre when you purchase from Woburn. We've shipped Fatty Acids to processors who used them in manufacturing processes extending over many years. At all times our customers found our acids to be consistent with the original samples.

Rest easy knowing the Fatty Acids you test today will be the same in December. By ordering your Fatty Acids from Woburn, that assurance will be yours.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. [N.J.]

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

ISOLINE
FATTY ACIDS SUPRA

Paint manufacturers and suppliers use Isoline with its non-yellowing property in their alkyd resins and driers. Write to us for samples and specifications.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 1-5.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, June 22-23.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind., May 31-June 2.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Soybean Association, Springfield armory, Springfield, Ill., August 28-30.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board, Lexington hotel, New York, May 17.

Chemical Market Research Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 8.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, "Ol' Timers' Nite," Astor hotel, New York, May 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware Pa., September 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, June 12-14.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, September 5-9.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 23-25.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15-16.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., May 25-27.

Society of the Plastics Industry, plastics film, sheeting and coated fabrics division conference, Commodore hotel, New York May 25-26; annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 18-20.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with Manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Springlake, N. J., June 19-21; Commodore hotel, New York, September 13; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

ALCA to Meet May 31; Waste Disposal on Agenda

American Leather Chemists Association will hold its annual meeting on May 31 to June 2 at French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind. The feature of the gathering will be a symposium covering various phases of tannery disposal.

The symposium will include discussion of legal requirements relating to industrial wastes, the treatment of both chrome and vegetable wastes and the description of an efficient waste disposal system. A paper on tannery waste disposal is also scheduled for presentation at one of the general sessions of the association.

Cosmetic Chemists Hear Recent Research Trends

Recent research studies conducted in the cosmetics industry were reported in eight technical papers presented at the semi-annual meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, held at the Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, May 19.

Dr. Olga N. Jitkow, Verley Chemical Company, Chicago, in her talk, entitled, "A New Method to Manufacture Cetyl Alcohol," first outlined standard commercial production procedures. She then went on to describe a new simple method where the saponification of spermaceti is carried out in ethyleneglycol.

A stainless steel still, provided with mechanical agitation, is charged with ethyleneglycol, and potassium hydroxide is dissolved in it followed by the introduction of wax. Heat is applied, and the glycol is distilled off at atmospheric pressure, during which time the spermaceti is completely converted. Vacuum is then applied to the still and the distillate is chilled and pressed yielding the theoretical amount of pure cetyl alcohol.

The entire process takes only a few hours, Dr. Jitkow pointed out, further advantages of the method being the absence of foaming, the absence of side reactions during the process, full recovery of cetyl alcohol, which is of a grade better than 99 percent pure, and simplicity of operations and equipment used. Furthermore, she noted that the soap left as a byproduct has excellent lathering qualities equal to those of a good grade of toilet soap.

Use of Seaweed Extracts

Dr. V. C. Le Gloahec, of the Algin Corporation of America, in his paper on "Carragheenin and Carragheenates," spoke of the increasing use of these materials and seaweed extracts generally. He said that recent research, stimulated by the growing awareness of the potentialities of the materials, has shown that the physical properties of carragheenin solutions are influenced by the degree of polymerization in the carragheenic acid molecule. Salts of carragheenic acid have demonstrated individual physical properties, apart from carragheenin which is a mixture of salts. From this, he concluded, individual carragheenates may have applications in which carragheenin does not provide uniform or adequate results.

Syrian Hamster as Test Animal

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, of the University of Alabama School of Dentistry, spoke on "The Syrian Hamster as a Test Animal for Therapeutic Dentifrice Studies." He said that studies on the limitation of dental caries through the use of a dentifrice incorporating therapeutic agents has resulted in a search for experimental animals possessing both dentitions with morphological characteristics similar to humans and diets roughly comparable to those of man.

Experiments on the Syrian hamster, an animal that fulfills these specifications, has shown that several local acting agents, including fluoride and penicillin, which inhibit human caries, are similarly effective in the hamster.

Dr. Volker said that a limited number of experimental dentifrices have been tested under laboratory conditions, and that the methods developed show promise of increasing use by dentifrice manufacturers.

Solubilization Investigation

Dr. Joseph M. Lambert, of the central research laboratory, General Aniline and Film Corporation, Easton, Pa., discussed "Solubilization in Theory and in Practice." He noted that solubility research on the colloidal structure of soap and detergent solutions has provided valuable information on the critical concentration of mi-

—Continued on page 73

Comm'l Solvents Names Lee Microbiology Research Head

Dr. Sylvan B. Lee, formerly assistant director of microbiological research and development for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been appointed director of microbiological research of Commercial Solvents Corporation at its laboratories in Terre Haute, Ind.

Dr. Lee joined Commercial Solvents in 1939 as research bacteriologist and biochemist. In 1942 he joined General Mills, Inc., and became head of its microbiological research section. Following service in the navy, Dr. Lee became associated with Merck & Co. as superintendent of fermentation at the company's Elkton, Va., plant. He has been assistant director of microbiological research and development at Merck's Rahway laboratories for the past year.

Borden Co. Casein Mgr.

Harry Wilson, for the past four years in charge of Casco, S. A., an Argentine firm associated with the Borden Company, New York, has been appointed manager of the casein department of Borden's chemical division. Succeeding George Smullen, who left the concern to become president of Charles H. Carland Company, Baltimore, Md., Mr. Wilson, a veteran of fifteen years in the business, will head Borden's casein operations in the United States and will continue to be responsible for procurement, production and sales of Casco.

Cottonseed Products Ass'n Elects W.Lowe President

W. D. Lowe, of Jackson, Miss., was elected president of the National Cottonseed Products Association at the final session of the fifty-fourth annual convention at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15 to 17. Mr. Lowe has been associated with the oil mill industry since 1905. He is president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company; Sikeston Cotton Oil Mill, Sikeston, Mo., and the Kennett Oil Mill, Kennett, Mo.

Retiring president James R. Gill, of Paris, Tex., told the convention that the industry will continue to grow and prosper "if we continue to maintain sound practices." He cited the repeal of the federal margarine tax during 1950 as a major victory for oilseed producers, crushers and American consumers, pointing out that the cottonseed crushing association has been working, with others, since as early as 1904 to remove these discriminatory taxes.

Oilseed crushing is a basic industry that is essential to the feeding of the world, the greatest and most permanent business that there is, A. L. Ward, educational director of the association, said. He stressed the importance of research on oilseed production, processing and products use for future progress of the cottonseed crushing industry, and reviewed the association's past research activities and future plans.

Sesame, one of the oilseeds upon which the association is sponsoring research, was described by Dr. K. S. Markley, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, as a potential new oilseed crop for the south. Sesame seed contain approximately 50 percent oil and 20 to 25 percent protein, and are readily processed by conventional oil mill equipment, he pointed out.

"From the standpoint of ease of processing and utility as a food fat, sesame oil possesses many advantages in comparison to other common vegetable oils," Dr. Markley said.

The association's goal in aiding sesame research is to develop a variety that will not shatter and can be harvested mechanically, so that the crop can be produced economically in cotton-growing states to supplement cottonseed and other oilseeds now being grown.

Ralph S. Trigg, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, discussed plans for the 1950 government support program for cottonseed. The services that the New York Cotton Exchange renders were reviewed by John J. Scanlan, assistant to the president of the exchange.

SAACI 'Fite Nite' Tomorrow

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will present a "fite nite" at the Downtown Athletic Club tomorrow, May 23. The bar will open at 5:30 p.m., dinner will be at 6:30, and eight five-round bouts will get underway at 8:30.

Proprietary Ass'n To Meet, May 25

Proprietary Association, which meets for its sixty-eighth annual convention on May 25 to May 27 at the Greenbriar hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has announced its complete roster of speakers and events. Under the theme, "The Place of Home Medication in the Health Program," the convention program has been set up to evaluate the position of the proprietary medicine industry in the health program from the viewpoint of government, the health professions and the general public.

W. H. P. Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation, will speak at the opening session on May 25. His subject will be "America's Health—A Shifting Scene." Dr. Harvey B. Haag, professor of pharmacology and dean of the Medical College of Virginia, and Arthur H. Motley, president of Parade Publications, Inc., New York, will be the principal speakers on May 26. Their subjects will be "The Place of Home Medication in Modern Society" and "Use It or Lose It," respectively. Morgan M. Beatty, radio news commentator, will talk on "Signs of Our Times" at the May 27 session.

Scientific Section Agenda

The scientific section meeting on the afternoon of May 25 will hear the following speakers and topics:—Dr. Charles A. Winter, Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research, Rahway, N. J., "Pharmacology of the Antihistamine Drugs;" Dr. Harry E. Tebrock, medical director of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York, "Antihistamines—Facts versus Fiction;" Dr. Merrill Moore, professor of clinical psychiatry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., "A Discussion of the Development of Sedative Drugs," and Dr. B. B. Brodie, medical research division of New York University, New York, "Some Recent Developments in the Field of Analgetic Drugs."

There will be meetings of two sections and one committee on the evening of May 25. The foreign trade section, under the chairmanship of John L. Newkirk, will hear remarks by Thomas W. Delehanty, of the Office of International Trade, will conduct a round table discussion. The veterinary section, headed by Dr. John G. Salsbury, will hold a similar exchange of views following a talk by Dr. Henry E. Moskey, of the veterinary branch of the Food and Drug Administration. Finally, the ethanol committee, chaired by Warren Roberts, will also hold its meeting.

British Representative

In addition to reports by committee chairman and address by the president of the association, the general counsel and the executive vice-president, the convention will hear an address by F. A. S. Gwatkin, chairman of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain.

As for social activities, luncheons for

—Continued on page 65

SPI Outlines Program For May 25-26 Parley

Society of the Plastics Industry, which is to hold a conference on plastics film, sheeting and coated fabrics May 25 and 26 at the Commodore hotel, New York, has released its program plans.

At the May 25 morning session, Donald C. Chase, Farrel-Birmingham Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will talk on "Trends in Calenders and Calendering." H. J. Ratti, National Lead Company, New York, will give a talk, entitled "Vinyl Stabilizers."

The afternoon session will be featured by an address, entitled "The Style Approach to Plastic Fabrics," by David Silman, Cohn-Hall-Marx Company, New York, and SPI technical reports.

Chester M. Robbins, of Interchemical Corporation, New York, will speak on "A Review of Vinyl Printing" at the May 26 morning session. He will be followed by J. W. Brenner, president of William Brenner Furniture Corporation, Xenia, Ohio, and Dr. M. C. Reed, Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Their topics are "What the Furniture Manufacturer Expects of Vinyl Types of Upholstery Materials" and "Plasticizers for Vinyl Film and Sheeting," respectively.

The afternoon session will hear Howard S. Bunn, vice-president of the Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, on "Vinyl Film, Limited—or Unlimited?" Elmer H. French Firestone Plastics Company, Pottstown Pa., and Sidney L. Chambers, vice-president of Comprehensive Fabrics, Inc., will conclude the program with talks on "The Impact of Informative Labeling on Sound Merchandising" and "Gaining Respect Through Self-Respect."

Now Official in the U.S.P.

Vitamin B_{12} (Crystalline*)

******Vitamin B_{12} occurs as dark red crystals or as a crystalline powder.*" (*Third U.S.P. XIII Sheet Supplement*)

VITAMIN B_{12} (Crystalline) now is included in U.S.P. XIII. This official recognition is based on the fact that potency and purity of the crystalline material can be accurately established.

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} OFFERS THESE ADVANTAGES:

PERMITS CLAIMS of known, controlled vitamin B_{12} content on your label. (*see* statement of U.S.P. Antianemia Preparations Advisory Board).

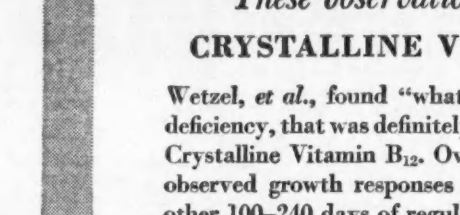
PURITY, potency, identity determined **BY SPECIFIC QUANTITATIVE ASSAY METHODS.** The minimum purity of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck is 95% of vitamin B_{12} on an anhydrous basis.

THE MOST POTENT therapeutic substance known, on a weight-for-weight basis.

STABILITY: Special methods ensure the absence of impurities known to induce decomposition. Stability of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck, in both crystalline form and in solution, has been maintained for periods of more than one year.

EFFICACY: Including the recent pioneering study of the effect of orally administered B_{12} on human growth and development—virtually all investigations on the clinical value of vitamin B_{12} have been carried out with Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ORAL PRODUCTS: For your convenience, pure Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck also is available in a workable dilution—*0.1%* TRITURATION OF CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} WITH SODIUM CHLORIDE. This form is designed to minimize problems of weighing and handling in the making of tablets and filling of hard gelatin capsules.



Studies on Oral Administration

Studies on the possible usefulness of vitamin B_{12} in human nutrition are still in the early investigational stage. Many pharmaceutical manufacturers have noted with special interest the results of the first of these studies[1] in which Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck was administered to a group of nutritionally deficient children.

These observations were made with

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK

Wetzel, *et al.*, found "what may be termed B_{12} functional deficiency, that was definitely benefited by oral therapy" with Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}. Over a 60-day period, the authors observed growth responses which were "equivalent to another 100–240 days of regular institutional care without the help of B_{12}." Besides growth improvement, the responding children showed increased physical vigor, alertness, better general behavior and greatly improved appetite. These data point the way to new lines of clinical investigation.

[1]Wetzel, N. C., Fargo, W. C., Smith, I. H., and Helikson, J.: *Growth failure in school children as associated with vitamin B_{12} deficiency—response to oral therapy*, Science 110: 651–653, December 16, 1949.

Your inquiries are cordially invited.

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12}
SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A
THIAMINE MONONITRATE
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
RIBOFLAVIN
NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE
NIACINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE
CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY
ASCORBIC ACID
MENADIONE (VITAMIN K ACTIVE)
VITAMIN K_1
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHERYL ACETATE
CHOLINE

MERCK

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck

MERCK & CO., INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

May 19, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .45 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .72½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs. lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9 40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10 00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .50 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms. lb. .49 —
smaller lots, dms lb. 49½ .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms. 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25 70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27 47 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 2.15 2.35
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb 43 —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs up lb 54 —
Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.25 —
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 160.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l. works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tankcars, works lb. .23 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .27 - .27½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .66 - .72
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24 - .25¼
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10½- .11
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11½
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .83
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .94
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .40½- —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- .57½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .38½- .41½
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .55½
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36½- —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36½- —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. .52½- .57½
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22 00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .13 .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.63
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb 1.20 —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.57 - 2.59
57%, cbys lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb . 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.65
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. .385 - .392
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., s.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .23 .23½
60%, dms. lb. .25 .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 .04
sulphuric unit lb. .0035- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-02%, works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. 22½ 23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.15
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.25
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.65
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.75
tanks, works ton.25.00 -27.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- 09¾
8 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. 88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13½
8 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic)
Oleic (see Oil red)
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. 82 —
smaller lots, works lb. .84 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	l.	liquor	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons			USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

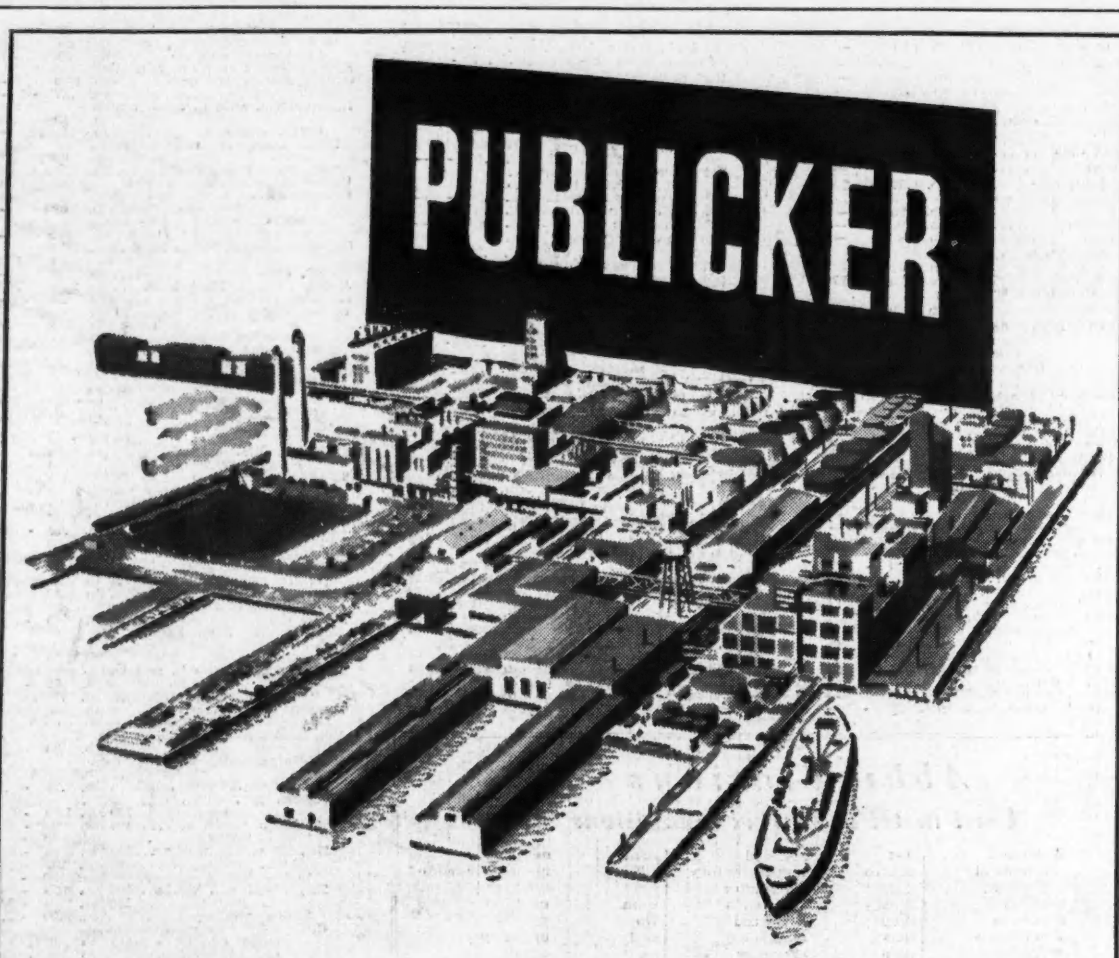
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Propyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms.,
100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb.
lots or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.50
Paramethyiphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenyicinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenyizivcollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ngs lb. .65 .70
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .42 - —
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .43 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¼
double dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
single-pressed, bgs lb. .13 - .14¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16¼- .17½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.50
tanks, works ton. 14.40 -14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 17.75 -18.00
98%, tanks, works ton. 18.50 -19.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 19.85 -20.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .88 .90

Acid, tannic, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small, dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .28 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 .60
Root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.28 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.10 - 1.14
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.19
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .75

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .58½- .59
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, fil., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47½- .48¼
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .51½- .57½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .37½- .38½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - .56
tanks, same basis gal. .37 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - .57
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - .57¼
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .86¼
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - .57
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .36½- —
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .57¼
tanks, same basis gal. .38½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.59 -17.64
tanks, same basis gal. 17.45 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49 - .54
tanks, same basis gal. .35 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.54 -18.59
tanks, same basis gal. 18.40 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .33½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06¼- —



It's a Great Name in Chemicals

Publicker is big! It is the world's largest producer of Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols. Of equal importance, however, is Publicker's never-ending maintenance of *Quality* and *Service*. More and more critical buyers have turned to Publicker as a *dependable* source of supply for products of known purity and absolute uniformity.

Publicker Products Include

ETHYL ALCOHOL (All Grades)

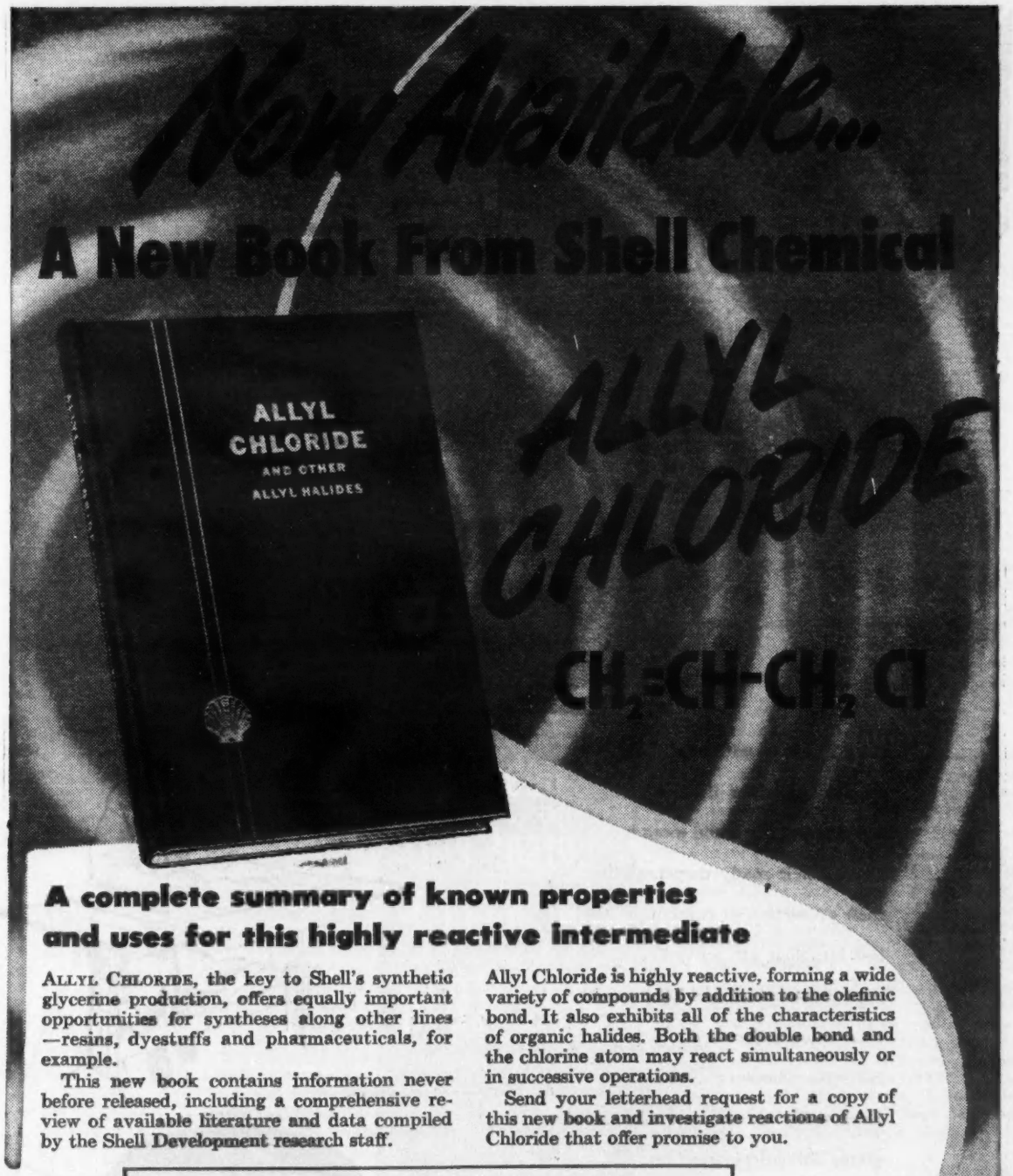
ACETONE	BUTYL ACETATE	PACO SOLVENT
BUTYL ALCOHOL	ETHYL ACETATE	THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • LOcust 4-1400

Alcohol, salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 • —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 • —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 • —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 • .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. .33 • 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .97 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .76 • 1.20
Alizarin (see fled. alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .38 • .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm.-lots lb. 45.00 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
10%, dms., works gal. 37.75 • —
2%, dms., works gal. 7.75 • —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs. lb. .19 Nom.
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .89 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 • —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .58 • —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .279 • .297
50%, dms., works lb. .446 • —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .21 • .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 • —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .70 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .41 • .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 2.80 • 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .34 • —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .29½ • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .30 • —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 350.00 • —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 350.00 • —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .30 • .40
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 • —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ • .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ • .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 • —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 • 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ • .08
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 • —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 • .11
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ • .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 • —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 • .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 • —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 • —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ • —
contract, works lb. .20¼ • —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ • —
contract, works lb. .17¼ • —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ • —
contract, works lb. .76½ • —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .39½ • —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .39½
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 • —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24¼ • .25
Oleate, dms., precip. lb. .35¼ • —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .14 • .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld. lb. .12½ • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 • .15
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 • .33
kgs., frt. alld. lb. .31 • —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 • .37
kgs., frt. alld. lb. .34 • —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 • .58
kgs., frt. alld. lb. .50 • —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .30 • .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 • .17
kgs., frt. alld. lb. .15 • —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 • —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .53 • —
standard, dms. lb. .39½ • —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .96 • —
standard, dms. lb. .64½ • —
rubber comp., dms. lb. .43½ • —
unpolished, standard, dms. lb. .44½ • —
varnish, standard, dms. lb. .40 • —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald. 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 • .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 • .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. 1.03 • —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .65 • .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ • —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.35 • —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 6.00 • 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 • .17½
2 lb. .19 • .19½
3 lb. .21 • .21½
4 lb. .16 • .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 • —
white, gran., ngs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .39 • .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 • .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 • 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 • —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 • —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 • —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½ • —
l.c.l., works, dms. lb. .06 • —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 • .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 • .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .36 • .37
dms. lb. .37 • .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .20 • .21
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .18 • .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 • —
dms. lb. .80 • .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 • —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.81 • 3.91
Linoleate, basic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½ • —
kgs., works lb. .42½ • —
25%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21½ • —
tech., obls., works lb. .37 • —
dms., works lb. .39 • —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 • —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 • —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .80 • —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 37.50 • —
dom., ngs., western works ton. 50.00 • —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 46.00 • —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ • —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 • —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 • —
less ton lots, works ton. 270.50 • —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 • .75
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½ • .28¼
Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ • —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms. lb. .40 • —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ • —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs lb 1.25 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 .13
Sulphamate, bbls. dms. works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -37.00
converters', bulk, works ton. 45.00 Nom.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l. works lb. .10½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 • —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 • .19
Thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis cbys lb. 1.40 • 1.95
highly purified, same basis lb. 1.70 • 2.25
Thiosulphate, cryst., jars, works lb. .32 • —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 • —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb. 36.00 • —
monobasic, bots. lb. 34.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb. 36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
monobasic, dms. lb. 6.00 • —
Sulphate, dextro, dms. lb. 36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.50 • —



A complete summary of known properties and uses for this highly reactive intermediate

ALLYL CHLORIDE, the key to Shell's synthetic glycerine production, offers equally important opportunities for syntheses along other lines—resins, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, for example.

This new book contains information never before released, including a comprehensive review of available literature and data compiled by the Shell Development research staff.

Allyl Chloride is highly reactive, forming a wide variety of compounds by addition to the olefinic bond. It also exhibits all of the characteristics of organic halides. Both the double bond and the chlorine atom may react simultaneously or in successive operations.

Send your letterhead request for a copy of this new book and investigate reactions of Allyl Chloride that offer promise to you.

ALLYL CHLORIDE is available in TANK CARS and DRUMS

Shell Chemical's plant in Houston, Texas is in commercial production of this intermediate. You can be sure of an adequate and continuing supply. Samples for your evaluation will be furnished upon request.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Amyl Acetate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms, works lb. .26 —
Anise, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .14¾- .15
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 20¼
Czech, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½- .13
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.65
Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls lb. 85 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .24½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .25 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .35 - —
solution, cbys. lb. .29 - .30
Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo. kilo. 70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .75
root, bls lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - .42
White, powd. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs. lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 -141.00
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¼- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 7.00

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.08 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.77 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton. 82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. 25½ .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb 17 .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .33
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .34 —
smaller lots lb. .35 .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - 1.10
Root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 - .35
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .23¼
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md gal. .23 - —
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½- .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.t.c., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., works lb. .21½- .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.97 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.29 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.20 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.87 - —
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.02 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 4.92 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.82 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., t.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0839- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .1534- —

Wirz Tubes — with or without special applicator tips — are pleasing more and more industrial users. Their ready dispensability, their protection of contents to the last bit; their attractiveness, their shatterproof and light weight economies, make them favorites wherever used.

Send today for our new tube booklet giving full information on successful packaging in WIRZ Collapsible Tubes, or phone our nearest representative for samples.

ESTABLISHED 1836
A. H. WIRZ Inc.
2304 W. Townsend Street
CHESTER, PA.
Export Division: 768 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

New York 17, N. Y. 50 E. 42 St. | Chicago 4, Ill. 80 E. Jackson Blvd. | Memphis 2, Tenn. Wurzburg Bros. | Los Angeles, Calif. 1708 W. 8th St. | Havana, Cuba Roberto Ortiz Planes, Roberto Ortiz Hector

Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Mostite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression—Injection Molding

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 — —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. 0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls lb. .10 - .12
bark of root, bls lb. 30 .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 .30
Black indian hemp root, bls lb 45 .50
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.105.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 6.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.s. lb. .16 - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.35
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. & S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, crs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs. same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.52 - 2.50
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.40
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms. works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms. works lb. .60 .63
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .28
Brown iron synth. bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .12½ —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3015- .3040
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Buckthorn bark, bls cs. .14 - .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calabar Beans

Butyl, ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, reid., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Lithopone metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb 2.15 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b., N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. 65 —

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

when you need this team, depend upon MONSANTO

CAFFEINE, U.S.P.

Specifications: White powder or flakes; loss on drying at 80° C. Anhydrous powder 0.15% maximum and hydrous flakes 6.50% maximum.

Available in 100 and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10 and 5-pound boxes.

Citrated Caffeine, U.S.P., also available from Monsanto in 100 and 25-pound fiber drums and in 5-pound boxes.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; 5% retained on 100-mesh screen; solubility in ethyl alcohol, 95% (1:15) complete; melting point, 135.0° C., minimum.

Available in 200, 100 and 50-pound fiber drums and 25-pound boxes.

If your products call for the teamwork of caffeine, U.S.P., and acetophenetidin, U.S.P., place your order with Monsanto. You can depend upon Monsanto for service . . . for quality. It's easier to order from *one* source . . . get *one* delivery . . . process *one* invoice.

Get in touch with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, next time you order. Qualified personnel of recognized pharmaceutical houses are invited to mail the coupon for further data, samples and quotations. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1739-C South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:
Birmingham
Boston, Charlotte
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Detroit, Houston
Los Angeles
New York
Philadelphia
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Organic Chemicals Division
1739-C South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send samples and quotations on: .....Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.; .....Caffeine, U.S.P.; .....Citrated Caffeine, U.S.P.

Name.....*Title*.....
Company.....
Street.....
City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Triacetate

Calamine, USP, dms. lb .27 .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb 27 .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. 70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb 30 .31
Caliciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¼ —
less than 1,000 s.u. units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers dms. c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ .11⅛
Bromide, NF, jars lb 75 85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 121 00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .26 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
t.c.l., same basis ton.37 00 -67.00
liquor, works basis 40%, tank-cars ton 9 00 —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29 00 —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.30 00 -59.00
USP gran. bbls lb 30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29¼ .30
Calcium, cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - 72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, 5lb. dms. lb. 1.80 1.95
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -38.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, ton lots and less, dms lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Mandelate USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 .65
Phosphate, dibasic USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, wks. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, ngs. c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50 00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms. works lb. 1.50 1 75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .45 - .60
Calomel, USP, fine powd. dms. lb 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% uses Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 2.75 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. 45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. 74 - —
smaller lots lb 75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb 25 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
powd., bxs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Russian, ngs lb. 4.50 5.00
powd., bxs. lb 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper lb. 4.00 - 5.25
from African pepper lb. 5.85 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .10¾- —
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .07¼- —
dms., W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .08 -
NF, cbys lb. .17 19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.45
medium, cs. lb. 2.95 - 3.40
Coorges, cs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Guatemala, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.12 - 2.15
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.12 - 2.15
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40, NF, quik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works, milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .27 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .24
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24 - .27
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .20¾- .22½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .20½- .20¾
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls. lb. .15 - .16
short stick, bls. lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, Kwangsi, rolls, select, cs lb. .12 - .12½
broken, bls lb. .10½- .11
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
unscraped, bls lb. .13¾- .14¼
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
unscraped, bls lb. .13¾- .14¼
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls. lb. .41 - .42
Buds, China, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton.125.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Indian, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
afloat, bgs. lb. .24 - .24¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. allwd. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation will be glad to send you, without charge, this extensive instruction chart on the handling of chlorine.

How to handle chlorine

"Know-how" is essential to the safe and economical use of chlorine. If it's mishandled, it can be troublesome.

That's why Wyandotte's Technical Service is so valuable to our customers.

We will recommend handling equipment for unloading systems . . . instruct you in the use of the system. If you wish to vaporize the chlorine, we will design equipment which fits your requirements. We will recommend materials of construction . . . will submit a cost estimate in detail.

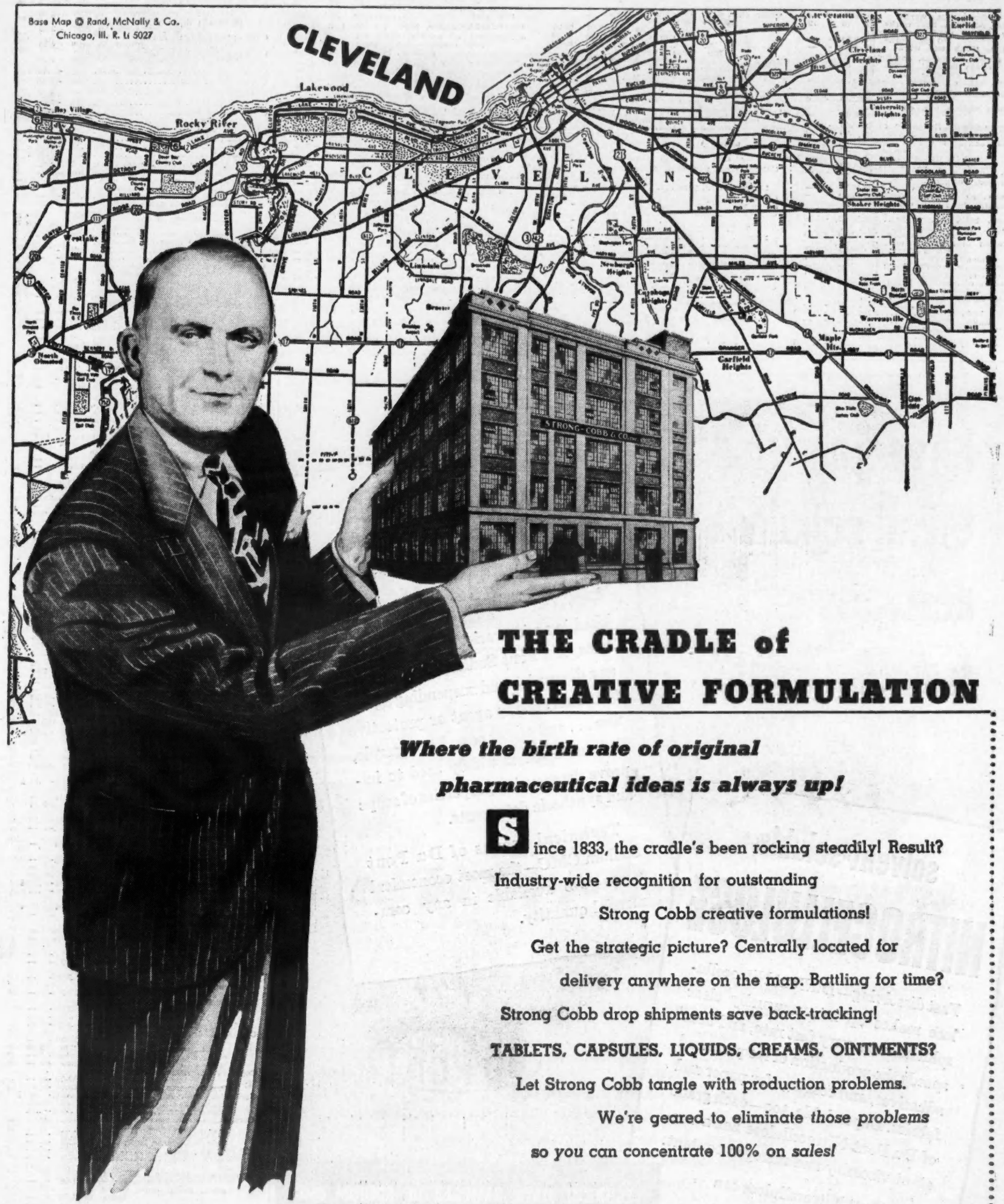
If you wish to improve your control, we will recommend suitable instrumentation. We will make periodic inspections of your equipment. We will instruct your personnel. These services are available to every Wyandotte customer . . . large or small. They can be available to you.

For details, write us at the address below.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



THE CRADLE of CREATIVE FORMULATION

Where the birth rate of original pharmaceutical ideas is always up!

Since 1833, the cradle's been rocking steadily! Result? Industry-wide recognition for outstanding Strong Cobb creative formulations!

Get the strategic picture? Centrally located for delivery anywhere on the map. Battling for time? Strong Cobb drop shipments save back-tracking!

TABLETS, CAPSULES, LIQUIDS, CREAMS, OINTMENTS?

Let Strong Cobb tangle with production problems. We're geared to eliminate *those problems* so *you* can concentrate 100% on *sales!*

Originators and Developers of the
AMPIN®
for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Cerium Hydrate—Creosote, Coaltar

Cerium hydrate, dms., works ... lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .73
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02½- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .48 - .55
Roman, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.00 - —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works, ton 46.00 - 59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.00 - 43.50
ogs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.00 - 45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - 50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Willow, sawd., bbls lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0415- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0440- .0450
tanks, works lb. .0345- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0970- .1055

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 - 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton.19.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton.35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chloroanisidin, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, etns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .08 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .16
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 2.90 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.10 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld. lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 2.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 2.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08 - —
cbys. lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 7.65 - 9.29
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .18½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bls lb. No offers
Zanzibar, bls lb. .23 - .23½
afloat lb. .23 - .23½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
low and medium vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .56 - .66
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., divd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whs lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .63¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on divd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .55 - .60
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 79.00 - 85.00
Colocynth root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .22½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .28 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .44 - .42
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. 19.20 - 20.20
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .20¾- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .18¼- .21½
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .25½- .26
Metal, electrolytic, divd lb. .20½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .23½- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .30 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .26½- .33½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .28 - .34
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .1335- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.60 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1335- .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports. ton.190.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, crimped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.79 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.32 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., divd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.64.00 - 65.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29
Imported, kgs. lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .168 - —

Have you tried these cellulose derivatives from Du Pont?

solvent-soluble
NITROCELLULOSE

Fast dissolving—Du Pont Nitrocellulose makes up into unusually clear solutions at a very fast rate, and thus speeds the production of lacquers and adhesives, and coatings for paper and fabrics. Dependable, too—each grade of Du Pont Nitrocellulose has a constant viscosity and nitrogen content.

Du Pont Nitrocellulose can be supplied in any commercial quantity.

water-soluble
SODIUM CMC

Used in a wide variety of aqueous systems, Du Pont Sodium CMC serves as a dispersing and suspending agent, thickener, sizing agent or protective film . . . and at low cost. For example, Sodium CMC is widely used to improve the scouring properties of soaps and synthetic detergents.

Technical grades of Du Pont Sodium CMC—the most economical types—are available in any commercial quantity.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

TECHNICAL DATA, SAMPLES OF SODIUM CMC AND NITROCELLULOSE, YOURS FOR THE ASKING

Write: E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT—CHEMICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SALES, WILMINGTON 98, DEL.

CANADIAN SALES AGENTS—CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA

PHILLIPS DELIVERS QUALITY

—protected by Tri-Sure Closures

"PHILLIPS 66" has built its reputation for *quality* by using selected lube-type crude oil . . . the most painstaking processing and blending . . . and by *protecting* that quality with *Tri-Sure Closures** on every drum.

Phillips Petroleum Company has consistently used Tri-Sure protection since 1932. Its experience has proved that Tri-Sure Closures give positive assurance that every gallon will be *delivered* . . . its *quality* safeguarded from seepage and substitution . . . its *full value* secure from leakage and pilferage.

On your next shipment, give *your* product the protection that has been *proved* best by America's leading oil and chemical companies. When you order drums, specify "Tri-Sure Closures"—and know that the quality you ship will be *delivered*.

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Creosote—Dimethylethanolamine

Creosote, NF, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1160- —
ret dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .113 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .115 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .118 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1050- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l. works lb. .16½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
bbls., i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .36 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .68 - —
i.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15¾- .16
Morocco, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Cutch, extract, 53% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. 07 - —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton. 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- .11¼
i.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼- .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- .25
i.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tanks, works lb. .20 - .24
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
i.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .48
i.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .33 - .35
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton. 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10½- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.49 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.59 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots fb 2.60 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
i.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
Purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
i.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
i.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. 65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
i.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Dicaprylpthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., b. lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .57½- —
tanks, works lb. .55½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., i.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., i.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 240.00 - 320.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 8.75
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .30 - .32
Oleate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- .39½
i.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- .40½
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - .38
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .10¼- .11
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 69½- —
i.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16¼ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
i.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
i.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald. lb. .60 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls. lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l. lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .12¼- .14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - .29½
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .08½- .09½
refd., dms. lb. .19 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .435 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .445 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37½- .39½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38½- .40½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - .38
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse. gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .62
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.35 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17 45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.12.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II. lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C. lb. 1.05 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .92 - —
176 Red lake A. lb. .80 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R. lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T. lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R. lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B. lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .52 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .73 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange G. lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown m lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
406 Benzo blue 2B conc. lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F. lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M. lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B. lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF. lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B. lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B. lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G. lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B. lb. 8.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B. lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B. lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 2.48 - 2.68
737 Wool green S. lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow. lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78. lb. .60 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX. lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R. lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra. lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B. lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green. lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B. lb. 2.13 - —
1696 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste. lb. 1.96 - —
double paste lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green. lb. 2.32 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.73 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.63 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.23 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B. lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550. lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant. lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C. lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O. lb. 1.69 - —
Black, basic, blue. lb. 1.08 - —
Jet lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.42 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .55 - —
Y, extra lb. .59 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.82 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb. 1.93 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, R extra lb. .78 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc. lb. .42 - —
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.07 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO. lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. lb. .82 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.80 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .83 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.12
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. .80 - .85
tanners, bbls. lb. .06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.37.50 -40.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. .30 - .33

What about crotonic acid?

H H O
| | ||
$CH_3-C=C-C-OH$

Crotonic Acid, with its conjugated double bond system, is highly reactive. Its derivatives have merit as **plasticizers, polymers and copolymers, flavoring, perfumes and chemical intermediates.**

If your products include any of these compounds, or are related to them, you will undoubtedly wish to investigate Crotonic Acid. We welcome the opportunity of sending you information and samples. TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

Esterification

$R-OH$ (Alcohol) + $CH_3-C=C-C-OH$ (Crotonic Acid) → $CH_3-C=C-C-OR$ (Crotonic Ester)

Hydrohalogenation

HBr (Hydrogen Bromide) + $CH_3-C=C-C-OH$ (Crotonic Acid) → $CH_3-C(Br)-C(H)-C-OH$ (β—Bromo Butyric Acid)

Copolymerization

$H-C\equiv C-R$ (Vinyl Monomer) + $CH_3-C=C-C-OH$ (Crotonic Acid) → [—C(H)(R)—C(H)(C—OH)—]n (Films, Fibers, etc.)

Coupling

$2\ CH_3-C=C-C-OR$ (Crotonic Ester) + H_2S (Hydrogen Sulfide) → $CH_3-C(H)(S-C(H)(CH_3)-C-OR)-C-OR$ (β-Thiodibutyric Ester)

Diels-Alder Reaction

$H-C=C-C=C-H$ (Butadiene) + $CH_3-C=C-C-OH$ (Crotonic Acid) → 1, 2, 3, 6—Tetrahydro—2 Methyl Benzoic Acid

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40th St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. • **West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., So.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co.), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Ephedrine, Synthetic—Geranyl Acetate

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	4.25
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.00	50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots.	oz.	33.00	34.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	36.00	37.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.90	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	.73	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Ether, ethyl, industrial, synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09¼	—
90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	—
Benzoate, dms.	lb.	.70	.75
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.39	.41
Ethyl butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Formate, dms.	lb.	.35	—
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.88	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms	lb.	.80	—
Ethylaniline, dms	lb.	.50	.60
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.16¾	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.10	2.95
Euphorbia, pil., cern., oils	lb.	.18	.20

It Pays to Buy Your Chlorobenzenes from HOOKER

As one of the leading producers of Chlorobenzenes, Hooker offers many advantages to you. Rigid processing standards assure you of uniformly high quality products. Ample manufacturing facilities assure prompt deliveries to meet your most exacting production schedules. As specialists we have a wide fund of technical knowledge of uses and applications that many purchasers have found most helpful. We invite you to test Hooker Chlorobenzenes. Please request samples and literature on your business letterhead.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE $C_6H_4Cl_2$
Tech. (1,2-dichlorobenzene)

DESCRIPTION:
Clear, colorless liquid with characteristic odor. Completely miscible with most organic solvents—practically immiscible in water.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	147
F.R.	−10° to −22°C
B.R.	6° includ. 179°C
Sp. Gr., 15.5°/15.5°C.	1.310±.005
R.I., n20/D	1.550±.001
Flash Point	79°C

USES:
Solvent for gum, resins, tars, rubber, greases, sulfur; degreasing of metals, leather and wool; manufacture of dye intermediates; insecticide for domestic purposes; ingredient of paint and tar removers; heat transfer medium for condensing vapor systems.

1, 2, 4-TRICHLOROBENZENE $C_6H_3Cl_3$
Tech.

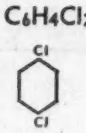
DESCRIPTION:
Clear, almost colorless mobile liquid having a characteristic chlorobenzene odor. Completely miscible with most organic solvents; practically immiscible in water.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	181.5
F.P.	10°C
Dist. R.	205° to 235°C
Sp. Gr., 15.5°/15.5°C.	1.465±.003
R.I., n20/D.	1.570±.002
Flash Point	118°C

USES:
As an insecticide, it is particularly effective as a soil poison in termite eradication; solvent for fats, oils, waxes, resins; as a heat transfer medium, in chemical synthesis for manufacture of dye intermediates and other organic chemicals.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE $C_6H_4Cl_2$
(1,4-dichlorobenzene)



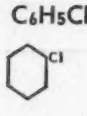
DESCRIPTION:
White to clear, transparent crystals with a pleasant aromatic odor. Soluble in most organic solvents; insoluble in water. Available in seven regular sizes.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	147
M.P.	53°C
B.P.	173°C
Flash Point	73°C
Fire Point	108°C

USES:
Recommended and widely accepted as a highly effective insecticide for agricultural and domestic purposes. Also used in the manufacture of sanitary specialties such as deodorants. As a chemical intermediate in the preparation of such chemicals as dyestuffs.

MONOCHLOROBENZENE C_6H_5Cl
(phenyl chloride)



DESCRIPTION:
Clear, colorless, moderately volatile liquid, with a characteristic mild odor. Completely miscible with most organic solvents; immiscible with water.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Mol. Wt.	112.5
F.P.	−44°C
B.R.	131.3° to 132.3°C
Sp. Gr., 15.5°/15.5°C.	1.113±.001
R.I., n20/D.	1.524
Flash Point	29°C

USES:
Intermediate in manufacture of insecticides, dyestuffs, drugs, perfumes, and other organic chemicals; solvent for paints, varnishes, lacquers; general organic solvent; heat transfer medium for condensing vapor systems.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

10-438

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11¼
French, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	.11¼
futures, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	.07
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.50	33.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35	2.60
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	145.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton.	140.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.42	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l. mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39.00	41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%,	ton.	34.00	—
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	32.00	34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited

Fuller's earth dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bxs.	lb.	.23	.25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.09875	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.116	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	.11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.095	.09625
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks	gal.	.0425	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13	.17
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	.21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
prime	lb.	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.65	3.00

Ginger, oleoresin, NF, African, bots. lb. 7.45 - 8.70
Jamaican lb. 9.40 -12.00
Root, African, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mar.-May shipment, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs, futures lb. .53 - .53½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .49½- .50
No. 2, bgs lb. .48 - .48½
No. 3, bgs lb. .47 - .47½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Ginseng root, cs lb.12.00 -16.00

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .18½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .38
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p. 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅛- —
lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.50 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 2.90 - 3.50
powd., bxs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse, lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .04¾- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06⅝- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .33½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —

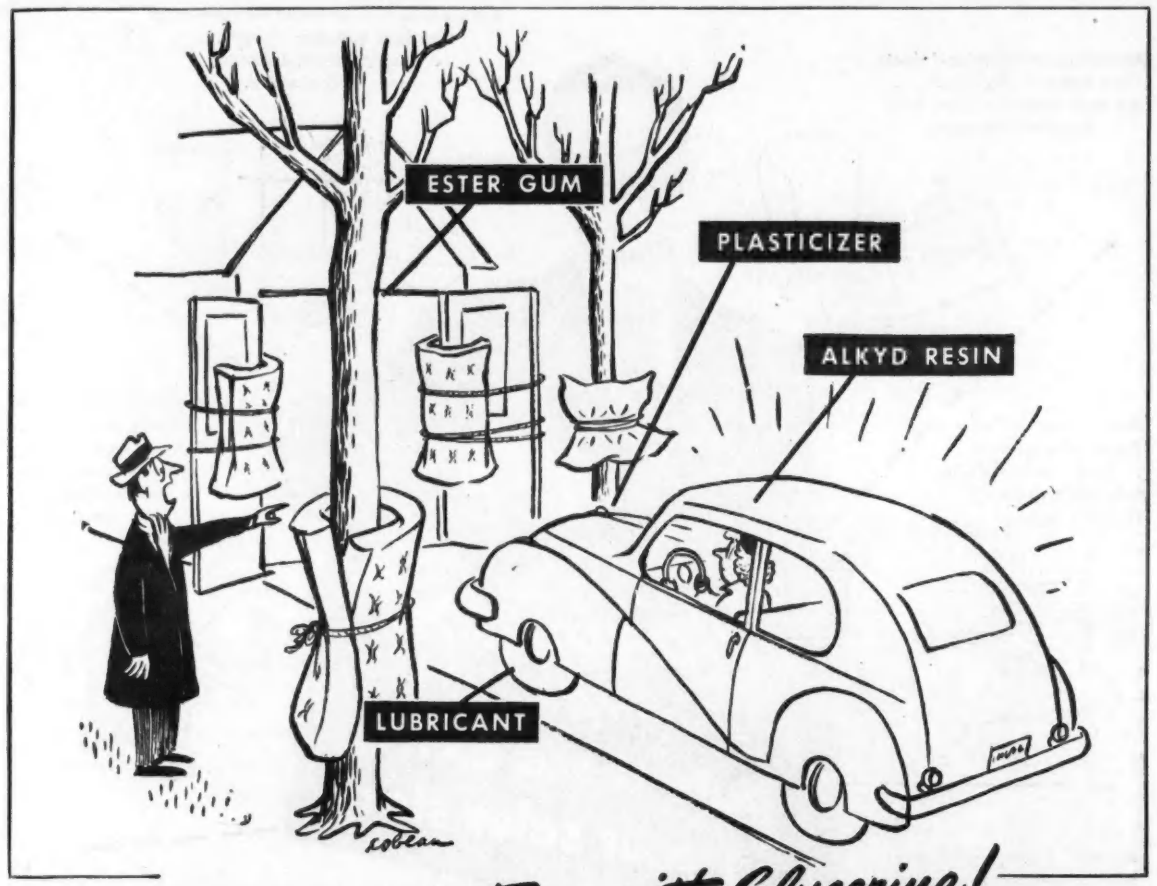
Green, chrome, reduced color, 66-70%, bbls., same basis bl. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs. frt. alld lb .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls. works lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C).

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Manila, toba, B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. No prices.
soft, MA, bgs lb. .14 - .15
WS, bgs. lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .19 - .21
nubs, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
seeds, bgs lb. .14 - .15
sorts, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .08½
E, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs lb. .11 - .12
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. No prices.
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .12 - .12½

Gum, ester, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .34
Mastic, cs. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb .16 .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Scammony, cs lb 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb 2.75 3.00
No. 2, cs lb 2.50 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.35 1.45
Yacca, bgs. lb. .05½- .06¼

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river N Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —



All around protection...with Glycerine!

TODAY'S car owner gets more than he bargained for in all-around protection—from versatile Glycerine! It has served as a major component of brake fluids . . . rubber preservatives . . . and most important of all, those tough, glossy finishes that stay "like new" for years. Glycerine-base alkyd resins have been called "the keystone of modern automobile finishes," because they've made possible coatings that offer unusual color range, color permanence, film durability, and protection against corrosion. Now—Glycerine's role in the development of these synthetic resins has been brought up to date in one compact, informative booklet: *"Why Glycerine for Alkyd Resins and Ester Gums?"* Write for your copy!

TOMORROW—Glycerine-derived alkyd resins and ester gums will play a major role in hundreds of new "miracle coatings" yet to come. Glycerine itself has an amazing potentiality in this field as indicated by its inclusion in a new process to disperse metal pigments in oils and resins. Glycerine literally helps take the "grind" out of the operation with this simple, continuous process that is said to have successfully dispersed zinc, lead, and titanium pigments. The process is already in commercial use producing various pigmented pastes that are widely applicable in the manufacture of plastics, paints, inks, linoleums, rubbers, cements, and related products. Further information sent on request. (Please use your company letterhead.)

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

PLEASE SEND A COPY OF
"WHY *Glycerine for Alkyd Resins and Ester Gums?"*
Mr.
Title
Company
Address
City Zone State

Gypsum, Keen's Cement—Kava Kava Root

Gypsum, Keen's cement, Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton.17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 • —
Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .39 • .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.85 • 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .80 • .90
imp., black, whole, bls. .....lb. .20 • .25
ground, bxs. .....lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs. .....lb. .27 • .32
white, whole, bls. .....lb. .30 • .40
powder, bxs. .....lb. .35 • .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 • 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45¼- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works .....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 • .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 • .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .27 • .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16½- —
group 3, tanks .....gal. .12½- .13½
Hesperidin methylchalcone, works. lb.50.00 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13¼- .14⅛
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16½- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb.17.00 • —
works .....lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 • —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 silos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb .40 • .45
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .19 • .20
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots. .....lb.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots. .....lb.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 5lb. cans, works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls ..lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks .....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 • —
tech., dms. .....lb. .70 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 7.10 • 7.55
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .48 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .25 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 • .45
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .45 • .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40
Ichthammol, F, dms. .....lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 • 2.16
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.03 • —
Indol, CP, bots .....lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.52 • —
resubl., USP., bots., jars.....lb. 2.30 • 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 3.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 • 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 6.25 -13.25
beta, cns. .....lb. 6.75 -10.25
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.30 • 5.00
powd., bgs. .....lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 • .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 • —
djns. .....lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), annydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 6.00
USP., dms., works .....lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb 4.25 • 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms .....lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., es. lb. .64 • .68
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 • .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .34 • —
ton lots .....lb. .35 • —
less ton lots .....lb. .36 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.50 • —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ...lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs ..lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP, gran., dms ..lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28⅛
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. .....lb. .30½- .33⅛
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28⅛
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. .84 • .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns .....lb. .97 • 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works .....gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works .....gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .82 • 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns .....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb .52 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.15 • 3.70
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with all isoleucine, dms., works lb 2.00 • 35.00
Isopentane, dms., works .....lb .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 • —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11 • .11½
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 • .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs.....lb. 6.20 • 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 • .10
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 • .63

K

Kamala, powd., cns. .....lb. .54 • .59
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .25 • .30

Marvinol-based calendered sheets have superior "dry hand" . . . are easily worked . . . have high stitch-tear resistance.
Cast, calendered or extruded Marvinol-based films have high tear strength . . . are easily printed, embossed, sewn or heat-sealed.
Marvinol pays off with faster extrusion rates . . . makes end products with high resistance to cut-through.
Adaptable to injection, low pressure, compression, slush and blow molding, Marvinol gives strong, durable products with sharp detail.
Marvinol®
vinyl resin
puts these extras
in your sales story
Marvinol is being used in new vinyl compositions to make tough, lightweight cellular products.
Colorful, durable, high-style floor coverings are processed from high molecular weight Marvinol formulations.

IN HUNDREDS of processes, in thousands of end products, Marvinol vinyl resin is giving processors the characteristics that mean sales. Marvinol formulations are stable under heat, light and time . . . have high dimensional stability, greater low-temperature flexibility, outstanding resistance to wear, tear, oils and acids.

Let us show you how to utilize these extras in Marvinol. All technical information developed in our modern laboratories is at your disposal since it is through you that Marvinol-based products reach the consumer. Write today for the latest technical information. Dept. O-5, NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL, Naugatuck, Connecticut. *In Canada*, Naugatuck Chemical, Elmira, Ontario.

Other Products of Naugatuck Chemical: SPERGON fungicide for seed treating • PHYGON orchard and row crop spray fungicide • TUPOR 2-4-D weed killers • SHRINKMASTER process for rendering woolens shrink-resistant and long-wearing • SURFA-SEALZ rubber compound for surfacing highways • KRALAC molding powders • VIBRIN Polyester resins • PQL chemical and heat resistant baking enamel • LOTOL compound latices, natural and synthetic • DISPERSITE water dispersions of reclaimed rubber and resins • Reclaimed Rubber • Aromatics • Synthetic Rubber • Rubber Chemicals • Raw Latex • Plasticizers

Marvinol®
NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL
DIVISION OF UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .092 - —
California, 40-42 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .086 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .085 - .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .095 - .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 - .10
Kyanite, tmp., low tron content, 10-mesh, whse ton 85.00 - 95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 - 105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1210- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls lb. .19¾- —
USP cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate liq. 18% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1200- —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000 40,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound tgher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 30% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd ton .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .26 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .12½- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .19¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .17¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 26.00 - 35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .19
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- .03½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Buffalo N. Y. ton 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 13.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 5.40 - 5.50
ex lignaloe wood lb 6.50 - 7.00

Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate, Technical

Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots lb. 5.50 - 5.55
96-98%, bots. lb. 6.35 - 6.50
ex petitgrain bots lb 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, cns., works lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton 67.00 - 68.00
extracted, 34%, same basis ton 63.50 - 64.00
Lithargе, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 18.50
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb 1.62 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07¼
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 24.00 - 28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb 31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb 28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb 28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb 26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb 44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls lb 1.00 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo f'lo 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb 73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls lb. .86 - .87
West Indian, bls lb. .78 - .79
broken, bls lb. .75 - .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, cns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light cns lb .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.s., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —

as you were in 1900

Many soap-making operations were done by hand; so were some of the processes involved in paper, textile and glass manufacturing as well as water purification and sewage treatment.

as you are today

Sanitary, efficient machine operations replace the old hand processes in soap manufacture.

...with 50 years of research by Niagara Alkali

Gigantic kettles four stories deep... capacities as high as 175 tons... these are the superlatives in which soap-makers are planning—and working—today. Every step in soap manufacture is absolutely controlled to assure a uniform and superior product.

Niagara Alkali, now observing its 50th anniversary, is likewise able to assure the uniformity and superiority of its products—the result of continuous research to achieve product control and efficiency. The success of this research is reflected in Niagara's ability to serve many fields well: paper, soap, glass, textiles, sewage treatment, water purification and others.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Carbonate of Potash • Paradichlorobenzene • Caustic Soda
Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride) • NIALK TRICHLORethylene

Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Mica

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ..ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works ..ton.44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .28 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. ..lb. 1.80 - —
Laurate, bbls ..lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works ..lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls ..lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots ..lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ..ton.67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ..ton.33.00 - —

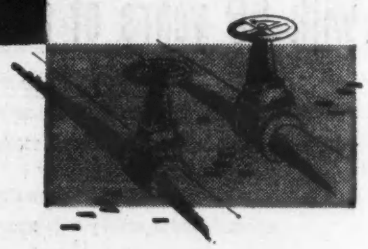
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. ..lb. .85 - 1.10
Leaves, bls. ..lb. .30 - .35
Manaca root, bls. ..lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls ..lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. ..lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. ..lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works ..lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.74.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works ..lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and ..to. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls ..lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms ..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.63.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ..ton.70.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. ..lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.72.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S E ..ton.79.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms....lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms ..lb. No prices.

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 32% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs ..lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ..lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works ..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..lb. .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls. ..lb. .40 - .40½
Chilean, bls ..lb. .50 Nom.
French, bls. ..lb. .50 - .50½
Matico leaves, bls ..lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works ..lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works ..lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots ..gram. .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots ..lb.11.40 -11.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns ..lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
less ton lots, same basis .lb. .32 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .40 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. ..lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, crys., powd., fib. dms..lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms ..lb. 4.07 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. ..lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..lb. .78 - 1.00

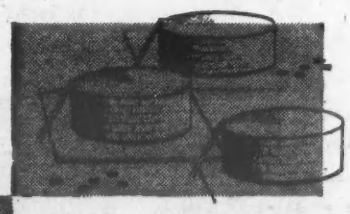
Metachloranilin, dms., works ..lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .56 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22 - —
tanks ..lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..lb. 1.28 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs ..lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works ..lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs ..lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .43½- .45
l.c.l., ex whse ..gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .29½- .31
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more ..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, same basis. lb. 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., 97%, same basis ..lb. 2.97 - —
works ..lb. .85 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17½- —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .71 —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity..gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W ..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W ..gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W ..gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .50½- —
Alconol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra ..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns ..lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns ..lb. .69 - .71
cyls. ..lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works ..lb. .13 - —
single-unit works ..lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd... lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .23 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works ..lb. 3.65 - 4.78
cbys., works ..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.17 - 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
cans, 25-50 lbs. ..lb. .47 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms...gm. 3.50 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots ..lb.35.00 -58.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works ..lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. ..lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis. lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. ..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .09 - —
Methylionone, A, cns ..lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns ..lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works..lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse, or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —

General American Tank Storage Terminals are strategically located to provide convenient outlets for marketing your product. All terminals served by highway, rail and waterway.

You make no capital investment—yet valuable pipelines, tanks, loading racks, docks and drumming and canning facilities are yours to use as though you owned them.

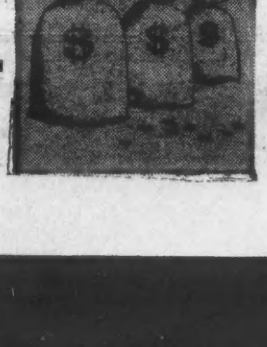


Alcohol, benzol, creosote, petroleum or vegetable oil — General American is equipped to handle any liquid that flows through a pipeline.



Your product is handled in complete privacy—in special tanks, pipelines and manifolds to ensure against contamination.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK STORAGE TERMINALS



A Division of
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
135 South LaSalle Street • Chicago 90, Illinois
Terminals at: Carteret, New Jersey; Houston, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Goodhope, La.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

General American Warehouse Receipts represent the highest form of collateral.

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .10½- .10¾
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .12¼- .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .33 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .28½- .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .23¾- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal. .07 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., Kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .09½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .07

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld, basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monomethylaniline, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. 49 - —
Morphine, cns. lb. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.89 - 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.93 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07¼- .07½
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .10½- .11
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 - .05½
Oriental, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, Sept.-Oct., bgs. source lb. .08½- .09
Washington, yellow, source, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock ton. 52.00 - —
crushed, ex dock ton. 76.50 - —
J2, ex dock ton. 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0425- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0535- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0475- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03¼- —
refined, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .09½- —
smaller lots lb. .09¼- .10½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.33
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 13.25 - —
nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.45 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton. 120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 3.90 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .33 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .21 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .46 - .47
futures, bgs. lb. .46 - .47
West Indian, bgs lb. .34 - .35
futures lb. .31 - .31½
Nux vomica, bls. lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 —
l.c.l gal. .21 .50
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .16½- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .53 - .75
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb. 75.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .95 - 1.10
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .44 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .18¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 1.20 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb 1.20 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb 1.20 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 90 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.10 - 4.35
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 3.45 - 3.95
Mexican (see Oil, Ignatoe wood)
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb 1.65 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb 2.20 4.50
Calamus, cns lb 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .23 .50
white, dms. lb .24 .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.60
rectified, cns. lb. 5.00 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.25 4.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 50.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .21¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
tanks lb. .17 - —

- Electroplating Salts, Anodes and Processes:
- Driers and Metal Soaps.
- Ceramic Opacifiers, Colors and Frit.
- Fluorides.
- Glycerine.
- Preformed Catalysts and Catalytic Chemicals for Petroleum and other Organic Processes.
- Synthetic Optical Crystals.
- Agricultural Chemicals.
- Fungicides.
- Chemical Commodities:

● SALES BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES IN

Chicago 10, Illinois
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Detroit 28, Michigan
Houston 11, Texas
Los Angeles 17, Cal.
New York 17, N. Y.
Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Pittsburgh 3, Pa.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

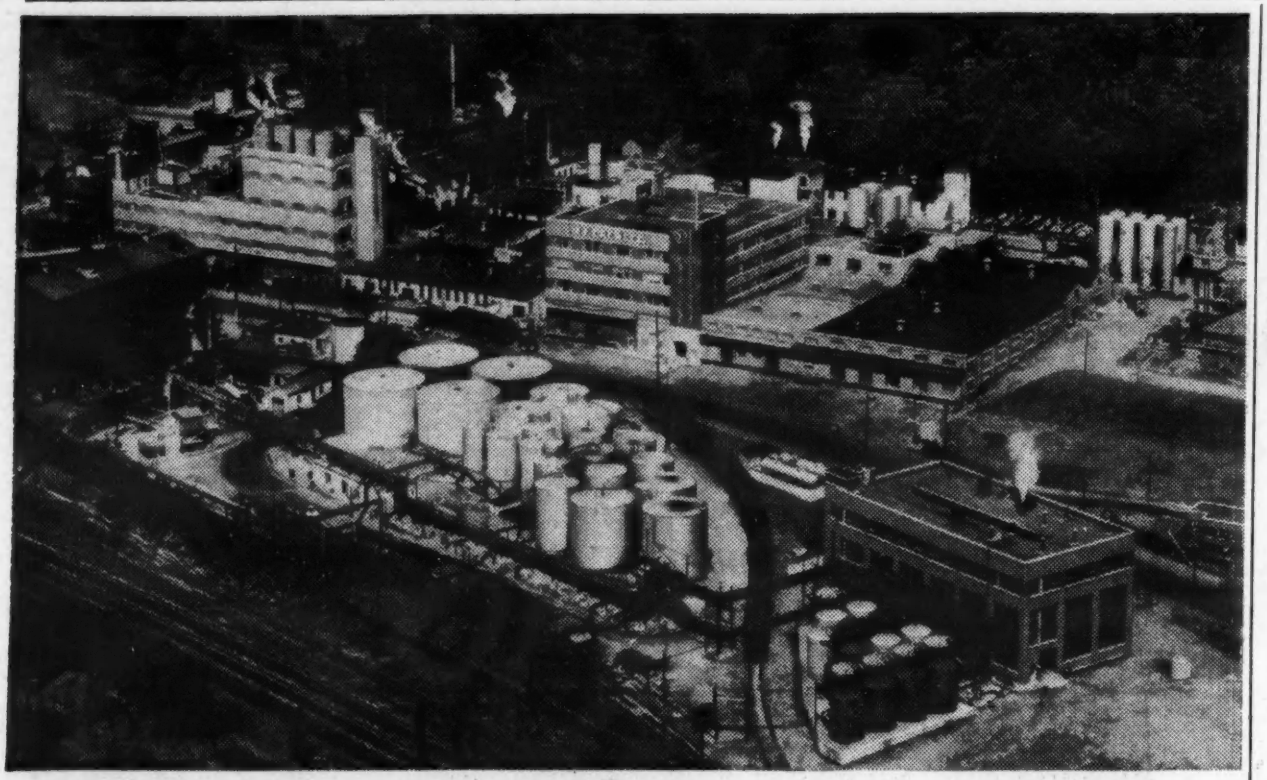
Oil, Castor, Sulphonated—Oil, Sweet Birch

Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾ - .16¾
tech., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .16 - .16¼
USP, standard, dms., c.l. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
tanks lb. .18¼ - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼ - —
Cedarleaf, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .40 - .55
dms. lb. .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 15.00 - 18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots. lb. 22.00 - 62.00
Leaf Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15¼ - .15½
Pac. Coast lb. .14¼ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .07½ - .08¼
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots. lb. 19.00 - 30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .05¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .02 - —
refined, dms., New York lb. .19½ - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Costus, bots. oz. 19.75 - —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .14¼ - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04¼ - .04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ - —
refined, dms. lb. .18¾ - .20¼
tankcars lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 - 15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.95 - 7.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .72 - .95
70-80%, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.10 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .10 - .11
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½ - .13¼
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .1674- —

Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or concentrate, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .1767- —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .1900- —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .2090- —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .2185- —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .2280- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.
100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 8.00 - 9.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 14.50 - 16.25
Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.50 - 18.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Grapefruit lb. .60 - .90
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10¾ - .11¼
extra, Winter, strained, dms. lb. .12 - .12½
prime, burning, dms lb. .13 - .13½

Oil, guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
twice rectified lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.85 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.15 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Messina lb. 2.85 - 5.25
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 - 65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Lignaloe, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.25 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 13.00 - 13.50
terpeneless, bot lb. 45.00 - 65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1830- —
l.c.l. lb. .1890- .1930
tankcars lb. .1690- .1710
tankwagon lb. .1720- .1740
Boiled linseed oil 007 higher than raw
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Italian, cns lb. 3.85 - 8.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No stocks.
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1230- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .22½ - .23
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .26 - .28¼
20°, dms. lb. .27 - .27⅛
30°, dms. lb. .25 - .26
Neroli, French, bots. lb. 160.00 - 175.00
Haitian, bots lb. 85.00 - 90.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Oiticica, liquid, drums lb. .19¾ - .20¼
Oiticica, liquid, drums lb. .20½ - .21
tankcars lb. .18¾ - .19
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .12¾ - .13
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. 1.75 - 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.00 - 2.10
foots, dms. lb. .13½ - .13¾
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. .55 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .40 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 2.95 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 - 85.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms. lb. .13½ Nom.
tankcars lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.40 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½ - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 21.50 - 25.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .14¾ - —
refined, dms lb. .19¼ - .19¾
tanks, New York lb. .18 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.60 - 7.15
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Pimento berry, dms. lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .72 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .09½ - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15¼ - —
Red, saponified, dms. lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks lb. .11½ - —
single dist., dms. lb. .13¾ - .15
tanks lb. .12¼ - —
double dist., dms. lb. .16¼ - .17⅛
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks lb. .12½ - .13½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 23.00 - 56.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.60
Rue, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1790- —
tanks lb. .1550 Nom.
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 13.50 - 15.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 6.25 - 7.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.00 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 11.50 - 16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .07¾ - —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1330- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1230- —
tanks lb. .1050- —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .58 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .30 - —
tanks, works gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 18.75 - 25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¾ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .06¾ - .07
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1760- —
l.c.l. lb. .1820- .1860
tanks lb. .1640- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1665- —
l.c.l. lb. .1730- .1790
tanks lb. .1550- —
edible, dms lb. .17½ - .18
tanks lb. .1625- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.25 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15 - .15⅛
tankcars lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65



AT YOUR SERVICE

This modern plant is your land-mark for Fatty Acids... Plasticizers... Esters... Glycerine... Vegetable Oils and their derivatives... and a host of other fine related products. For this—the home of E. F. Drew & Co., Inc.—is always at your service with extensive research and production facilities designed to help you with your requirements... to help you with your problems! Write for further information.

FATTY ACIDS AND PLASTICIZERS

Crude, White Distilled, Fractionated Fatty Acids of:

Coconut Oil	Corn Oil	Tallow
Linseed Oil	Cottonseed Oil	Hardened Tallow
Soya Bean Oil	Stearic Acid Plasticizer SC	Marine Oils

TEXTILE OILS AND SPECIALTIES

Detergents	Softeners	Scouring Compounds
Wetting Agents	Dye Assistants	Sulphonated Oils
Finishes	Yarn Lubricants	Wool and Worsted Oils

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.

15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works..ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Tansy, dms. .....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml, dms., fncl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South....lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South....lb. .035 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 —
Tar acid (see Ta).
Teaseed, dms. .....lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.75 - 3.35
white, cns .....lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .24¼- —
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks .....lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms..lb. .21 - .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.75 -14.75
Haitian, cns. lb.10.00 14.00
Java, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Whale, ref., natural, dms....lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms .... lb No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .49 - —
USP, 50-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.10 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 -16.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.45
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb. 8.25 -12.50
extra, bots .....lb. No prices.
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No prices.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms.....lb. .16¼- .17½
tankcars .....lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls .....lb. .08¾- .09
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works....ton.12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. .....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. .....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. .....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and W. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .25 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. allid..lb. .1810- —
Molybdate .....lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .39 - .45
Orange flowers, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .lb. .13 - .13
Sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - .30
Verona, bls.....lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, obls .....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .67
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .....lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1300- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns.....lb. .11¾- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. allid. E. of Rockies..lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .07¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms .....lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23¼- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.90 - 4.00

Ox gall, conc., gran., 6b. dms., 5 lbs. and up .lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works..lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.40 - 4.51

P

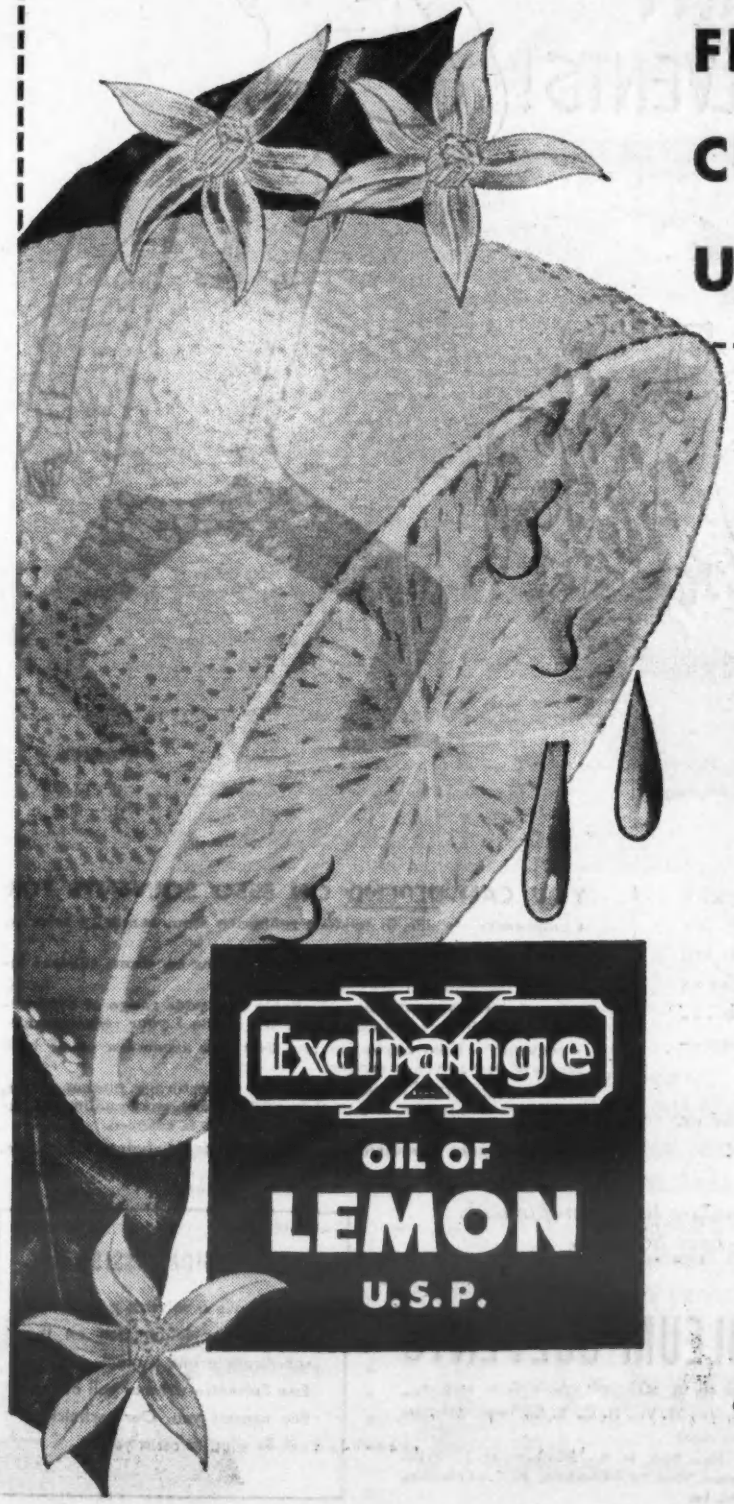
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 . lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs .....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns .....oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .29½- .30
Portuguese, bgs .....lb. .39 .40
Spanish, bgs .....lb. .44 - .50
Para-anisidin, dms., works .....lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. allid. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .63 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works ...lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0635- —
123-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
133-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y....lb. .15½- .16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .17½- .17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19¼- .19½
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .15 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
91-92% flake, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —

Oil, Tall—Pareira Brava Root

Paraformaldehyde, 91-92%, flake, dms., 1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .13 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .15 - —
Quotations on 91-92%, flake paraformaldehyde in the New York metropolitan area are on a delivered basis, 2½c. per lb. higher than works prices.
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .10½- —
USP, chys .....lb .51 .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .46½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works....lb. .50 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works....lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs, works .lb. .38 - .39
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 - —
Parthion, spray powder, 15% tins, dealers lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works .....lb. .55 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs...lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs.....lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs.....lb. .38 - .40

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Paris Green—Phenobarbital-Sodium

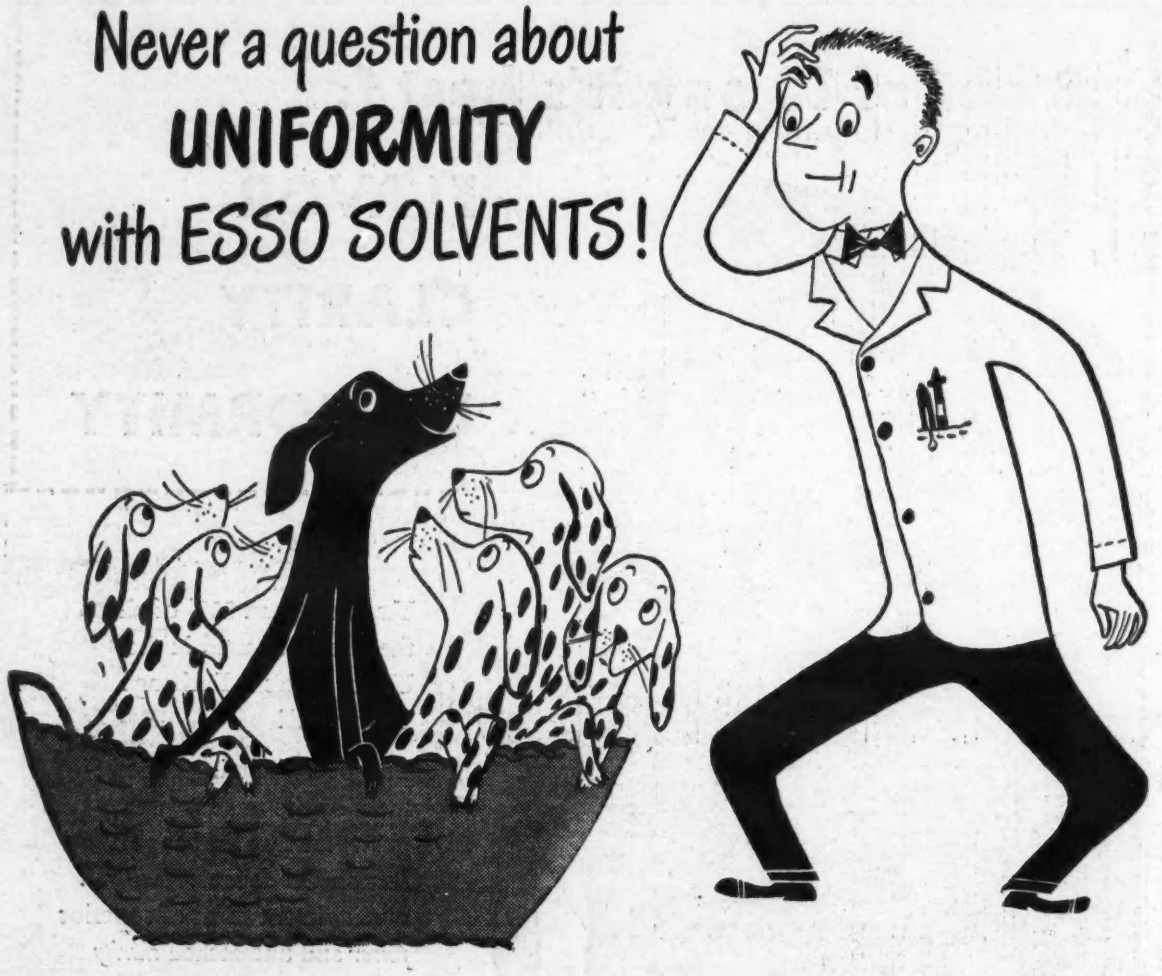
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .33 - .37
i.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .66
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton.74.00 -75.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.03 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.42 - 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .102 - —
200,000 units.....vl. .15½- —
500,000 units.....vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units.....vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units.....vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03¼- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units.....vl. .16 - —
500,000 units.....vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units.....vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units.....vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Pentachlorophenol, ums., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .26
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis..lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10¼- 11⅛
Pepper, black.....lb. 1.39 - 1.40
Apr. afloat.....lb. 1.39 - 1.40
shipment.....lb. 1.39 - 1.40
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Oct.-Nov. delivery, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ethiopian, stemless, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Hontaka, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Louisiana longs, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Mexican sports, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source..lb. No stocks.
Nigerian, caps, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .70 - .70½
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .48 - .48½
Sudanese, small, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
White, bgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers..lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, ums., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
ems., c.s., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .04⅝- .04⅞
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- .05¾
cream, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .05¾- .06⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- .06
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .06 - .06⅞
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
snow, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- .05
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois.....bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana.....bbl. 1.28 - 2.775

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.65 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 2.75 - 3.54
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central..bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.. gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
ems., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .87 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.65 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.35 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 2.06 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 2.10 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.02 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.90 - 2.10
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 2.075 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 2.03 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California. gal. .081- .115
Pennsylvania..... gal. .09 - .0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0775- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .07375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2....gal. .081 - —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .0825- .08625
No. 1, straw..... gal. .0825- .08625
No. 2, straw..... gal. .07625- .085
range ..... gal. .0825- .0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .095 - .10
No. 2 ..... gal. .0925- .095
No. 3 ..... gal. .09 - .0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore ..... gal. .158 - —
San Francisco..... gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash ..... gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16½- —
group 3, benzol-type tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Mineral, spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360 455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.... gal. .18 - —
Boston ..... gal. .16½- —
Buffalo ..... gal. .17 - —
Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 - —
Providence ..... gal. .17 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .18½- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19½- —
Washington, D. C ..... gal. .18 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14½- —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Newark..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14½- —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24¼
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .27
240-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis gal. .24½- .27
360-460 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles..... gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore..... gal .158 - —
San Francisco.. gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .15½- —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .18 - —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York ..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .163 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .185 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15½- —
Group 3 tanks.. gal. .10375- .11375
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14½- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .16½- —
Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .15½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .175 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .19½- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1750- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- --
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1400- --
tanks, works ..... lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.33
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Never a question about
UNIFORMITY
with ESSO SOLVENTS!



EXACTING modern refining treatments give Esso Solvents closely controlled uniformity for better processing. Esso Petroleum Solvents are being used more and more in such industries as paint . . . textiles . . . rubber . . . chemicals . . . food packaging . . . leather . . . many others — where uniformity is required.

INDUSTRIAL USERS *know* they can depend on Esso Solvents for purity and uniformity!

YOU CAN DEPEND ON ESSO SOLVENTS FOR

- **UNIFORMITY** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **ECONOMY** — closely-controlled quality gives constant, efficient industrial processing, high-quality products.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
- **SOLVENCY** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations. Prompt, efficient delivery to your door is assured.
- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY** — Water terminals in industrial centers.

Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.

Esso PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.1375-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1450-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1200-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1450-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1200-	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.02	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., frt. adjusted	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	.46 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 -	2.65
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller dms.	lb.	1.30 -	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	-37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lbs.	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.	lb.	3.00 -	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.12 -	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works,	lb.	13.75	-15.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	5.50	- 7.00
tech., fib. dms., works	lb.	9.65	-10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb	.20½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	35.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.735 -	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.155 -	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.805 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905 -	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	4.93 -	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.28 -	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.83 -	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.53	.58
tins, export	lb.	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	.16
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works,	lb.	.23 -	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	.17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	5.25 -	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.20 -	—
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.20½-	.21
Pinetar, retort dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.55 -	1.65
Piperidine 95% wms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98% dms. same basis	lb	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	kilo.	12.50	-13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)			
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South.	100 lbs.	7.16 -	—
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.08 -	—
5 to 19 dms., works, South	100 lbs.	7.36 -	—
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.28 -	—
1 to 4 dms., works, South	100 lbs.	7.61 -	—
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.53 -	—
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	-37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.05 -	.07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02 -	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. Kan.	100 lbs.	4.67 -	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04½-	.05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	65.00	-69.00
Pokeroot, bls.	lb	13	14
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb	25 -	.26
Podophyllin, NF, dms.	lb.	12.45 -	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31 -	.60
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½-	.27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½-	.28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.29
Polystyrene, crystals, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.	lb.	.68 -	.70
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.50 -	1.05
Seed, Czech, bgs.	lb.	.12¾ -	.13
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.15½ -	.16
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Potash, caustic, tow-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50 -	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.525 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90 -	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0815-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.089	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03725-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0340-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0755-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.0830-	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., works	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	192.00 -	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50 -	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50 -	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48 -	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.60 -	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0785-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.16½ -	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21 -	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.30
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.089 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0915-	.1015
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.094 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0965-	.1065
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
NF, gran., dms	lb	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½-	.38½
powder, dms.	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75 -	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33 -	—
Potassium hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms	lb.	.90 -	.93
Iodide, dms	lb	1.95	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	20 -	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton	21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb	21 -	—
powd., bbls	lb	25	—
Muriate, dom., 60%, R_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.37½-	—
(rona (at	unit-ton	45½	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech. fine gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.32
purified, dms	lb	42	.44
Perchlorate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14 -	.15
kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb	21¾	22¾
USP, dms., works	lb	23½	.24
ex whse	lb	29	—
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l. works	lb	21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks.	lb.	.13 -	.13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.60 -	.63
yellow, bbls	lb	21	—
kegs	lb	26	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.11 -	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks	ton.	200.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.23 -	—
l.c.l. 5 or more works	100 lbs	5.00 -	—
1-4 works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—

ALSO THE FINEST

HYDROQUINONE

POTASSIUM ALUM

BORAX

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID

ARMOL

AND OTHER PURITY-TESTED PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

Protect your valuable investment in films and finishing equipment by using photographic chemicals that bear the name A. R. MAAS Chemical Company, which are guaranteed pure and uniform in quality. Our research and control laboratories are constantly developing new chemicals and new processes. Your inquiry is invited.

A. R. MAAS CHEMICAL COMPANY

Division Victor Chemical Works

4572 ARDINE STREET • SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA

Potassium Silicate Solution—Red, Rose Lake

Potassium silicate solution, 62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 10 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .09
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms lb. .16 - .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .75 - .81
tech., works lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½ - .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .23 .25
Berries, bgs. lb. .55 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.50 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02¼ - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers lb. .12½ - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½ - —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works, gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1 base, 3 grams, pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 14.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 50.00 -55.00
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works, and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾ - .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½ - —
clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .15½ - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $30.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask. 71.00 - —
smaller lots flask. 73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., ens. oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., ens. oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens. oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, ens., 50-oz. ens. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .56½ - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, ens. lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11½ - .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .80 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .65½ - .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNP toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .62½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, kgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .69½ - .80
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. .20 .25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 .28

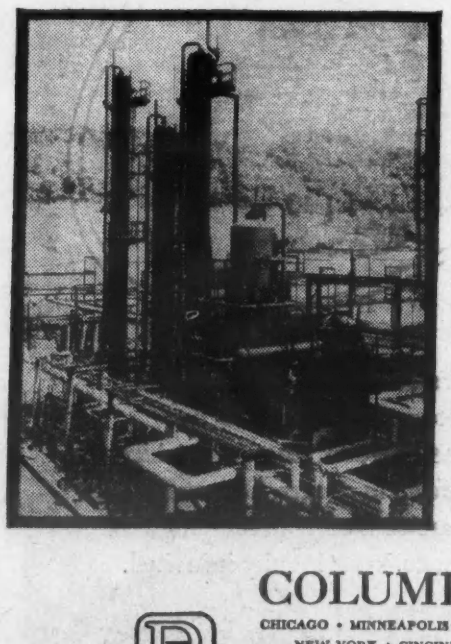
Columbia's ability to supply

MURIATIC ACID

(HYDROCHLORIC ACID)

18°–20°–22° Baume

Available in 8,000 gallon rubber-lined Tank Cars



Here's an assured source of Muriatic Acid that is providing excellent service and other advantages for numerous users. Production capacity is sufficient to guarantee prompt service. You are invited to obtain information by writing Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth and Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

Photo shows a portion of the installations at Natrium, West Virginia, where Columbia Muriatic Acid is produced.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO • MINNEAPOLIS • BOSTON
NEW YORK • CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS • CHARLOTTE • PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND • PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .03½ - .05¼
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ - .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ - .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ - .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ - —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs. works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, bbls., bgs., works lb. .0300 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465 - —
40%, bgs. works lb. .0490 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF powd., fib dms lb. 2.19 - 2.21
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
US., cryst., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF dms lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bbls lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .06½ - .07
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .03½ - .04½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .04 - .05
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .38
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales lb. .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Syrian, bls lb. .22 - .22½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05½ - .05¾
Saligenin, ctns lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .83 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .93 - 1.03
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .66 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.00 - 17.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .26¼ - —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼ - .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. 16 - 22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11 - .11½
hulled, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .20 - .24
natural, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Salvadorean lb. .12½ - .13
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - .51
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - .61
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .35 - .36
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .33 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lit. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
t.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .72¾ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .66¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾ - —
500-oz. lots ob. .66½ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .67¼ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46½ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .47¼ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48½ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .48¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11½ - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .15½ - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.23 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 2.50
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.85
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —

Red, Spanish Oxide—Sodium Carbonate

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 —
USP bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 45 —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.93 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾ - 10¼
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrate (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —

When You Specify
SOLVAY Products
for Rayon ...
... you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant ... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. You also get Solvay's exclusive Technical Service ... men trained in the textile industry.
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
SOLVAY
PRODUCTS for the Rayon Industry
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
LIQUID CHLORINE
SODIUM NITRITE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Chlorate—Trichlorobenzene

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
powd., kgs., works..lb. .09½- —
USP, dms..lb. .21 - —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., works..lb. .11½- .12½
Citrate, anhyd, dms..lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, dms..lb. .21½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., dms..lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works..lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots..lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms..lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd..lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls..lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls..lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys..lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydride, dms., works..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21½- .23¼
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms..lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, dms..lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms..lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .19 - —
60%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .13 - .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works..ton.184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works..lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works..lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bgs..lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., works..lb. .54 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls..lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works..lb 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.48.00 - —
USP, dms..lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .09½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots..lb. 5.30 - 6.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½ - .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., cms..lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms..lb. .41 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works..10 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works..100 lbs 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
c.l., works..100 lbs 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs..lb. 12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb .30 - —
smaller lots, works..lb .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 6.90 - —
c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms..lb. .59 - .62

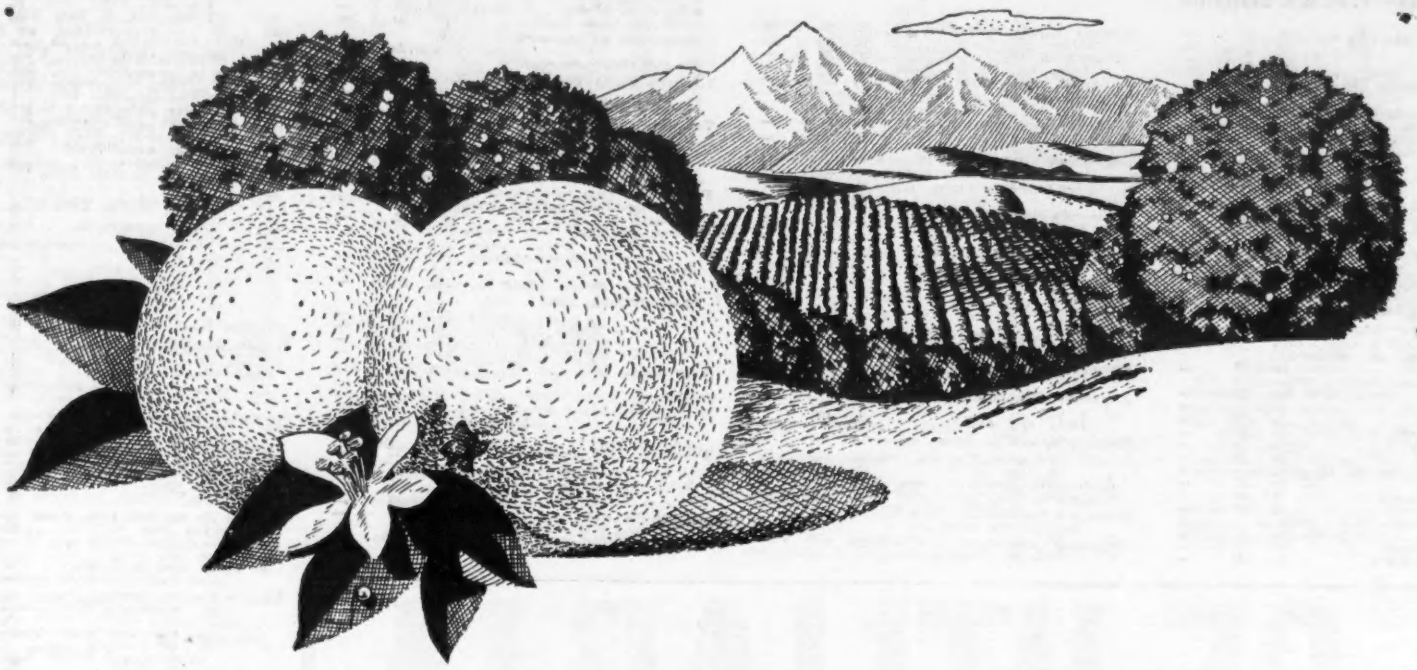
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1..100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2..100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3..100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sulphide, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd..100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..ton.16.00 -17.00
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works..ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .049 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .443 - .508
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works..lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms..lb. .14½- .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls..lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.90.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb 20 -
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works..lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms..lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East..lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .26 - —
150° F. flash, tanks same basis..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22¼- —
ton lots, works..lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..lb. .21½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur..ton.70.00 - —
50%, same basis..ton.81.75 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .20½- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40-000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .40 - 45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ —
Squaw vine leaves, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls..lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .16 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .13 - .16
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.72 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 5.07 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 5.87 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.83 - —
Chicago..100 lbs. 4.98 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 5.98 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot..lb. .07¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot..lb. .07 - —
Rice, bgs..lb. .12½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l..lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs..lb. .0606- .0626
Stavesacre seed, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials..gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms..lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs..lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works..lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, NF, bots..oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs..oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99% not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.50 -11.00
powder..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms..lb.12.25 -12.75
powder..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.55 -11.05
powder, dms..lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder..lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing..lb. 1.15 - 1.35
microcrystals..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
powder..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.25 - 3.55
powder, dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton.19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls. 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, mono, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .03 - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
dlvd..lb. .18 - —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, c.v.l.s., l.c.l., Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%..lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25%..lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls..lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls..lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, imported, bls..lb. .95 - 1.00

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l..ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works..ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
fancy, loose, same basis..lb. .06⅜- —
special, loose, same basis..lb. .05⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms..lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms..lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls..lb. .10 - .15
kegs..keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago..unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls..lb. .24 - .30

Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb. .07 - .07½
medium grades, bgs..lb. .06½- .07
low grades, bgs..lb. .05½- .06
Java, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .61 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .50 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs..lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .46 - —
dms..lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
prime, dms..lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .60½- .70½
prime, cns., dms..lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms..gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
tanks..lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd..lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms..lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.50 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, es., works..lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-steve, 100 grams..115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bls..lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, USP, kgs..lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, NF, dms..lb. 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .7144- .7244
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .58¾- —
Metal..lb. .77¾- —
Oxide, bbls..lb. .83 - .84
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .8309- .8509
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47½- .48½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms..lb. .57 - .58
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs..lb. 1.10 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..gal. .23½- —
Birmingham dist..gal. .22¼- —
Chicago district..gal. .24½- —
Cleveland district..gal. .24¾- —
Dangerfield, Tex..gal. .24½- —
Geneva, Utah..gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio..gal. .24 - —
Johnstown, Pa..gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..gal. .25½- —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .23½- —
St. Louis, Mo..gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..gal. .22½- —
Terre Haute, Ind..gal. .25½- —
Wyandotte, Mich..gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..gal. .22½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y..gal. .20 - —
Bayonne, N. J..gal. .20 - —
Baytown, Tex..gal. .26 - —
Chicago, Ill..gal. .23 - —
Detroit, Mich..gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..gal. .23 - —
Providence, R. I..gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill..gal. .26 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs..lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs..lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l..lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works..lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works..lb .23 - —
less than tons, works..lb .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots..oz. .49 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd..lb. .35½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb .41 - .43
smaller containers..lb .48 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. all'd..lb .57½- —
l.c.l..lb .57½- —
smaller containers..lb .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works..lb .78 - —
l.c.l. works..lb .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .10 - .10½
l.c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
tanks..lb. .08½- .09



NOW AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES!

Exchange

HESPERIDIN METHYL CHALCONE

(A water soluble "Vitamin P" Drug)

THE MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST now has available in one moderately priced material an infinitely soluble yet non-hygroscopic powder sufficiently stable for production of parenteral as well as peroral preparations.

TO THE PHYSICIAN it provides a quickly assimilated yet safe drug...a completely water soluble derivative of citrus hesperidin.

HESPERIDIN METHYL CHALCONE was developed by the Research Laboratories of The California Fruit Growers Exchange shortly after Szent-Gyorgyi's announcement of "Vitamin P."

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 99 Hudson Street, New York City

SUPPLIED TO PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS SERVING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Trichloroethane—V. M. & P. Naphtha

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, frt. alld., dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Tripneuylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. afloat. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs., afloat lb. .10 - .10½
Jamaica, bgs., afloat lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .23 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .47 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle W Va ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 2.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 52.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.50 - 6.75
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .16 - .16¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots, cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .19½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .23½- —
350,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .20½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .24½- —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
less than 500 million units million units. 1,000,000 units. .26 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12}, vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligrams milligram. 2.52 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

Users of Carnauba Wax or Candelilla
It will pay you to investigate . . .

CONCORD #159 WAX

Uniform Consistency

Melting Point same as Carnauba; higher than Candelilla

Substantial savings

The physical and chemical characteristics of CONCORD #159 compare favorably with refined Carnauba Wax, and are vastly superior to Candelilla for most purposes.

The use of Concord #159 as a replacement for Carnauba and Candelilla Waxes will mean substantial savings for you. Get our quotation and see for yourself.

Write today for sample. No obligation.

Available NOW from spot stocks

CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY
MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY — Moorestown 9-1100

CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN WAX REPLACEMENT
CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	1.50	1.75
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.55	.73
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	67.50	—
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	—
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.07½	.08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½	—
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.07½	—
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.44	.45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.	lb.	.62	.63
slabs, bgs	lb.	.61	.62
crude, African, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.52	.53
Cent. American, bgs	lb.	.48	.50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.	lb.	.52	.53
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.51	.52
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
refined, bgs	lb.	.49	.50
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 50 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	No stocks.	
North Country, No. 2, ton lots	lb.	.76	Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.72	.74
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.78
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.94	.96
No. 2	lb.	.92	.94
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla.			
Japan, bgs	lb.	.67	.70
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works	lb.	.14	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26	—
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
Montan, dom., black, raw	lb.	.25	.25½
refined	lb.	.31	.32
Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
German, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.78
Paraffin (see P.)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.25	.28
cake, cs.	lb.	.26	.29
Sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs	lb.	.35	.37
refined, dom., slabs, works	lb.	.60	.65
imp., bags, N. Y.	lb.	.40	.42
White lead (see Lead, white)			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.17	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs	lb.	2.00	—
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	6.00	10.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	6.50	15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	30.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	21.00	35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	31.00
l.c.l.	whse.	ton. 25.00	40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls	lb.	.06	.07
rossed, bls	lb.	No prices.	
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.13½	.16
rossed, bls	lb.	.17	.18
Wild indigo root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Wild yam root, bls	lb.	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.27
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	—
basis	ton.	37.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.15	4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.193	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.196	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
fractions, over 7°C, b.p., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.70	—
Meta fraction over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	.45	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.23½	—
Chicago district	gal.	.26½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.26	—
Dangerfield, l'ex.	gal.	.27	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.24	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	—
St. Louis, Mo.	gal.	.26	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.23½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.26	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.27	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½	.25

Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—

Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.28	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.26	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.26	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.26	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.28	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.26	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.28	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.26	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns	lb.	2.00	2.23
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.44	.45
80 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.49	.51
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.53	.55
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.57	.59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.30½	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.63	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.			
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, Rock Island	lb.	.25	—
dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	—
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.03¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.21	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	30	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. works	lb.	32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	35	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	26¼	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.41	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17	—
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb.	26	—
tech., rubber makers, bgs., works	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb.	26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
solution, 50% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.47	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
dlvd.	lb.	.1250	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1260	.1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	.19¼
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	42½	—

—Continued on page 54

ALBALITH-73

(The Surface-Treated Lithopone)

Is this YOUR answer to COLOR FLOATING?

Many paint manufacturers find Albalith-73 is *their* answer to color floating and flooding. They find it desirable not only in deep-tone flats, but also in tints and shades of white-base products.

You, too, may find Albalith-73 the answer to color floating.

HERE ARE TWO REASONS WHY:

1 Its base is a special lithopone . . . an oleophilic type of pigment which indicates a distinct affinity for organic solvents, resins and oils.

2 It has an oily surface treatment that cuts variations in wetting due to hot humid weather and moisture. This gives faster mixing and better wetting.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

Founded 1848

160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Copyright 1950 by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 157 May 22, 1950 Number 21

Color Problems in Paint

For paint technicians attending the recent Cleveland meeting of the council of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, perhaps the most interesting matter there presented was the description of a device by means of which the color aptitude of individuals can be determined. The apparatus has been developed under the sponsorship of the Inter-Society Color Council with which the federation collaborates in a number of things. Its value in selecting and training persons for work in color-matching has been demonstrated. The need for such knowledge and development of qualifications is indisputable.

The principle of the color aptitude test derives from the premise that, in making colors, what you do is different from what you see. Vision ability has something to do with the qualification of a colorist; but it is not substantially determinative and when subnormal (dichromatic, for example) can be bypassed by proper training. So, it is not to be wondered why the device for testing color aptitude has an interest for those whose lives are "colorful" in a particular sense of the term. Some of them have seen and used the apparatus. Most of them have not. But, there are very few who do not feel that they would be helped by its possession.

One of the ways in which a better sense of color matching is desirable, one that was not brought out in the discussion of the aptitude test, is regarded by many foresighted members of the paint industry as very important. That is the standardization of tinted coatings under a generally applied designation. Those men speak feelingly of the damage which is done to the industry's campaigns to popularize and extend the use of paint by the difficulty met by the user in being certain that a paint is what he expects it to be on the basis of its color designation. They tell of "ivories" which range from light cream to milky tea. They recite incidents of newer tints—delphinium blue, for example—showing up in unbelievable variety. All of which drives decorators and their clients into vociferous wrath and hair-destroying despair.

The question of paint standardization has many angles, some of which are quite acute in their impingements. Some of them require a deal of study and preparation. But, the standardization of color nomenclature offers no substantial difficulties. There are scales by means of which practically any tint can be described closely enough to make agreement with it relatively simple for the colorist who has an adequate aptitude. The esthetic value of such agreement is quite evident. Its competitive helpfulness is deserving of consideration.

Hunting Economic Slips

All who are interested in the problem of stabilizing, maintaining, and promoting the national economy will await with various expectations the outcome of the newly launched investigation of the industrial decline of New England. The president of the sponsoring Council of Economic Advisers says that the study will be completed in about two months. Those who have concerned themselves with the industrial trends of the region are not ready to agree that an adequate diagnosis can be made in such a short time—even under the direction of a Harvard Business School professor. The condition is not a recent development.

The industrial problem of New England presents a more than usually complex mixture of the commercial, social, and political aspects of economy. It has its roots in the neglect of agriculture which accompanied the introduction of manufacturing and contributed much to the political problem which is blamed for the allegedly excessive tax burden that must be borne by manufacturing and distributing business.

Recognition of that genetic process has led competent observers to advise that the industrial activities of New England be revised and developed with particular reference to the materials resources of the region. They point out the advantage of working in wool from sheep grazed on New England hills and meadows rather than in cotton which must be brought from afar. They urge the development of modernized woodworking, paper, and other industries drawing their materials from woodlands—coupled with an adequate program of conservation and restoration of forest resources. They can see some possibilities in leather and its many goods if dairying, beef-raising, and meat-packing were commensurately and collaterally developed.

Mainly do such counselors advise that the manufacturing industry of New England be distributed all over the region; that it be made again a native enterprise. They recognize that the relatively high cost of labor is now a handicap on competition with other sections of the country. They feel that this cost could be reduced in sequence with lowering of the cost of living which they think would evolve from the proposed decentralization. They are not sure that the essential return to something like the family and community living of former years would come. So, they admit that their advice has more than a tinge of imagination and wishful thinking. Labor, for one thing, is not what it was in the old days. That is why it will be interesting to learn what the federal investigators discover and far more interesting and important to hear what they would do about it. There are other sections of this country which are no better fixed than is New England. It will be good all round if they too can be raised toward the prevailing national average.

For the Bookshelf

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE, International Labour Organisation: Record of the First Session (Paris, April, 1948), paper, vi+223 pages; General Report (Report I) Second Session (Geneva, 1950), paper, iv+176 pages; Safety and Hygiene in the Chemical Industries (Report II), paper, iv+84 pages; The Organisation of Working Hours in the Chemical Industries (Report III), paper, iii+73 pages. Geneva: International Labour Office. $3.50.

The chemical group of industries are now recognized in international labor circles to be of primary importance in local, national, international, and global economic progress. It was not, however, until its 102d session in 1947 that the governing body of the International Labour Office made provision for a separate session of the chemical committee. That session, held in Paris in April, 1948, proved the wisdom of its inauguration. The story is well told in the first of the ILO publications here considered. The scope of the meeting was broad, encompassing technical aspects of the industries, their labor and other industrial relations, and important aspects of the industries' operation hazards and methods of dealing with them. Of special interest was the session's definition of the chemical industries, which comprises recognition of thirty-six groups of chemical products, specialties (composition), as well as individual materials. The definition comprises both primary and secondary manufacturing interests.

The story of these reports can be sensed from their titles. Their value in these days of broadening horizons is high. The set of four is procurable for $3.50 from the International Labor Office, Washington Branch, 1825 Jefferson place, N.W., Washington 6.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

for in the way of an effective protection against not only scrub typhus but typhoid fever for our armed forces in the Pacific. Twenty cubic centimeters of the vaccine have just been sent to Malaya for field testing by an army medical department team.

The investigations are being conducted at the site of the army's first successful application of chloramphenicol against scrub typhus. Since then, studies have shown this drug to be effective also against epidemic typhus and typhoid, the rickettsial agents of murine typhus, spotted fever, rickettsialpox, Q fever, and psittacosis.

Although typhoid fever is of more concern to the United States than scrub typhus, the latter disease assumes great significance when American troops operate in or occupy areas where the disease is prevalent. It is an important health problem in Japan and other parts of the far west Pacific areas.

Subtilin Saves Food

Scientists of the Department of Agriculture, who have been doing much research work on the use of antibiotics as food preservatives, have made much progress in their work. The latest work reported is the use of subtilin to beat botulinus, potentially the most lethal of food-poisoning organisms.

To destroy botulinus and other food-spoiling organisms, canners now cook their food products for thirty to sixty minutes or longer under pressure at temperatures above the boiling-point of water. Scientists at the Western Regional Research Laboratory have found, however, that when tiny amounts of subtilin are added to canned foods they can be sterilized effectively at a milder heat treatment in five to ten minutes without pressure-cooking equipment.

Although researchers have tried a number of antibiotics and found several that might be usable in food preservation, subtilin appears so far to be the most satisfactory. Canning with subtilin or other antibiotics, however, is still in the early stages of development and will probably not be ready for commercial use any time soon.

Senate Probes Health

The senate committee on labor and public welfare has given its approval to a resolution for a broad investigation of health problems of the country by its subcommittee on health. The resolution must be considered by the senate rules committee because of its proposed expenditure of $42,500 before it can be taken up for passage.

The resolution authorizes the subcommittee to:—

(a) Continue its study of the health problems of the nation and of legislative proposals relating thereto which have been referred to the said subcommittee, which study shall be primarily concerned with ascertaining the status, methods of operation, types, potentialities, and problems of health insurance plans, the activities of state and local governments in the field of health services, and of related matters in terms of their bearing on the objectives sought by those legislative proposals.

(b) Consult in the course of such study, with federal agencies administering health and related programs, with such other legislative committees of the senate as are concerned with related matters, and with such other agencies, organizations, or persons as the subcommittee may desire to consult.

The committee is directed to report the results of its studies back to the senate by February 1, together with recommendations, if any, for legislation.

Phosphorus Insecticides

Tracing back to German wartime research in chemical warfare are several score of organic phosphorus compounds now under test as insecticides by Department of Agriculture entomologists. Several of these have given a complete kill of aphids when used at a dilution of "0.002 percent."

Gerhard Schrader, a German chemist, synthesized many of these organic phosphorus compounds. He had had previous experience in insecticide research. S. A. Hall, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, comments that, "it may be inferred that Schrader's insecticides merged into toxic warfare or vice versa, according to his point of approach."

Unlike rotenone and a few other "selective" insecticides that do not have much effect on warm-blooded animals, most of these new organic phosphorus compounds are known to be deadly to man. Specialists making tests must exercise extreme care for their own safety. They are not for general use until fully tested both for method of application and for possible after-effects from residues.

High cost of a pound of such a chemical might make it unduly expensive for practical use, says Mr. Hall, despite the "fantastically" small quantity required.

Insecticides for Cotton Bugs

Of the "future" in cotton insect control, "the present outlook is that during the 1950's as many valuable insecticides will be discovered as were discovered during the 1940's." R. W. Harned, of the Department of Agriculture, makes this comment in a brief review of efforts to prevent crop injuries by cotton insects.

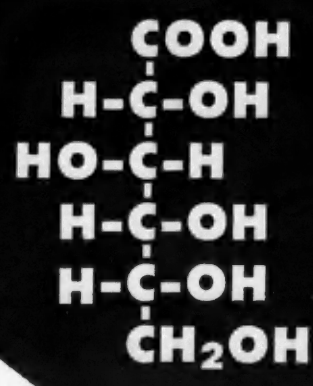
The "past" in control of cotton insects included activities up to the early 1940's. The "present" dates from discovery of the effectiveness of DDT and the rapid advances in developing and testing this substance and other new insecticides—most of them in the group of related chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The early efforts against cotton insects included such primitive methods as carrying torches through the field at night and building fires around the borders of fields. Paris green and London purple proved of some value against several cotton insects, but the coming of the boll weevil in the 1890's led to active research and experiment, and to use of lead arsenate and later calcium arsenate for weevil control. Sulphur and nicotine proved useful additions to dusts for the control of mites and aphids.

DDT ushered in a new era of more effective control of cotton insects by dusting and spraying. Although DDT does not control the weevil, some of the other chlorinated hydrocarbons do. "Chemists and entomologists working together" says Mr. Harned, "have discovered many other organic materials that are toxic to insects and spider mites." These include chemical groups distinct from the chlorinated hydrocarbons, and it is on the basis of the early tests of some of these chemicals that he regards the "50's" as likely to show advances in cotton insect control as striking as those of the last ten years.

IF YOU... Need a Mild, Poly-hydroxy Mono-carboxylic Acid

SPECIFY PFIZER GLUCONIC ACID



PROPERTIES AND USES

Molecular Weight—196.16

Appearance—Yellowish liquid

Specific Gravity of Solution @25°C —1.24

Solubility in Organic Solvents—Low

A mild acid; low corrosion rate on metal; non-toxic, easily assimilated, forms soluble salts; non-tendering to fabrics.

A sequestering agent and acid for—
- Textile dyeing
- Leather dyeing
- Acidizing oil wells
- Catalyst for Melamine resins

A metal cleaner with a low corrosion rate for—
- Electro-pickling
- Pickling baths
- Acidic type cleaners

Easily assimilated for—
- Food and Pharmaceutical Use

MEMBER DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES SECTION New York Board of Trade

Pfizer Gluconic Acid Technical is available as a light yellow 50% aqueous solution in 5, 25 and 50 lb. bottles, 100 lb. carboys and 500 lb. drums. Its companion product, Pfizer Glucono-Delta-Lactone, is available as a white crystalline powder in 1 and 5 lb. canisters, 25, 50, 100 and 500 lb. drums. Write today for further information and samples of these non-toxic, non-corrosive, mono-carboxylic compounds to Technical Service Department.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.
605 Third Street, San Francisco 7, Calif.,

PFIZER QUALITY ®

PFIZER

Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years

OUR CLIENTS
NEED YOUR PRODUCTS!

. . . . And you need our services! Thompson-Hayward can provide immediate representation through 90 trained salesmen who cover the entire Mid-West. Thousands of customers are ready to buy because they are accustomed to Thompson-Hayward's top quality products and quick, convenient delivery through 18 strategically located warehouses. Get in touch with Thompson-Hayward today for quick distribution, more sales, higher profits.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT

CARUS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Potash Permanganate
CHURCH & DWIGHT COMPANY, INC.
Soda Bicarbonate
DORWARD & SONS COMPANY
Fish Oils
KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY
Magnesium Carbonate
ESTON CHEMICALS, INC.
Methyl Chloride, Sulphur Dioxide, Freon

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MINNEAPOLIS, OKLAHOMA CITY, SAN ANTONIO, CORPUS CHRISTI, DES MOINES, DAVENPORT, NEW ORLEANS, N. LITTLE ROCK, HOUSTON, DALLAS, WICHITA, MEMPHIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, DENVER, TULSA, ST. LOUIS

The Invisible Trade-mark

We cannot print, stamp nor paint on powders and liquids, so our trade-mark or name cannot appear on our products in use—only on containers. But our old customers know, and new ones discover, that the quality of our chemicals is the unseen symbol of our service to industry and agriculture. By this we have been known since we built the first electric furnace for production of phosphorus in America.

OLDBURY
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY

Plant and Main Office:
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

New York Office:
19 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. ERCO MADE IN CANADA

HIGHEST QUALITY and STABILITY

Buy By Brand

Red
Amorphous
Phosphorus

Phosphorus
Sesquisulphide
Powder

Manufactured by
ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC

Exclusive Export Agents

DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
342 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 7-6502-3-4 Cable Address: "Chemduf"

Hydrochloric Acid C. P. AND COMMERCIAL

Salt Cake

BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

Heavy Chemicals

Muriatic acid and sulphuric acid in carboys were advanced last week as a result of the high costs of containers. The late announcement by a major producer of an advance in prices for caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash effective July 1 has stimulated inquiry for these chemicals. No additional announcements have been made by other producers but similar adjustments are being given serious consideration. Chlorine has not eased from its former tight position. The current shortage of copper sulphate and higher metal has resulted in an advance in prices. First hands are not in a position to take on additional orders for sodium chlorate. Demand for zinc sulphate for agricultural use has broadened and some of the producers of the powdered grades are sold out for May. Potassium carbonate has remained definitely tight under a heavy demand from glass plants. Cracker bakeries have kept ammonium bicarbonate active and the meat-packers have been well represented in the movement of sodium nitrite. All chlorine based chemicals have tightened and the markets are strong with higher prices in sight for the basic material. Tin metal prices did not vary sufficiently to change the tin based chemicals. Copper was higher, lead and zinc continued firm with demand active.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally higher than those reported for March, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the 38 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, 30 were produced in larger volume and 3 in smaller volume than for the corresponding period of last year. Comparison with February, 1950, figures shows that the output for 29 chemicals was larger in March than during the previous month, while the production for seven chemicals declined. New monthly highs for converters' ammonium sulphate, muriatic acid and sulphuric acid were reported.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.6 percent for the week ending May 13, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 102.8 in the preceding week and 83.0 for the corresponding week in 1949.

March exports of industrial chemicals were valued at $8,100,000, compared with $6,900,000 in the preceding month and $12,500,000 in March, 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Consuming inquiry has been sustained at a relatively high seasonal level over the first half of this month. Shipments have moved out regularly, mostly to the cracker bakeries. The supply situation has continued comfortable.

Antimony Trichloride—Market position steady with sales of anhydrous reported on the basis of 35c. per pound in 100 pound pails f.o.b. the works. The solution in carboys is priced at 29c. to 30c. per pound works.

Calcium Phosphate—March production of monobasic amounted to 3,712 tons, compared with 2,965 in February. Output of dibasic was 5,187 tons in March, compared with 5,852 in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in March was 10,838 tons, compared with a revised total of 7,515 in February and 10,564 in March last year. Output of solid (dry ice) was 26,563 tons in March, against 22,045 in the preceding month and 26,064 tons in March, 1949.

Chlorine — Available stocks are short and the market held the same tight position previously noted. It is felt there will be a general advance in prices on July 1 although all producers have not expressed their opinion to date. Production in March amounted to 167,091 tons of chlorine gas, compared with 151,513 in the preceding month and 148,693 tons in March last year.

Copper Sulphate—Priced higher in line with the advance in copper metal to 20½c. per pound. Copper sulphate crystals, carlots works $7.60 per 100 pounds and $8.60 for l.c.l., monohydrated $12.60 per 100 pounds, carlots, works, tribasic $21.50 per 100 pounds, carlots and $22.50 for less, both works freight allowed.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper metal, 1c. per lb.
sulphate crystals, 25c. per 100 lbs.
monohydrated, 35c. per 100 lbs.
tribasic, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Muriatic acid, carboys, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Sulphuric acid, carboys, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
216.8	216.3	215.8	216.4	223.7

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
121.9	121.9	121.9	121.8	122.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potash, Caustic—Production is close to leveling off requirements with the market on even-beam in some producing quarters. Demand from the chemical and soap industries is holding steady.

Potassium Carbonate—Supply position definitely tight with shipments confined to contract consumers which are mostly the glass specialty plants.

Potassium Chlorate—Firm with demand active and production sold through most of June. The match factories, as usual, heve been the principal buyers.

Soda Ash—One of the producers will advance basic prices 10c. per 100 pounds on July 1, others have such a move under consideration. Demand is steady with shipments to the chemical, glass and paper industries sustained at a satisfactory level. Producers have continued in a position to take on new business for prompt shipment. March production of light ash by the ammonia process amounted to 193,855 tons, against 167,787 in February and 196,123 in March last year. Output of dense ash in March amounted to 126,508 tons, compared with 111,094 in the preceding month and 102,002 tons in March, 1949. Production of natural was 19,647 tons in March, against 14,781 in February and 15,837 tons in March, 1949.

Soda, Caustic—Not scarce at the present time although high producing costs have kept the market firm. Inquiry has increased since the announcement that one of the major producers will advance prices on July 1. Other producers have not signified they will fall in line but are giving serious consideration to such a revision. Production of liquid by the electrolytic process in March totaled 156,053 tons including 21,016 tons of solid, compared with a revised amount of 139,487 tons of liquid including 18,443 tons of solid in the preceding month and 138,982 tons of liquid and 23,492 tons of solid in March, 1949. March production by the lime-soda process was 49,301 tons of liquid including 12,050 tons of solid, against 41,458 tons of liquid including 12,199 tons of solid in February and 53,965 tons of liquid including 18,232 tons of solid in March, 1949.

Sodium Phosphate—Monobasic output in March was 998 tons, compared with a revised total of 1,030 in February and 948 tons in March, 1949. Production of dibasic in March was 13,907 tons, against 13,918 in the preceding month and 10,335 tons in March last year. Output of tribasic was 5,723 tons, against 5,620 in February and 5,569 tons in March, 1949.

Zinc Sulphate — Agricultural demand has picked up substantially during the past two weeks and some of the suppliers of powdered have sold their stocks until June. The general market, while showing no price changes, is firm backed by the strong position of the metal.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Buying interest has continued active enough to hold the market steady at former price levels. March production amounted to 2,987 tons of anhydrous and technical, compared with 2,641 in the preceding month and 2,394 tons in March, 1949.

Muriatic—Carboy acid has been advanced 25c. per 100 pounds. There was no change in tankcar quotations. The supply condition remained tight in some producing quarters but eased a bit in others. Production in March established a new high monthly record with a total of 50,769 tons including 12,826 tons made from salt and acid, 10,059 from chlorine and hydrogen and 27,884 tons as byproduct and from other sources. February total out-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

COLUMBIA

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
FIFTH AT BELLEFIELD • PITTSBURGH 13, PA.
BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO
CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS

CALCIUM CHLORIDE
LIQUID
8,000 and 10,000 Gallon Tank Cars
FLAKE
100 Lb. Moisture-Proof Paper Bags

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS
PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

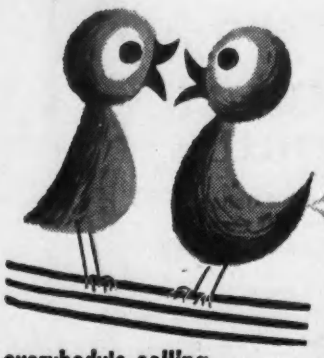
FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

SILICATE OF SODA
40° and 60°
EXPORT — DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: WOrth 4-1131

GEORGE F. SMITH SALES & CHEMICALS CORP.
CHEMICALS
Specializing in
ARSENIC
SODIUM CYANIDE
COPPER SULPHATE
NICKEL SULPHATE
CRESYLIC ACID
STEARATES
CERIUM-LANTHANUM-THORIUM and other RARE EARTH SALTS and METALS
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Cable Address: Geosmith, N. Y.
Telephones: MUrrayhill 7-5651-2-3-4

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Caustic Potash
CHICAGO (8)—3100 So. Calif. Ave.
CINCINNATI (2)—216 Elm St.
DENVER (11)—1211 West 44th Ave.
DETROIT—4000 West Jefferson Ave.
MILWAUKEE (4)—1100 So. Barclay St.
MINNEAPOLIS (13)—110 N. E. Sixth St.
OMAHA (8)—605 Leavenworth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.—Elm Court

"hear that buzzing?



everybody's calling

CYANAMID for AERO* BRAND PRUSSIATES!"

yellow prussiate of soda
yellow prussiate of potash
red prussiate of potash

REDSOL CRYSTALS**
(Potassium Sodium Ferricyanide)

REDSOL B SOLUTION
(Sodium Ferricyanide in Solution)

*Trademark
**®

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza • New York 20, N. Y.
In Canada: Dillons Chemical Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

STEEL BARRELS

All Types

18 to 30 Gauge — 6 to 65 Gal. Capacities

BOLTED CLOSING RINGS

Your Inquiries Invited

F. C. THORNTON CO.
Founded 1917

6712 Union Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

THE Versenes*

NEW, POWERFUL COMPLEXING AGENTS

To help make your processes and products better through the new Chemistry of Chelation, Bersworth offers this growing family of remarkable Complexing agents called the Versenes*.

Versene* is the tetra sodium salt of ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid. It is a powerful organic complexing agent. Available in liquid or powdered form.

Versene Fe$_3$ Specific* is the first really satisfactory complexing agent for ferric ions covering the entire pH range. It inactivates and prevents the precipitation of iron as well as other divalent metals such as Cobalt, Copper and Nickel.

Versene Fe$_3$* is a combination of Versene and Versene Fe$_3$ Specific compounded to meet most commercial problems involving hard water and ferric iron.

Versene T* is for complexing (chelating) ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *Concentrated Caustic Solutions.*

Lead Di-Sodium Versenate* is the lead disodium chelate of Versene. Used as an additive to vinyl plastics to give color stability and maintain flexibility. Also used to control viscosity of starch solutions and glues.

Di-Sodium Di-Hydrogen Versenate* Analytical Reagent, is the di-sodium salt of ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid. Widely used as a reagent in the Schwartzenbach method of water analysis. Specially purified under strict laboratory control. Packed in 50, 100 and 500 gram bottles.

Versene* Water Testing Kit is for easily determining total water hardness in less than 2 minutes with accuracy of 1 grain of hardness per gallon. Versenate Method. Complete Kit $3.00 Ea. Postpaid.

Write for Versene prices in liquid or powdered form. By the drum or carload. Ask for Technical Data and Samples.

Chicago Agent: Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 W. 18th St., Chicago
Warehouse Stocks

West Coast Agent: Griffin Chemical Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles
Warehouse Stocks

*Trade Mark.

BERSWORTH CHEMICAL COMPANY
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

put was revised to 43,315 tons and 42,297 tons were made in March last year.

Nitric—Stocks not excessive but about equal to current requirements. March production was placed at 98,906 tons, compared with 101,386 in February and 85,680 tons in March, 1949.

Oxalic — Supply situation comfortable and fully capable of meeting all requirements promptly. Buying operations have not exceeded the limit of actual wants.

Sulphuric—Market position tight with demand active and no excess stocks around. It was stated that output this month has been temporarily cutback by the closing down of some plants for repairs. Acid in carboys has been advanced 25c. per 100 pounds but no change in tank-car prices. March production reached a new high monthly record, the total was 1,067,023 tons and included 245,929 tons made by the chamber process and 821,094 by the contact process. The amount of fortified spent acid was 62,541 tons. In the preceding month output was revised to 967,335 tons and in March last year 978,251 tons were made.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Ingot production at secondary smelters declined 15 percent to 11,366 short tons in February, largely as a result of the shorter month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total consumption of aluminum-base scrap was decreased by an equal percentage. Because of the coal shortage, steel mills were reported to be virtually out of the market for deoxidizing grades through most of February. Of the grades of ingot, as classified by the Bureau of Mines, production of secondary aluminum for deoxidizing and other destructive uses was most severely curtailed during February. Smelters reported slightly reduced total month-end inventories of ingot.

Copper — Stronger and higher with the tight position of the market restricting trading. Electrolytic priced at 20½c. per pound Valley basis.

Stocks of refined copper held by producers declined 3,248 tons to 57,028 tons on April 30, according to the Copper Institute. This total was at the lowest level since April, 1945, and compares with 62,276 tons on March 31. Owing to the tight position, April shipments of refined metal were held down to 101,729 tons, against 123,030 in the preceding month. Domestic mine production and custom smelter scrap intake for April were placed at 84,186 tons against 90,335 tons in March, a drop of 6,149 tons. Of the April production mine output accounted for 74,262 tons against 78,928 tons in March. Custom smelter scrap intake last month was 9,924 tons compared with 11,407 tons in March. Refined copper production in April was 103,293 tons, against 113,440 tons in March, a decrease of 10,147 tons.

Outside the United States, stocks of the metal on April 30 were 150,444 tons, an increase of 1,989 over the 148,455 on March 31. Shipments were 72,047 tons, compared with 72,626. Production increased to 89,369 tons from 84,604 in March.

Lead—Common grade steady at 12c. per pound New York and 11.80c. St. Louis May sales heavy and substantially above April.

Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines in March continued to increase for the fifth consecutive month and was at the highest level since March, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. March, 1950, lead production, in terms of recoverable metal, was 38,851 short tons, an average of 1,253 tons per day compared with 34,794 tons in February produced at an average rate of 1,243 tons per day.

Although the average daily lead output in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma declined slightly in March, the total monthly output of the region gained 10 percent to 14,901 tons as a result of the longer working period. Lead production from mines in states east of the Mississippi River was the greatest since December, 1948. March lead production in the combined western states totaled 23,137 tons, indicating a slight advance over February in the average daily rate of output.

Quicksilver — Market situation about steady with trading slow. Round lots, 100 flasks, priced at $71 and smaller lots $73 to $75 spot.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market here continues unchanged with metal quoted at $73 per flask.

Silver—Market steady with prices sustained at 72¾s. per ounce for bullion at New York.

Silver production by mines in the United States rose 18 percent in March to 3,793,929 ounces as compared with February, but on a daily average basis gained only 7 percent at 122,385 ounces, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output in March was probably at the highest monthly rate since May, 1943, approximating that month, although the monthly record is not complete for the latter part of 1944.

Idaho, by far the leading silver-producing state, gained 33 percent, Colorado rose 14 percent, and no other important area had percentage increases that represented higher daily outputs than in February. Utah's and Arizona's 11 percent gains indicated a virtually unchanged daily rate and Montana's, Nevada's, and California's increases of 7, 2, and 9 percent, respectively, averaged small, daily declines.

Tin—Fluctuations narrow with undertone steadier. Prices regulated mostly by

ELBERT & CO.
INCORPORATED

SODIUM CYANIDE
96%-98%
Powder and 1oz. Pellets

CRESYLIC ACID

WHITE ARSENIC

ZINC OXIDE

YELLOW PRUSSIATE
POTASH
and SODA

2 Broadway, N. Y. C.
DIgby 8-2670

AMMONIA
(REFRIGERATION GRADE)

DIRECT SERVICE
FROM
PRODUCING POINT
TO USER IN

TANK CARS
and
CYLINDERS

Discuss contract shipments or spot orders with

SPENCER
SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY
Executive & Sales Offices: Dwight Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

variations in the primary markets abroad. Grade A priced at 77¾c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—Market position tight and firm. Prime western unchanged at 12c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines continued to increase in March, exceeding by over 4 percent the average daily output in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. The March zinc production, largest since June, 1949, was 51,703 short tons of recoverable metal, an average of 1,668 tons per day compared with 46,187 tons in February produced at an average rate of 1,650 tons per day. Despite a continued general increase in zinc mine production since June, 1949, the daily average output in March was 10 percent short of equaling the average for the first half of 1949.

CCNY to Give Sales Training to Engineers

City College School of Business will conduct a sales training program for engineers at its evening and extension division at 430 West 50th street, New York, beginning June 19. The program, developed in collaboration with an advisory board of nine industrial leaders, will total 300 hours of instruction and will be completed in fifteen weeks of daytime or twenty-five weeks of evening classes.

Open only to men with a technical background, the program will consist of practical training in selling skills and marketing procedure. Classes will be conducted by sales training specialists familiar with engineering problems. Half the course will be devoted to technics of salesmanship; sixty hours will be given over to practicing speech in selling; thirty hours will be spent in a survey of industrial marketing, and the remaining sixty hours will be evenly divided among market analysis, advertising and marketing problems as they affect industrial salesmen.

Members of the chemical and allied trades on the advisory board are:—A. Dean, director of sales, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Donald F. Lane, training director, Lever Brothers Company, New York, and Sterling Smudge, supervisor of training, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Diamond Alkali Installs Coke Technical Service

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed John M. Urban technical service representative in the concern's coke sales department. Mr. Urban was formerly foundry superintendent and metallurgist for the Fanner Manufacturing Company, also of Cleveland.

He has had twenty-five years of experience in the foundry industry in the Cleveland area, principally on the production side of the business, including seven years as foundry metallurgist and melting foreman at the Forest City Foundries Company. Prior to joining the Forest organization, he was associated with Ferro Machine & Foundry Company as chemist and foundry metallurgist from 1925 to 1932. He joined the Fanner company in 1939.

In his new post with Diamond, Mr. Urban will contact gray iron foundries and other users of industrial coke in the northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, western New York and southeastern Michigan areas.

R.W. Marshall Charges Socialist Trend in U.S.

Robert W. Marshall, director of the traffic department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., told a dinner meeting of the Richmond (Va.) Traffic Club that America is being led "down the road to the regimented life" under socialism. He said that most Americans undoubtedly do not want socialism and would turn it down quickly if it were presented to them as a clear issue, and, therefore, this "philosophy of government is being foisted on us in a creeping, insidious manner."

He pointed out that the problem cuts across party lines, and that statesmen of both parties are working to combat it. He based his charges on the fact that what he called "segment after segment of our populace" is seeking and accepting "governmental hand-outs, whether in money, rights, favors or privileges."

WPB Chemical Alumni Hold Nostalgia Party

Eighty members and guests of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board gathered for cocktails and recollections of government service May 17 at the Lexington hotel, York. Frank Bennett, Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Jack Conway, of John Calo Company, New York, and Donald Barnes, of C. K. Williams, Inc., Easton, Pa., handled the arrangements for the affair.

Wyandotte Assigns Lilly

Merton B. Lilly has been appointed head of the patent department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., succeeding William R. Day, who recently was promoted to the post of assistant to the president.

Amer. Cyanamid Correction

OPD possibly misled some readers in its May 8 story on formation by American Cyanamid Company of a dyes and chemicals export department headed by Fraser H. Moffat, jr. The new department actually will handle all foreign activities in connection with products of the concern's Calco Chemical division (except pharmaceuticals), industrial chemicals division, and plastics and resins division.

METOL
Monomethylparaminophenol Sulphate
Registered Trade-Mark
TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
PYROGALLIC ACID • HYDROQUINONE
ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of
Red and Black **COPPER OXIDE**
COPPER SCALE
ROBERT A. COUPE, 260 Rhode Island Ave., PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Telephone: PErry 3354

FIRST, what is Lindane? It is the official name of the "pure gamma isomer" of benzene hexachloride (BHC). It is highly toxic to flies and many other insects because of its three-way action . . . killing by contact, vapor fumes and stomach poisoning. Lindane is particularly recommended as a rapid knockdown and residual fly control in dairy barns and similar farm buildings. It kills flies approximately five times faster than DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) and gives effective residual fly control for about four weeks, depending on the weather.

Lindane has USDA approval for fly control in dairy barns. It also controls lice and ticks on beef cattle, hogs and horses. In commercial or household pest control, it is being used to control flies, roaches, ants, mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs, clothes moths, silverfish and similar pests.

Write to our nearest office for complete information on Stauffer's Wettable and Emulsifiable Lindane Concentrates.

OTHER STAUFFER PRODUCTS
BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Boron Trichloride
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
Cream of Tartar
DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur—Soluble (Specially processed for all industrial and agricultural uses)
Sulphur—Insoluble (For rubber compounding and other uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D (Acid Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885
Stauffer CHEMICAL CO.
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. • 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Cal. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. • Apopka, Fla. • N. Portland, Ore. • Houston 2, Tex. • Weslaco, Tex.

One Pound or a Carload
Albumens
ALWAYS UNIFORM ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
Liquid or dried egg albumens —in every form for every industrial use. Write for samples and quotations.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS
H. GARTENBERG & CO., Inc.
412-16 W. PERSHING RD.
CHICAGO 9, ILL.
Cable Address: Gartegg

EDIBLE – TECHNICAL
EGG ALBUMEN
For Every Purpose or Use
W. WALTER KOCH CO. 408 West 14th St., New York 14, N. Y.
ALgonquin 5-4020, 4021, 4022

OVER 40 YEARS OF PROGRESS
Natural BICHROMATES
BUY CROW-MAITS
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO., JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

STARCHES · SIZES · ADHESIVES
POTATO STARCH & DEXTRINES
TAPIOCA FLOUR & DEXTRINES
SAGO FLOUR – RICE STARCH – WHEAT STARCH
LOCUST BEAN GUM – CASEIN – ANIMAL GLUE
AMERICAN KEY PRODUCTS, Inc.
WOrth 2-7669 15 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Swanson
EVER FRESH BRAND
Hen Egg ALBUMEN
TECHNICAL • TANNERS YOLK • EDIBLE • BLOOD ALBUMEN
C. A. SWANSON & SONS Albumen Division
General Offices • Omaha, Nebraska

WE WILL BUY YOUR
Surplus Chemicals
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.
WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!
All offers held in strictest confidence.
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N.Y. • WO 4-5120

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued spotty last week. In the sizing materials group corn dextrin and starch were advanced fractionally, while edible egg albumen and Chinese egg yolk were sharply reduced. In tanning materials, domestic chestnut extract declined, while wattle bark and extract were stronger for shipment. Price index dropped 3.4 points last week.

Higher cost of corn resulted in a fractional price increase for corn dextrin and starch, and improved consuming inquiry for other than immediate requirements. The guarantee against advance for these items was advanced to May 31. Demand for potato starch continued light, though prices remained steady as producers inventories were not abundant and closely held at current levels. Tapioca flour shipments was unsettled by liberal offers of new crop flour for forward delivery, thereby creating an easier tone in the local situation. Sago flour was firm, reflecting the strength of the primary market.

There was more action pricewise in tanning materials, than for sometime past. Wattle bark and extract were advanced fractionally for shipment. Bark continued in limited supply for shipment, while supplies of extract were available to meet the demand. Domestic chestnut extract was dropped fractionally due to slow demand and increased supplies.

Revised leather production data for the first quarter of 1950 by Tanners Council placed cattlehide production at 5,944,000 hides, compared with 6,304,000 during the same period last year; calf and whole kip, skins 2,712,000 against 2,776,000; goat and kid skins, 9,483,000 against 9,474,000; and sheep and lamb skins 7,425,000 against 7,472,000.

Production and Marketing Administration has released schedules of prices for buying and selling wool under the 1950 wool price support program. The schedules announced are selling prices for shorn wool and both purchasing and selling prices for pulled wool (wool from pelts of slaughtered lambs and sheep). The shorn wool purchasing schedules were announced April 14.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Wattle bark, fair average, $2.50 per ton.
merchantable, $2.50 per ton.
extract, ¾c. per lb.
Wheat starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 4c. per lb.
yolk, Chinese, 5c. per lb.
Chestnut extract, liquid, ¼c. per lb.
powder, ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
225.2	228.6	237.3	286.0	328.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand was fairly active, for prompt delivery. Market remained steady at current quotations.

Bichromates—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Consumption was reported of good volume, though consumers continued to purchase for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was indicated at 7,835 short tons in March, compared with 6,771 tons in February and 8,116 tons during March last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Sulphonated Oils—Quiet demand was noted for all grades. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—Recent advances in the metal created a firmer tone, though quotations for the salts were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Business was reported spotty, with consumers limiting inquiry for immediate delivery. Prices for albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at former levels.

Corn Dextrin—Higher cost of corn boosted prices of all grades 10c. per 100 pounds. Consuming demand continued steady for prompt needs. Production was sold ahead and deliveries were still behind schedule. Gum was advanced to $7.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $7.14; dark, $7.24; and white, $6.99, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Market was stronger, reflecting advance in the grain and quotations were raised 10c. per 100 pounds. Pearl starch was quoted at $5.72 and powdered $5.83 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Demand was reported quite active, for prompt requirements. Visible corn supply declined 522,000 bushels to 42,638,000 bushels for the week ended May 13, compared with 12,141,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Edible albumen flake was easier and quotations were cut 4c. per pound, in some directions, ranging from $1.10 to $1.14 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Offers were liberal, though consuming demand was confined to actual requirements. Technical was unchanged at 70c. to 75c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Chinese yolk continued unsettled and was further reduced to 80c. to 85c. per pound, duty paid prompt delivery, according to quantity. This grade was easier due to the lower cost of replacements which were offered freely. Domestic yolk, however, remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was fair for immediate delivery.

Potato Starch—Business was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was steady at 5c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and Idaho mills. Production has been reduced to part-time basis, and mills were scheduled to shut down by the end of the month. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Rice Starch—Demand was slow. Supplies on the spot were quotably unchanged at 12½c. per pound.

Sago Flour—Trading was confined to small lots for spot delivery. Prices were firm at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Primary market was strong, and offers for shipment were light as the bulk of recent sales has been booked for foreign account.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming interest was confined to immediate requirements. Market was unsettled by the weakness at primary centers. Offers of new crop for shipment from Brazil were liberal at recent declines. Barter sales also had a weakening influence. Brazilian high grade ranged from 7c. to 7½c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to quantity; medium, 6½c. to 7c., and low, 5½c. to 6c., same basis.

Wheat Starch—This market reflected the strength in corn starch, and quotations were advanced 10c. per 100 pounds, to 6.15c. per pound, carlots, New York, and to 6.40c. for lesser quantities.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Lower prices were announced for both liquid and powdered extract. Liquid basis 25 percent tannin was off ¼c. and quoted at 3.45c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4.15c., barrels, carlots and 4½c., barrels, for lesser quantities. Powdered, basis 60 percent tannin, 9c. per pound, bags, carlots and 9.70c., less carlots, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Buying interest was confined to prompt shipments. Market was unchanged and steady at 7c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark — Conditions remained steady, though consuming inquiry in replacements lacked improvement. South American bark for shipment was quotably unchanged.

Myrobalans—Business was reported inactive. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal. Stocks at primary centers were reported fairly liberal.

Quebracho Extract — Tanners showed fair interest in replacements and continued to limit demand to prompt shipment. Quotations were without change and well held. Arrivals totaled 9,475 bags. At Atlantic parts last week.

Valonia—There was little interest reported for replacements. Offers for shipment for cups were maintained at current levels.

Wattle—Primary markets were firmer and prices for bark and extract were advanced for shipment. Offers of bark continued light and fair average was advanced to $67.50 per ton, and merchantable to $65 per ton, in bags, exdock. Solid extract 61 or 62 percent tannin was raised to 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Imports of bark totaled 11,285 bales and 7,130 bags of extract at Atlantic ports last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Colombia Restores Import Quotas Previously Lifted

Import controls by the government of Colombia, relaxed earlier this year, have been reimposed, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York reported last week. Of the 300 items added to an original list of seventy which could be imported above established quotas, it was said that fifty of that number have been removed from the extra-quota list, twenty have been shifted to the deferred list and guaranteed deposits on extra-quota imports have been increased to 40 percent.

According to the trade view, Colombia had apparently been overoptimistic in announcing its earlier move. Among the items that have been removed from the extra-quota list are aluminum, copper, tin, lead and antimony bars, rods and sheets, caustic soda, calcium and magnesium chloride, denaturalized acetic acid, sodium and potassium carbonate.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Decreased in Feb.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight decrease in February as compared with December and January. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949
Chemical and allied products	$59.88	$ 20.01	$59.78
Drugs and medicine	58.18	57.33	57.21
Fertilizers	43.92	44.24	44.76
Fibers, synthetic	55.80	56.45	56.37
Industrial inorganic chemicals	65.16	65.00	64.99
Industrial organic chemicals	62.56	63.55	62.75
Paints, pigments and fillers	61.87	61.02	60.80
Petroleum refining	75.17	77.68	74.83
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	61.84	63.84	61.55
Rubber, synthetic	68.22	68.48	68.27
Soap and glycerin	68.35	67.85	67.56
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	49.95	49.78	50.86

GPO Offers for Sale Minor Metals Preprint

A preprint of the "Minor Metals" chapter of the *Bureau of Mines Yearbook*, 1948, listing the major role played by little-known metals in current day life, is now on sale, the bureau revealed last week. The publication contains data on production, distribution and uses of barium, beryllium, borom, calcium, cerium, cesium and rubidium, columbium and tantalum, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, lithium, rhenium, scandium, selenium and tellurium, strontium, thallium and zirconium.

Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents apiece.

Crystal Dehydration Detailed

Dehydration of a wide variety of crystalline materials is said to be accomplished economically by the "Super-D-Hydrator," a horizontal axis perforate basket centrifuge, described in bulletin 1237 recently published by the Sharples Corporation. The bulletin shows in detail the continuous cyclic operation of this centrifuge, in which each unit load of crystals is removed from the slurry, rinsed to desired purity, spun to proper dryness and discharged without deceleration or acceleration between cycles of approximately a minute or less.

A copy of bulletin 1257 will be sent upon request to the company, 2300 Westmoreland street, Philadelphia 40.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Increased in March

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums increased during March, with the industry producing 2,095,076 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 816,195 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,113,104 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 1,757,558 heavy-type barrels and drums, 731,958 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,132,962 packages, kegs and pails in February.

Hercules Powder Issues Booklet On Flotation and Flotation Agents

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued a new technical booklet on flotation and the concern's line of flotation agents. Mathematical formulas useful in the operation and control of modern ore-dressing mills are also included. The publication contains a discussion of the flotation process and its growing acceptance by industries other than mining, including descriptions and functions of the three divisions of flotation agents—frothers, collectors and modifiers.

Columbia Chemical Names Hardwick to N.C. Sales

Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Thomas C. Hardwick sales representative in the Charlotte, N. C., area. Mr. Hardwick joined Columbia in 1946 as assistant to the manager of calcium hypochlorite sales at the firm's Pittsburgh headquarters. He has been with the Charlotte office since the beginning of this year.

Int'l Nickel Issues Bulletin

International Nickel Company, New York, has issued a technical bulletin on the resistance of nickel and its alloys to corrosion by caustic alkalies. Designated technical bulletin T-6, the publication discusses nickel alloy irons as well as the higher nonferrous nickel alloys and pure nickel, giving testing methods as well as results. Copies are available upon request from the company, 67 Wall street, New York 5.

Mutual Bichromates

SODIUM BICHROMATE

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO OF AMERICA — MUTUAL — NEW YORK N.Y. — REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

SINCE 1845

Heyden

FORMIC ACID *and* SODIUM FORMATE

FORMIC ACID (90% and 85%)

Available in 500 lb. stainless steel drums or 125 lb. carboys. For use in:

Dyeing Operations
Textile Finishing
Leather Tanning
Rubber Manufacture
Paper Treatment
Metal Plating
Souring (laundries)
Intermediates for drugs, perfumes, formates, etc.

HEYDEN SODIUM FORMATE

A neutral and colorless crystalline powder which gives a clear solution in water and is especially suitable for use in the production of water-resistant wallpapers, in textile dyeing, in leather tanning and in a variety of other uses.

SHIPPED IN 300 LB. WATER-PROOFED FIBER DRUMS.

Samples and technical data sent promptly upon request on company letterhead.

SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics
Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Quadrafos • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

393 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3 • SAN FRANCISCO 11

DETROIT 1 • RUMFORD 16, R.I.

MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O Also 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS
20% K_2O Minimum
SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH CO., Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Sulphate of Ammonia • Nitrogen Solutions • Ammonia Liquor
Anhydrous Ammonia • Arcadian* Nitrate of Soda • Urea
A-N-L* Fertilizer Compound
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
Barrett NITROGEN
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
To our REGULAR CUSTOMERS: We suggest covering requirements for this Unexcelled Conditioner NOW in view of small unsold surplus remaining for the 1950-51 Season.
DREXEL BLDG. PHILA. 6, PA.
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
Telephones: LOmbard 3-2123-4 2288-9

DDT
100% TECHNICAL GRADE
* Wettable Powder
* Dust Concentrates
* Emulsifiable Solutions
2,4-D
ACID AND SODIUM SALT
* Tech. Butyl Ester
* Tech. Isopropyl Ester
* 40% Butyl Ester Solution
* 44% Isopropyl Ester Solution
* 40% Amine Salt Solution
Write, call or wire for samples and prices
Kolker Chemical Works Inc.
80 LISTER AVENUE NEWARK 5, N. J.
Tel. MArket 2-5458 Cable Address: Kolkchem

Agricultural Chemicals

Moderate expansion in feed demand was reflected in higher prices for dried blood. Tankage prices at Chicago were advanced for the same reason. Bone meal remained quiet with stocks adequate to meet requirements. Additional sales of castor pomace were reported and the supply position appeared to be easing with the close of the season approaching. No price changes were recorded in menhaden meal although new business was placed on a when and if basis. Fishing operations have started off the Carolina coast.

Open market prices for chlordane have been lowered to the contract basis. No immediate easement in the supply of BHC or DDT is in sight. Announcement of an advance in chlorine on July 1 is expected to strengthen all material based with that chemical. Active dusting operations with 2,4-d are reported in mid-western and other areas.

Buying interest was on the increase in coke-oven ammonium sulphate at the late decline. The action of this market has created a feeling of uncertainty in regard to the stability of prices for cyanamide, ammonium nitrate and sodium nitrate. Settlement of the railroad strike has eliminated the disturbing influence surrounding potash shipments. Normal superphosphate continued quiet and firm with the market coasting along at former price levels. The tight position of triple superphosphate has not been relieved.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Some improvement noted in inquiry for coke-oven material at the late reduction in prices. It was stated that $32 to $37 is named for bulk at the works for both prompt and for shipments covering 1950-1951 requirements. Converters' sulphate remained in a nominal price condition.

Exports in February totaled 82,022 tons, against 33,265 for the same month in 1949. Exports for the first two months of this year were 107,304 tons, compared with 53,286 for the corresponding period in 1949.

Calcium Nitrate—Importations in February amounted to 10,023 tons. Total imports for the first two months of this year amounted to 12,023 tons, compared with 6,614 for the same time in 1949.

Cyanamide—February importations were 8,702 tons, against 11,158 in the same month in 1949. Imports for the first two months of this year were 18,272 tons, compared with 22,585 for the same period a year ago.

Dried Blood—Priced higher in New York with a broadening of demand from the feed trade. Sales reported at $6.50 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $6.25.

Fish Meal—Herring fishing has started off the Carolinas. There was no change in prices with menhaden scrap priced at $130 per ton on a when and if Baltimore basis.

March production of fish meal amounted to 3,186 tons, according to the Commercial Fisheries branch of the Department of the Interior. The total was approximately 1,000 tons less than March a year ago and was the result of cutback output of groundfish meal. During the first quarter of 1950, production totaled 17,824 tons, compared with 12,358 tons for the corresponding period in 1949. Production of menhaden meal in the first quarter of 1950 was 3,574 tons, compared with 1,684 for the same time in 1949.

Sodium Nitrate—Contract shipments going forward in fair volume but additional sales are said to be confined to actual wants. No price changes announced.

Tankage—Fractionally higher at Chicago at $8.50 per unit of ammonia. New York unchanged at $7.50. Market quiet.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: April

	Equivalent tons—April 1950	April 1948	Jan.-April 1950
Virginia	111,630	80,178	418,182
North Carolina	296,928	229,775	990,183
South Carolina	101,798	103,780	648,426
Georgia	194,697	161,627	884,895
Florida	73,611	53,735	420,120
Alabama	228,694	208,122	576,972
Tennessee	104,611	94,842	204,894
Arkansas	81,489	65,178	179,680
Louisiana	46,327	32,716	165,544
Texas	61,331	42,510	253,292
Total South	1,303,116	1,074,463	4,752,188
Indiana	74,950	45,305	371,874
Kentucky	92,073	42,275	346,377
Missouri	52,387	46,770	271,122
Total Midwest	219,410	134,550	989,373
Grand total	1,522,526	1,209,013	5,741,561

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, New York, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Chlordane, agricultural grade, 17c. per lb. refined grade, 22c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
81.2	81.2	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Not unusually active, although shipments are maintained at seasonal levels. February exports included 2,975 tons of Florida hard rock, 50,977 tons of Florida land pebble and 72,485 tons of other rock for a total of 126,437 tons, compared with 34,190 for the same month in 1949. Total exports for the first two months of this year were 282,064 tons, against 92,840 for the corresponding period in 1949.

Superphosphate—Market position quiet and firm, with stocks of normal meeting requirements without difficulty. The peak of activity was passed earlier in the month. There was no easement in the tight position of triple.

Exports in February amounted to 19,427 tons of normal compared with 57,045 in February, 1949. Exports for the first two months this year totaled 39,436 tons, against 98,936 for the same time in 1949. Exports of triple in February amounted to 15,414 tons, compared with 961 for the same month last year. Exports for the first two months in 1950 totaled 17,682 tons, against 2,770 for the corresponding period in 1949.

Potashes

Settlement of the railroad strike has removed the market's principal disturbing influence. Shipments from works have returned to normal, and buying interest in future contracts is steadily increasing.

Exports of potash in February amounted to 4,562 tons, including 3,810 tons of muriate, compared with 7,155 tons, including 961 of muriate in February, 1949. Exports for the first two months this year totaled 7,968 tons, of which 6,724 were muriate, against 17,318 tons, including 15,452 of muriate for the same period in 1949.

Total importations in February were 33,548 tons, compared with 5,962 in the corresponding month a year ago. Importations for the first two months of 1950 were 59,707 tons, against 13,982 for the same period in 1949.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The market found trading on the slow side last week. Prices remained steady with moderate supplies of all items available. Improvement is noted for incoming shipments of Canadian materials. Organics showed a slight but not excessive improvement. The only price change was for tuna meal, off about $3 per ton as this item tends to soften.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $69.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same in bags, $2.50 less for bulk. Blood meal, $5.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Domestic material, same grade, $75 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $143-$146.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $126-$129 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of Soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton in bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 47 percent a.p.a. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grade, $4 to $5.25 per unit of ammonia at production plant.

Pesticides

Stocks of BHC and DDT continued tight with producers sold well into the Summer months. There has also been a pickup in the inquiry for 2,4-d, particularly from the South and West. It was stated that spraying operations are active in Kansas and down through the Panhandle. The advance in chlorine prices on July 1 is expected to contribute strength to all these materials.

Aldrin—This powerful insect toxicant is now available in commercial quantities.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Formulators are using this basic chemical for sprays, dusts and wettable powders. Demand at present is strong for control of boll-weevil and other cotton plant insects as well as grasshoppers, fruit tree pests, ants, flies and mosquitoes. So far, distributors have not been able to keep up with demand although it was stated production is steadily increasing and it looks as though requirements may be leveled off by the middle of next month. Carlots of 60 percent solution are priced at 97c. per pound in 30-gallon drums. The l.c.l. price is $1.05. Both prices f.o.b. the works, freight allowed.

Chlordane—Prices in the open market have been lowered to the contract basis. Demand is steadily increasing with available stocks becoming tighter. The agricultural grade is priced at 65c. per pound for pails or drums in carlots, and at 70c. to 75c. for l.c.l. The refined grade is priced at 75c. per pound in carlots and 80c. to 85c. in smaller quantities. All prices are quoted on a works basis.

Sulphur

Agricultural and industrial demand has continued active so far this month with shipments maintaining a satisfactory level. Stocks have remained adequate to meet requirements promptly and transportation facilities are now in good shape to move material from mines.

Phillips Petroleum Forms Research Planning Board

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has established a research planning board as part of the concern's research and development department. The board, under the chairmanship of R. C. Alden, will be available for consultation to all departments of the company, and will serve to coordinate the various phases of the Phillips research and development program.

At the same time, the concern appointed P. M. Arnold to the new position of assistant to the manager of the research and development department. R. L. Doan will replace Mr. Alden as director of the research division. T. W. Legatski and J. A. Reid were named assistant directors.

Daugherty Research Director for Calgon

Dr. Thomas H. Daugherty, assistant director of research for Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, has been named director of research, replacing Dr. Everett P. Partridge, who has been appointed director of Hall Laboratories, Inc., an associated firm in the Hagan Corporation group.

Dr. Daugherty will be in immediate charge of research and development projects, particularly development work in the application of "Calgon," a sodium phosphate glass, and other products of the company in various uses. "Calgon" is used in leather, paper and textile processing, in domestic, industrial and municipal water treatment, and as an ingredient of various compounds for specailized tasks.

Arkell & Smiths Names Harvey N.E. Sales Mgr.

Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., has promoted George S. Harvey to the position of New England sales manager. At the same time, the company announced the addition of Wallace H. Barrows to work under Mr. Harvey. The new sales manager, who has represented the firm in the New England area since 1926, was primarily responsible for the successful promotion of paper bags for shipping Maine potatoes. Mr. Harvey will continue to make his headquarters at the Statler office building in Boston.

Chase Names Sutherlin

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has appointed John A. Sutherlin sales manager of the concern's New Orleans, La., branch. In his new post, Mr. Sutherlin will have charge of sales in eight southern and southeastern states. He became a member of the New Orleans territory sales force immediately following his tour of duty with the army air force during World War II.

Arrow Lacquer Corp. Moves

Arrow Lacquer Corporation has moved its offices, laboratory and factory to 208 Dupont street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The new factory combines the operations of Arrow and the Admiral Paint & Lacquer Corp. under one roof. Admiral is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Arrow company.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Inc.
Mines: Newgulf and Moss Bluff, Texas

PRUSSIATE OF SODA
HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MFG. COMPANY
30TH & GRAYS FERRY RD. PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNA.

Heckathorn AND COMPANY
INSECTICIDE PROCESSING
All types of grinding, blending and packaging facilities for liquids and powders.
2, 4-D • DDT • BHC • Chlordane • Pyrethrum
HECKATHORN AND CO. 641 4th St., Richmond, Calif.

PLAX PLASTICS
MATERIALS OF OPPORTUNITY
PACKAGING PRODUCTS
Plax blow-molded products are made under the following U. S. Pat: 2126238, 2175053, 2175054, 2230188, 2230190, 2260750, 2283751, 2349176, 2349177, 2349178. *Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Patent Office
Use Plaxpak polyethylene bottles and film — and Polyflex* polystyrene film — to effect dramatic improvements in packaging methods and sales appeal.
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
Plax also produces plastics in such forms as rod, tube, sheet, slugs, etc. for industrial use. You may need a Plax plastics product now — either for packaging or for other purposes. Please write now for our catalog.
PLAX FOR PLASTICS
PLAX CORPORATION DIVISION
HARTFORD EMPIRE COMPANY
P. O. BOX 1019, HARTFORD 1, CONN. In Canada, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal
OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY, SYRACUSE, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
▼
INSECT REPELLENT
▼
BIRCH PRODUCTS CORP.
369 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-6658

A GLENN McCARTHY ENTERPRISE
McCARTHY
PROPANE
BUTANE
GASOLINE • UGI GAS OILS • RANGE OIL
Now available for prompt, sure delivery—highest quality products processed to top specifications. For immediate attention to your contract or spot needs, write, wire or call.
McCARTHY CHEMICAL COMPANY
SHELL BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS TELETYPE NO. PHONE Preston 7204

Write your own specifications for
✓ WHITE OILS
✓ PETROLATUMS
✓ NAPHTHAS
✓ INSECTICIDE BASES
✓ WAXES
Penn-Drake® Specialized Petroleum Service
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
Butler, Pennsylvania
Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N. J., Representatives in all Principal Cities

Amsco Solvents Offer Unlimited Versatility!
Amsco petroleum-base solvents are designed and processed to meet your demands . . . to suit your most rigid requirements.
Amsco's seasoned experience and know-how cover a quarter of a century. This, plus the natural versatility characteristic of petroleum derivatives, enables us to offer you a literally limitless line of solvents having the following advantages:
—Choice of volatility. From fast evaporating Pentane to slow-drying, high-boiling solvents.
—Choice of solvency. From pure paraffins to pure aromatics plus materials of intermediate solvency.
—Any desired boiling range. From 5° F. upward in some fractions.
—High degree of purity. Good odor and constant continuity of specifications.
If you are not already familiar with our products and services, the coupon on the left will bring you complete information. Mail it today!
American Mineral Spirits Company, Dept. OD-9
230 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois
Please send information on the complete line of Amsco petroleum-base solvents to:
Name.....
Company.....
Street Address.....
City and State.....
(Samples sent on request)
American Mineral Spirits Company
Chicago • New York
LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • DETROIT • CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE • INDIANAPOLIS • CINCINNATI • HOUSTON
NEW ORLEANS • ATLANTA • BUFFALO • BOSTON
PROVIDENCE • CORPUS CHRISTI • TORONTO • MONTREAL

Petroleum Derivatives

A second producer joined the upward movement in toluol and xylol prices last week. It advanced its listings at Chicago and Wood River, Ill. Prices had already gone up at Baytown, Tex.

The rising market in gasoline was the factor behind these moves. It had already brought about rises in the aliphatics and there was talk of new listings coming for blends, although they had not materialized by last week.

Advances were announced for No. 2 fuel oil and kerosene at a number of east coast points during the past week. These rises, too, came about as a result of the strengthening of the gasoline market in the gulf area.

The aromatic solvents were in a tight position, as they had been for some time, and it was thought that with a major automobile strike over, the call would increase and put added strain on the supply. Xylol was in an even tighter position than toluol.

Following recent advances in the listings, there was little change in the market for aliphatics. Demand for a number of them was up somewhat because of the heavier consumer demand being felt by the paint industry. There was a slight narrowing of supply here and there as a result of the gasoline situation, but the overall picture of availability remained good. One producer who was on the high side of the range advanced the price of its partial aromatic petroleum naphtha in the boiling range of 270-370° F., with a mixed anilin point of 26-27° C., by 1c. per gallon.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Another maker followed suit last week in boosting its prices 1c. per gallon on toluol and xylol. The changes went into effect at Chicago and Wood River, Ill., making the price of toluol at the former city a straight 28c. and at the latter 26c. The price had gone up at Baytown, Tex., by 1c. the previous week. Xylol went up in Chicago with one maker, making for a straight price of 28c. there. In Wood River it also advanced to the same price. This material had also risen 1c. at Baytown during the previous period.

The rising gasoline market was the cause of the advances. It had already caused aliphatics to move upward. Meanwhile, supplies of both toluol and xylol were in a short position, with xylol the shorter of the two. There was no let-up in the demand, however, and now, with the strike settled at the plants of one of the major automobile manufacturers, it was expected that the call would reach even higher levels than it had in the recent past.

Higher boilers were quiet as to price during the past week, following advances that took place during the previous period. Demand continued to run at extremely high levels, and there were no signs of any let-up. Supply was such that producers could just about take care of their orders, but could not do any more. As one producer pointed out, it was not possible for them to accept increased orders or to take on new ones. Demand for blends was reported to be running from good to very strong. Supply was good in some quarters, but there were others that reported they were just about able to keep up with the call and could not possibly put in any backlogs. There had been talk of higher prices for blends, but none developed during the week.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Although there had been some reports of stocks tightening a bit in some quarters because of the gasoline situation, the general supply was still ample to meet the needs of the market.

Lacquer Diluent—With the paint trade in its brisk season at this time, the demand was on the upswing, although still not at exceedingly high levels. Supply was sufficient to meet the needs of the market, although it was reported that there was some slight tightening here and there because of the gasoline situation.

Mineral Spirits—The demand in general was running at reasonably good levels, and was feeling some boost from the normal seasonal pickup in the paint trade. There was some tightness reported in certain parts of the country because of the gasoline situation, but, on the whole, the supply was sufficient to fill the normal needs of the market.

Rubber Solvent—Demand was at fairly good levels during the period under review, but not much more than that could be said for it. Although there was some tightness in stocks reported here and there, the general supply was still of such proportions as to cause no difficulties in the filling of orders.

Stoddard Solvent—The gasoline situation had caused some narrowing but in spite of that the general supply was holding at satisfactory levels. Demand was at a reasonably good point but was not what could be called strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand was at fairly good levels during the past week, but was not high. Supply was hampered somewhat by the gasoline situation, but it was still strong enough to meet the requirements of the market without difficulty.

Lighter Fractions

L. P. G.'s—The heavy summer demand for this material was still not being felt by last week, although there was some small increase noted along this line. It was said that most of the summer homes in the rural areas would not be opened until about Decoration Day. After that date it was expected that the heavier seasonal demand would be evident.

Waxes

No changes in price were reported for microcrystalline wax during the period under review and there were no concrete indications that there were any planned for the immediate future. Demand continued at extremely good levels and showed signs of increasing. The trade could just about meet the needs of the market, but it was pinched somewhat in doing so. The supply was reported to be getting progressively tighter.

Demand for both crude and fully refined paraffin was holding at good levels during the week and there were no signs of any let-down to come. There was enough of the material on hand to take care of the needs of the consumers, but there was not any more than that. It was pointed out that the item was definitely not in a long position. Prices were holding at previously established levels and there were no indications that there were any revisions in prospect for the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A 140,500 barrel increase in Texas daily crude oil allowable for June has been ordered by the Railroad Commission. Nineteen producing days were ordered for June. This will mean a daily permissive flow of 2,366,376 barrels of crude.

Fuel Oil—Advances averaging 0.4c. per gallon for No. 2 along most of the east coast marketing territory were announced last week. The strengthening of the gulf coast market was said to be the reason.

Kerosene—Average advances of less than 0.3c. per gallon were announced in the New York, Philadelphia and New England area last week. They stemmed from the firmer market in the gulf coast.

Petrolatum—As far as price was concerned, there were no changes noted in this market during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate days ahead. Demand was still continuing at high levels, but there were no difficul-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 2, east coast, 0.4c. per gal.
Kerosene, east coast, 0.3c. per gal.
Toluol, petroleum, Chicago, Wood River, Ill., 1c. per gal.
Xylol, petroleum, Chicago, Wood River, Ill., 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 6 totaled 242,463,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 244,744,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,281,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,405,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 876,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ties in filling orders, for supply was holding up to a good point.

White Mineral Oils—The supply situation was such that there was no difficulty being encountered in the filling of normal orders. The demand was holding up to high levels and the signs were that it was likely to continue that way. There were no changes in the price structure and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate days ahead.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The normal seasonal fluctuation has moved into the market rather firmly. Prices are unchanged and the supply picture is highly adequate for the present demand. Cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent is posted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

The local market picture is still one of very light demand in relation to supplies. Prices posted by the major producers, 5.3 per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area for both butane and propane, are considered higher than the prices at which sales are actually consummated.

Trading continues steady this week with supplies still on the heavy side. No price changes are reported with quotations as follow:—140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed at 6.05c., 6.25c. and 6.9c. per pound respectively.

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE • HEXANE • HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN • BENZINE
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
LOW COST — HIGH QUALITY
UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY
K. V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Sun Oil Names Mount Sales Engineering Mgr.

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Hubert S. Mount, former assistant manager of the concern's sales engineering department, to the position of manager of that department. He succeeds William A. Courtney, jr., who resigned recently after forty-thre years of service with the company.

Mr. Mount joined the Sun organization in 1930 as a draftsman in sales construction, becoming chief draftsman in 1935 and chief assistant to the manager of sales engineering in 1938. In 1942 he was transferred to the refinery engineering department on special work in connection with the war effort. Following the war he returned to the sales engineering department as assistant to the manager, and in 1949 was named assistant manager.

Extraction Solvents Described

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has issued a new brochure covering specifications on the five most commonly used extraction solvents:—Pentane, isohexane, hexane, isoheptane and heptane. The data comprise gravity, weight per gallon, vapor pressure, color, corrosion and acidity. In addition, the ASTM distillation range of the closely cut Amsco solvents is listed, giving the initial boiling point, 50 percent, 90 percent and dry points.

Copies of this extraction solvent folder will be furnished to OPD readers upon request to Amsco's Chicago office at 230 North Michigan avenue.

Synthane Appoints Kansas City Sales Representative

Synthane Corporation, Oaks, Pa., has appointed Gene Rankin as sales representative in the Kansas City area to succeed the late Ernest Bernard, who died April 14 after eighteen years with the company. Mr. Rankin had been Mr. Bernard's assistant since 1946.

KESSCO PRODUCTS
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES
PLASTICIZERS
Cellulose, Vinyls, Rubber, Resins
SOFTENERS
Leather, Rubber, Textile, Paper
EMULSIFIERS
Cosmetics, Foods, Pharmaceuticals, Petroleum, Agriculture Insecticides
KESSLER CHEMICAL CO., INC.
ESTABLISHED 1921
STATE ROAD and COTTMAN AVE. • PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHAS and SOLVENTS
PLASTICIZERS and EXTENDERS for RUBBER and PLASTICS
BASE OILS
PARAFFIN and MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES
SHELL OIL COMPANY
50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS — WHITE OILS
for every purpose
Ultra-Penn Refining Co., Butler, Pa.

PETROLATUMS
(Refined to strictly controlled quality specifications)
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.
WAX DEPT. OIL CITY, PA.

Petrolite
CROWN MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES OFFER
unique physical characteristics
HIGH MELTING POINT • LOW PENETRATION • HIGH GLOSS
EASY EMULSIFICATION • PURITY • UNIFORMITY • WIDE RANGE OF COMPATIBILITY
wide range of specifications

Crown Wax Number*	Melting Point °F.	Penetration 100 g., 5 sec.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Saponification Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Bro. Black	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
* 23	180/185	6 max.	6 max.	20/25	55/65
* 36	180/185	8 max.	8 max.	30/35	85/95

*EMULSIFIABLE WAXES.

Petrolite Waxes are 100% petroleum derivatives manufactured exclusively by Petrolite, in their own refinery designed primarily for the production of fine waxes. The crude stocks to be refined are carefully chosen, and when refined by Petrolite's selective refinery techniques, produce high quality waxes with virtually unique characteristics. Free wax samples and complete technical data are yours for the asking.

PETROLITE Crown WAX
PETROLITE CORPORATION, LTD. • WAX DIVISION
30 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. • Refinery: Box 390, Kilgore, Texas
PWQ 50-3

WHERE you get it...,
DOES make a difference

When you place your order with Barrett you're assured prompt, dependable service and top-quality products, backed by 96 years of successful manufacturing experience.

WHEN YOU NEED A COAL-TAR SOLVENT

Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Hi-Flash Solvent

GET IT FROM Barrett

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR EXPRESS TANK-TRUCK DELIVERIES

Boston	Malden 2-7460
Buffalo	Delaware 3600
Chicago	Bishop 7-4300
Cleveland	Cherry 5943
Detroit	Vinewood 2-2500
Indianapolis	Garfield 2076
Los Angeles	Mutual 7948
Newark	Mitchell 2-0960
New York	Whitehall 4-0800
Philadelphia	Jefferson 3-3000
St. Louis	Lockhart 6510

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
In Canada: The Barrett Company, Ltd.
5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

HI-FLASH SOLVENT AVAILABLE AT ALL STATIONS, EXCEPT BUFFALO.

Coaltar Chemicals

A leading producer late last week announced price advances on chlorinated benzene derivatives, a price development which the industry had been expecting in view of the increased costs on critically tight benzol and chlorine. Monochlorobenzene was announced as ½ cent per pound higher in the East and 1¼ cents higher in the West. Orthodichlorobenzene was upped ½ cent. Paradichlorobenzene in the East was advanced 1 cent per pound on carlot quantities and 1½ cents on less than carlot quantities. In the West, Paradichlorobenzene was advanced 1¾ cents per pound on both carlot and less carlot quantities. Trichlorobenzene was advanced ½ cent per pound in the East and 1¼ cents in the West. These price advances were made by one maker only, and were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract one producer last week reduced the price of Laurent's acid 27 cents per pound and monoethylanilin 10 cents per pound. At the same time all grades of dinitrotoluene were advanced 1 cent per pound. Cleve's mixed acid was raised 7 cents per pound while the 1:6 acid advanced 9 cents and the 1:7 acid 12 cents over former schedules. Peri acid was increased by 19 cents per pound while the phenylated acid moved up 26 cents.

Steel production rose to a new record high last week with the industry operating at a rate of 101.3 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 1,931,000 tons of ingots and castings, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The previous week the rate was at 1,908,200 tons, and one year ago at 1,762,400 tons. Basic products were unchanged in price.

The benzol shortage showed no indications of easing last week due to the sustained strong demand for its derivatives. As a result producers of such items as phenol, styrene, anilin and monochlorobenzene were hard pressed to meet consuming industrial needs, and in an effort to do so were in many instances having to pay high prices for, or heavy freight charges on, benzol from whatever foreign or resale sources it could be found.

Orthodichlorobenzene was tight in supply, but not as tight as para, the shortage of both being due to the scarcity of monochlorobenzene. Monochlorobenzene, an important chemical intermediate in the manufacture of phenol, and a wide range of other chemicals, was critical not only because of the benzol shortage, but also because of the very critical chlorine shortage.

United States exports of semimanufactured coaltar products in March amounted to $4,000,000 according to the Bureau of Census, while imports were valued at $1,200,000. Business volume in May was said to be holding up well, and in some sections of the industry it was running ahead of April.

Basic Products

Benzol—The shortage of supplies continued to hamper the coaltar chemical industry. Some large volume consumers, unable to obtain sufficient quantities of pure or nitration grades to meet their needs from their normal suppliers at established market prices, were having to pay significantly higher than market for substantial amounts.

This increased their material costs appreciably, which to date they have been willing to absorb, taking a loss on some of their production, in order to keep their customers satisfied on phenol, anilin, monochlorobenzene and other items.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 6 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,055,466
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,331,018
Benzol	gals.	3,444,122
Coaltar	gals.	12,776,685
Creosote oil	gals.	711,050
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,688,745
Phenol	lbs.	109,983
Toluol	gals.	686,830
Xylol	gals.	155,542

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acid, Laurent's, 27c. per lb.
Monoethylanilin, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
104.3	104.3	105.0	110.1	117.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Much of the benzol for which high prices had to be paid were from foreign sources, or from synthetic petroleum manufacture, as well as a certain amount of high priced resale market material of domestic coking origin. Just how long this added cost could continue to be absorbed was a matter of conjecture, but it was felt that if the benzol market did not ease soon, some upward price adjustments on benzol derivatives would have to be made.

After settlement of the coal strike and with the resumption of steel manufacture at the recently attained all time high output of ingots and castings, most quarters looked for the benzol supply and demand relationship to soon reach a state of reasonably good balance. However, last week some sections of the benzol consuming industry said supplies looked definitely worse than they did a month ago. Other observers were not in exact agreement with this view. In any event, it appeared that a shortage of supplies would characterize the market for quite a few months to come, particularly in view of the strong rubber reserve.

Creosote—The operations of the wood preserving industry kept up to a high level, with the result that there was a well sustained demand for creosote. Prices held to former levels. The abundance of creosote over recent months, together with current price levels kept the item in a favorable competitive position in relation to other wood preserving materials.

Cresol—A strong demand was reported for the various grades of cresol, business this month being at least as good or better than the previous month. Supplies were accordingly still on the short side, but not critical. Prices were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for domestically produced coaltar acid remained strong, while the market failed to show any evidence of an easing of supplies. Increased output since the coal strike was promptly taken up, keeping the balance of supply and demand on the short side. Imported material was stronger in tone pricewise, with trading relatively limited because foreign producers, for the most part, were inclined to ask prices higher than most importers were willing to pay. Prices were unchanged.

Naphthalene—The overall supply of crude was abundant, as refined tended to move in better volume for moth prevention. Demand for naphthalene derivatives as dyestuff intermediates was on the weak side as a result of an overall slow demand for dyestuffs reflecting the slump in the textile industry. However, the textile industry was not nearly so slow as it was in the serious slump of two years ago, and the current reduced operations were felt to be largely seasonal. Phthalic anhydride was felt in some quarters to be a bit stronger in demand, and this tended to offset some of the losses in the direction of dyestuffs.

Prices were firmly held at the lower levels established some weeks ago. Imported naphthalene was somewhat of a question, pricewise, for the second half of the year, with the price pattern not yet very clearly developed.

Phenol—Price schedules which were advanced at the quarter as a result of increased benzol costs, were currently once again felt to be too low in relation to costs. This was so because in order to keep their customers supplied with enough phenol for immediate needs, producers were having to buy benzol wherever they could get it and at any price, with the result that a good percentage of the consumption of benzol for phenol output was at a cost level which in the final analysis ran considerably above the normal benzol market costs.

Benzol imported from foreign sources, or bought at distant points with a heavy overland freight charge, or the high priced synthetic material produced from petroleum, all added to the overall phenol costs. Whether these factors would in the near future result in higher phenol prices, or whether producers could continue to absorb the increased costs, was a matter of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Koppers Tar Acids

to meet your most exacting requirements **consistently!**

● You can always count on Koppers Tar Acids to meet required specifications . . . and to do it **consistently.** Furthermore, successive shipments of these acids are **constant** in their high quality —in their uniformity.

Koppers Tar Acids are especially valuable for the production of synthetic resins, tricresyl phosphate, disinfectants and soaps; also for the purification of lubricating oils.

Phenol 39°C. m.p. . . . 90% . . . 82%

Cresols Meta Para . . . Ortho . . . U.S.P.

Special Resin Cresols

Cresylic Acids 99% purity . . . a complete line with distillation ranges appropriate for all purposes

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Tar Products Division
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

conjecture. Meanwhile, prices held firm, supplies were scarce, and demand continued strong.

Fyridin—Supplies of refined 2 degree material continued to ease by virtue of the seasonal lesser demand for certain pharmaceutical products made from it. The weakening of the market was felt likely to be reflected in lower price schedules in the weeks immediately ahead, particularly in view of the import market.

Solvent Naphtha—The industry was operating under a backlog of orders as supply continued to lag behind demand. Shipments were necessarily delayed. Prices were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over a long period.

Toluol—Coaltar source material was generally short in supply, with demand running ahead of output. Prices held to their former schedules. The high output of recent weeks, following settlement of the coal strike, was felt likely to be maintained in the coming months tending to bring the ratio of supply and demand more nearly in balance.

Xylol—Coaltar source production was relatively high as a reflection of the high percentage operating rate of the steel industry, but was still far short of meeting the demand, leaving supplies tight. Prices were unchanged.

Intermediates

Acid, Cleve's—One producer announced price increases last week, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Under the announced schedule mixed acid moved up from the former level of 65 cents per pound to the new level of 72 cents per pound. The 1:6 acid was advanced from 85 cents per pound up to 94 cents, and the 1:7 acid moved from $1.24 to the new schedule of $1.36 per pound. These prices were quoted on a 100 percent basis, with minimum transportation allowed East of the Mississippi river.

Acid, Epsilon—This 1-naphthol-3,8-disulphonic acid was added as a new product to the line of one producer of dyestuff intermediates at a price level of $2 per pound on a 100 percent basis, f.o.b. works.

Acid, Laurent's—One maker reduced prices last week, effective immediately on spot, by 27 cents per pound. The acid was formerly quoted at 87 cents per pound, and was lowered to 60 cents. Not all producers had as yet adopted this price level, and the market accordingly showed a range on spot quotations of 60 to 87 cents per pound. Freight was allowed East of the Mississippi.

Acid, Peri—On a 100 percent basis prices were advanced by one maker from the former schedule of 94 cents per pound to the new schedule of $1.13 per pound, with minimum transportation allowed East of the Mississippi river. Prices were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract.

Acid, Phenyl Peri—Prices were advanced last week in some quarters by 26 cents per pound, moving up on a 100 percent basis from the former level of $1.60 per pound to the new schedule of $1.86 per pound. Prices were effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Freight was allowed East of the Mississippi.

Anilin—The benzol shortage was reflected in tight anilin supplies, for which there appeared to be no indication of any immediate relief. Some producers of large volume anilin output were having to pay prices considerably over the market for some of their benzol requirements in order to get enough material for their anilin production needs and keep their customers satisfied. This increased cost was currently being absorbed, but for how long it would be possibl to do so was a matter of conjecture.

Prices on anilin had been increased over the past year or two in line with costs which mounted out of all proportion with selling prices. As soon as costs were reduced by such factors as the declining market in iron filings, the price of anilin was reduced. Currently, in addition to higher benzol costs, increased freight rates, and other operating expenses, the iron filings market has been stronger. These factors were felt in most quarters to add up to a quite justifiable basis for an increase in anilin prices. However, no immediate step in this direction could be seen as certain.

Dinitrotoluene—A price advance of 1 cent per pound was effected last week by one maker, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contract. Under the new schedule the mixture was quoted at 9 cents per pound, the oily at 9½ cents, and the refined at 18 cents. Prices on the mixed and oily material were quoted f.o.b. works, and on the refined material freight was allowed East of the Mississippi.

REPUBLIC XYLOLS

3°—5°—10°—COMMERCIAL

REPUBLIC STEEL

ALSO

BENZOLS 1°—2°

TOLUOLS Nitration—Commercial

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL

CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland 1, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Birmingham, Alabama • Canton, Ohio • Chicago, Illinois
Cleveland, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Massillon, Ohio • Warren, Ohio
Youngstown, Ohio

ANILINE OIL
CRESYLIC ACID
PHENOL USP
PROPYLENE GLYCOL

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.
Chemicals
420 LEXINGTON AVE. • N. Y. 17, N. Y. • TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

BETHLEHEM
COAL CHEMICALS
AMMONIUM SULPHATE

BENZOL
(nitration, industrial, motors)

TOLUOL
(nitration and industrial)

XYLOL
(industrial)

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE
CRUDE HEAVY SOLVENT NAPHTHA
CRUDE PYRIDINE

From plants at Sparrows Point, Md.; Lackawanna, N.Y.; Bethlehem and Johnstown, Pa. Nearby points served by convenient tank-wagon delivery.

Other Bethlehem products for the chemical industry:
Forged pressure vessels • Welded pressure vessels
Chemical-plant equipment • Sheets • Alloy studs
Hot-forged nuts • Pipe • BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate)
Electrolytic tinplate • Special-coated terne plate

For full details, write or call Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., or nearest district office.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

Diphenylguanidin — The firm price structure which has prevailed for many months on DPG continued last week, with no indication of any change likely to be effected in the immediate future. Supplies were reported as adequate. Consumption of DPG and DOTG were on relatively comparable levels, both tending over recent years to be on the decline in favor of the mercapto accelerators.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zinc metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13⅞- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Phenolsulphate, dms.	lb.	.36 - —
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33 - .34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34 - —
ton lots	lb.	.33 - —
less ton lots	lb.	.36 - —
Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.80 - 5.30
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20 - 5.95
powdered, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40 - 8.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher		
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.23 - .23½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.
Luminescent pigment, dlvd	lb.	No prices.
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.60
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½- —
normal, dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)		
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Oxide, 99½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½- .04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 - —
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼- —
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 —
works	lb.	.11 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 - —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½- .39

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

These are the Divisions of
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY

COAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
EMPIRE CHEMICAL COMPANY
ACTIVATED CARBON DIVISION
PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION
NEVILLE COKE DIVISION
NEVILLE PIG IRON DIVISION
GREEN BAG CEMENT DIVISION
NEVILLE CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
1955 GRANT BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.
OFFICES: NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • TULSA • HOUSTON

Cresylic Acid
All Grades
REINHART
Chemical Corporation
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MU. 6-8536 • CABLE: RECHEMCORP

WOODWARD COAL CHEMICALS
Produced at our own plant to A.S.T.M. Specifications

BENZOL Nitration • Industrial	TOLUOL Nitration	XYLOL Industrial
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE	CRUDE PYRIDINE	AMMONIUM SULPHATE

WOODWARD IRON COMPANY • WOODWARD, ALA.
General Sales Offices: 1515 First National Building, Birmingham, Alabama • Phone 4-6786
Independent Since 1883

Uses and Applications of Chemicals

("Where You Can Sell")
Fully Protected by Copyright

Betadimethylaminoethyl Chloride-Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical—Claimed important in the manufacture of highly effective antihistaminic compounds.

Diphenyl Mono-(orthoxenyl) phosphate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, chlorinated rubber or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer for ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

Construction—Plasticizer in compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating concrete and stucco.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, or chlorinated rubber, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or chlorinated rubber, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or chlorinated rubber, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, or chlorinated rubber, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, or chlorinated rubber.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles.

Resin—Plasticizer for various synthetic resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or chlorinated rubber, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions containing nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or chlorinated rubber used as coatings for decorating and protecting woodwork; compositions, containing chlorinated rubber used as fireproofing compositions; compositions, containing chlorinated rubber, or nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

2-Isopropyl-4-aminodiphenyl

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2248401) in making microbicides, antiseptics, preservatives, intermediates, and other products by diazotization and decomposition of the resulting diazonium complex with aqueous alkali.

Phloroglucinol

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Dye—Coupling component in making dyestuffs.

Developer in diazotype process.

Resin—Intermediate in making resins.

KOHLENWERTSTOFF, A. G.
BOCHUM, GERMANY

PRODUCERS OF

COALTAR CHEMICALS

"From the Heart of the Ruhr"

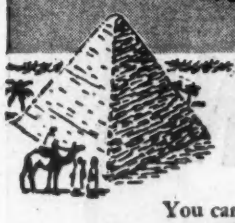
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE
CRESYLIC ACID ADF
ANTHRACENE
CARBAZOLE
PYRIDINE 2°
PHENOL
and Light Oil Distillates

Represented by

GEORGE A. ABOOD CO., INC.
500 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
Telephone: LAckawanna 4-8438 Cable Address: GEOABOOD

PHENOL USP

CHEMATAR, INC.
40 Exchange Place New York 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-0364 Cables: Tarachem



—one of 6 essentials you're sure of with Inland Steel Containers

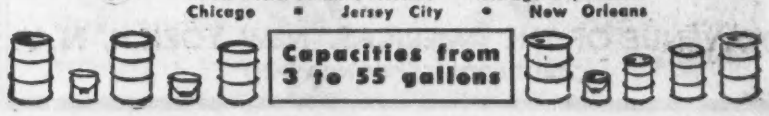
You can't beat the durability of steel to stand up under all the use and abuse of shipment and storage. Give your products this protection — this *insurance* — by shipping them in Inland Steel Containers.

But durability is just one of six big factors that make Inland your best container source *for any product!* Inland also gives you . . . *full-color lithography* that makes every container a "salesman" . . . the *leakproof strength* of Inland design . . . a *variety of closures* to meet every need . . . *protective Hi-Baked Linings* for special product problems . . . and selection from a *line that is really complete.*

Be sure of all six essentials when you buy. Specify Inland Steel Containers . . . from our standard line of Drums and Pails . . . or submit your special problems to our engineering staff.

A-38

INLAND STEEL CONTAINER COMPANY
6532 South Menard Avenue • Chicago 38, Illinois
Chicago • Jersey City • New Orleans



MENTHOL

U.S.P.

★ *Bulk*

★ *Subdivisions*

★ IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM NEW YORK STOCKS

Chemical Division
McKESSON & ROBBINS INC.
155 EAST 44th ST. • NEW YORK 17 N. Y.

ALKALOIDS
Glucosides...Drug Extractives

Aconitine, Agaricin, Arecoline, Asparagin, Aspidospermine, Atropine, Berberine, Brucine, Colchicine, Digitalin, Emetine, Ephedrine, Esculin, Eserine, Homatropine, Hydrastine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Lobeline, Ouabain, Pelletierine, Physostigmine, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Podophyllin, Quassin, Rutin, Salicin, Sanguinarine, Santonine, Scopolamine, Sparteine, Strophanthin, Strychnine, Yohimbine.

INLAND TIPTON, IND.
INLAND, THE HOUSE OF ALKALOIDS
PRICE COMMENSURATE WITH QUALITY SINCE 1917

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

HEPARIN
SODIUM

Conray **PRODUCTS CO.**
510 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS "CONRAYPRO"

MAGNESIA

U.S.P.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE
LIGHT
and
HEAVY

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
U.S.P. LIGHT

GENERAL MAGNESITE & MAGNESIA COMPANY
Specialists in Magnesia
MANUFACTURERS—IMPORTERS—DISTRIBUTORS
P. O. Box 671
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes in this market last week were confined primarily to drug and food materials with the large volume industrial items holding firm. Agar was 2 cents per pound lower and another sharp price reduction was effected on digitoxin amounting to $1.60 per gram, both being induced in the market under highly competitive pressure. Corn syrup and cocoa butter advanced, cocoa butter by 3 cents per pound and corn syrup by 10 cents per 100 pounds, as a reflection of the stronger commodity markets. Higher priced zinc metal led to a rise of ½ cent per pound in USP in zinc oxide. Unusually heavy buying for this time of year, combined with the lack of unsold material in the face of virtually no offerings from Brazil, caused the spot menthol market to jump 80 cents per pound last week, following the 30 cent rise of the previous week. The index moved up 2.4 points becoming 255.8.

Alcohol was firmly held at previous price levels. Butyl solvents continued in strong demand leaving stocks ample but not excessive. Amyl acetate was still critically short as a result of the fusel oil scarcity, but most producers felt that the supply situation was very slightly improved over that of last month. Acetone moved in a steady large volume at long established prices. Castor beans continued on only a nominal basis with no trading reported.

Mercurials were reported as in particularly slow demand, characteristic of the market over the past year, and bismuth salts were not regarded as active. Oleoresins held to price schedules in effect the previous week. Glycerin was said to be in a good balance between supply and demand. Expanded production facilities has made di-isopropylamine more readily available.

Business volume in organic chemicals and solvents was reported to be holding up this month equal to and perhaps better than last month, according to informed sources. Meanwhile prices on alcohols, ketones, and esters were unchanged and most of the industry looked for a stable price pattern to prevail for the balance of the quarter.

Acetone—The price structure on acetone continued its stable position last week unchanged from the level of 7½c. per pound in tankcars which the market assumed in February of 1949. Drum carlots were quoted at 9c., and less than carlots were listed at various sources in the range of 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Whether the material was made from fermentation processes or synthetically by the oxidation of petroleum gases or isopropyl alcohol, the price and the consuming channels were essentially the same.

Agar—The market was more competitive—distressingly so, according to front line suppliers of quality goods. The range in quality on spot was as wide as the range in prices quoted but a fairly representative price for strictly No. 1 Kobe strip in original bales with original marks was $1.28 to $1.30 per pound. Prices in the past ten days or so were advanced rather substantially in Japan but the general opinion was that few dealers placed substantial orders prior to the rise.

Alcohol—Demand was reported as moderately good and prices maintained a relatively firm position. Supplies were abundant. May business was said to be holding up well, allowing for the seasonal decline in certain end uses.

Aminoethylethanolamine — This amine was said to be in good demand which was being met with prompt shipment from adequate supplies. Prices of 40c. per pound in tankcars, 42c. in drum carlots, and 42½c. in less than carlot drum quantities have prevailed in the market over recent months, and no change in the immediate future was expected.

Amyl Acetate—The shortage of this item continued by virtue of the fusel oil scarcity, but producers reported some slight evidence of an improvement in the critical supply situation. Prices were firm at the 3c. per pound higher price levels established a month ago. The higher price on fermentation material over the synthetic was expected to be maintained so long as crude fusel oil continues to be bid to the high price levels it has commanded over recent weeks.

Cinchona Bark Derivatives—The import position of the numerous derivatives of this bark is provided by the Department of Commerce. During all of 1949, imports were as follows:—

Quinine Sulphate

	Ounces
Peru	500
Bolivia	70,938
Chile	5,206
Netherlands	188,000
Germany	129,967
Australia	2,112
Total	387,813

Quinine Alkaloid

	Ounces
United Kingdom	3,439
Netherlands	100
Total	3,539

Salts and Derivatives

	Ounces
Canada	206
Netherlands	3,300
France	2,000
Germany	8,364
Indonesia	24,384
Total	38,254

Cinchonidine

	Ounces
Netherlands	30,000

Quinidine and Salts

	Ounces
Canada	1
United Kingdom	8,000
Netherlands	433,216
Germany	2,000
Total	443,217

Quinodine

	Ounces
United Kingdom	2,000
Netherlands	1,108,800
Total	1,110,800

Butyl Acetate—Normal acetate, whether made by the acetylation of fermentation or synthetic alcohol, was priced at the same level of 12c. per pound in tankcars, where it has held firm since early January. Supplies were reported as quite ample to take care of the continued strong demand.

Butyl Alcohol—Normal butanol, whether made by fermentation or by synthetic processes from acetaldehyde or ethanol, was regarded as being in ample supply. Prices were firm at 12c. per pound and business volume was reported as being sustained at a high level characteristic of the market over recent months. Indications were that the currently strong demand would continue for the immediate future.

Butyl Aldehyde — Price quotations on butyl aldehyde stood firm at 16c. per pound in tankcars, 17½c. in drum carlots, and 18c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of the current moderately good demand.

Butyl Ether—Demand was reported as steady, with supplies adequate. Prices were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over recent months in which tankcars were quoted at 29c. per pound, drum carlots at 30½c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 31c.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were unchanged and beans remained on a nominal basis at $125 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 15,658 bags equivalent to 2,348,700 pounds, compared with 10,043 bags or 1,506,450 pounds the previous week, and 11,759 bags or 1,763,850 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals of beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 637,164 bags equivalent to 95,574,600 pounds, compared with 812,449 bags or 121,867,400 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

The total 1949 imports of all cinchona bark derivatives was 2,013,623 ounces. Comparison with imports in 1936 affords a normal record, one in which war played no part. It that year, the total reached 3,744,416 ounces.

Cocoa Butter — Continued rise in the prices for beans, plus excellent demand for domestic butter combined to raise spot quotations on the latter to the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Large quantities were apt to force consumers to pay prices

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Menthol, 80c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, USP, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 2c. per lb.
Digitoxin, $1.60 per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
255.8	253.4	253.2	254.4	258.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

SORBITOL
is a Superior Conditioning Agent

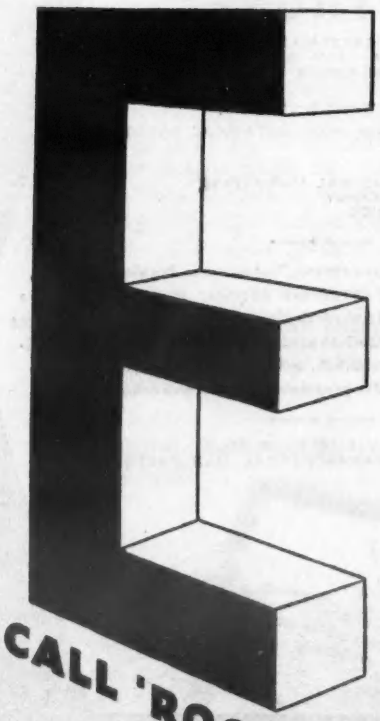
and here's why . . .
Narrow humectant range
Slower rate of change in moisture content
Non-volatile—"stays put"
Chemically stable
More viscous than lower polyalcohols
Compatible with other polyalcohols

For Full Technical Data
Write for your copy of this valuable book.
Address us on your company letterhead, please.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
Wilmington 99, Delaware
Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd., Brantford, Canada

Manufacturers Since 1902
SODIUM SULPHIDE — C.P. WHITE CRYSTALS
FERRIC CHLORIDE
IRON SULPHATE — U.S.P. AND TECH. GRADES
ZINC NITRATE
SELDNER & ENEQUIST, INC.
86-112 Hausman Street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY FIRM OF SIMILAR NAME

VITAMIN E ACETATE
(*dl*-alpha-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE—INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE STANDARD)
VITAMIN E
(*dl*-alpha-TOCOPHEROL)
Stocked for immediate shipment



Make Roche headquarters for:
Ascorbic Acid Riboflavin
Thiamine Pyridoxine
Panthenol Biotin
dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified
dl-alpha-Tocopherol Acetate
Calcium Pantothenate dextro
Niacin Niacinamide
Vitamin A Acetate synthetic
Vitamin A Palmitate synthetic

'ROCHE'
COURTEOUS SERVICE
CALL 'ROCHE' FOR VITAMINS
VITAMIN DIVISION NUTLEY 2-5000
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Glycerine
ALL GRADES
9 CONVENIENTLY LOCATED PRODUCING AND REFINING PLANTS ASSURE PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND DELIVERIES

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Producers and Refiners of
GLYCERINE
80 Varick Street New York 13, N. Y.

ALL GRADES OF REFINED GLYCERINE
U. S. P. B. P.
YELLOW DISTILLED
HIGH GRAVITY
DYNAMITE
REFINERIES LOCATED AT
★ Brooklyn, N. Y.
★ Jeffersonville, Ind.
★ Jersey City, N. J.
★ Berkeley, Calif.
★ Kansas City, Kans.
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.
GLYCERINE DEPARTMENT
105 HUDSON STREET JERSEY CITY 2, NEW JERSEY

Syntex SA
hormones on parade
ESTRONE
THE PURE CRYSTALLINE HORMONE SYNTHESIZED FROM BOTANICAL SAPOGENINS—AT LOWER COST TO YOU!
ALL SYNTEX HORMONES FROM BOTANICAL SAPOGENINS ASSURE YOU OF:
—HIGHEST PURITY
—ABSENCE OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS
—CHEMICAL CONSTANCY
—ECONOMY OF PRICE
Progesterone U.S.P., Free Testosterone, Testosterone Propionate U.S.P., Testosterone Dipropionate, Testosterone Acetate, Methyl Testosterone U.S.P., Ethinyl Testosterone (Anhydrohydroxyprogesterone U.S.P.), Free Desoxycorticosterone, Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P., Desoxycorticosterone Glucoside, Estrone U.S.P., α-Estradiol U.S.P., Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P., Pregnenolone, Pregnenolone Acetate, and other Steroids.
FOR SALE IN BULK ONLY TO ALL ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS
Chemicalites of the Day!
Now under clinical investigation in the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis
PREGNENOLONE ACETATE —in aqueous suspension —in oral tablets
These compounds NOW available at low cost unlike other hormones with limited availability at high cost.
Chemical Specialties Co. Inc.
22 East 40th Street • New York 16, N. Y.
ORegon 9-4110 Cable Address "Chemspine"

toward the higher end of the range; minimum quotations were competitive on the part of smaller spot suppliers. A lot totaling 38 tons of Brazilian butter was offered at 48c. per pound, duty paid.

Corn Syrup—As a result of the stronger commodity market, corn syrup was again advanced 10c. per 100 pounds last feek. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of the well sustained demand.

Dichloroethylether — A moderate demand was noted for this item under the usual firm price position which has prevailed in the market over recent months. Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, drum carlots at 16½c. and less than carlot drum shipments at 17c.

Digitoxin—A competitive development in local circles was the reduction of quotations to the basis of $8 to $8.75 per gram. The limited size of buyers' needs has contributed to some market unsettlement and a general easing of the situation.

Di-isobutylcarbinol — This alcohol offered certain properties obtainable in higher priced materials at a price level within reach of many practical end uses. Current quotations listed tankcars at 22c. per pound, drum carlots at 23c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 24c.

Di-isopropylamine — Expanded production facilities have made this chemical intermediate more widely available for use in the manufacture of inhibitors, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, rubber chemicals and oganic syntheses generally. Prices were quoted on a delivered basis at 43½c. per pound in tankcars, 45c. in drum carlots, and 45½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Fusel Oil — Refned material was still priced at 22c. per pound in tankcars on a delivered basis, despite the continued shortage which was regarded as critical. Drum carlots were priced at 23½c. per pound and less than carlot drum quantities at 24½c. There was reported a slight evidence of supplies becoming a bit more free, but it was only a mild easing.

Menthol—Spot prices were advanced to $11.40 to $11.50 per pound. This movement was the response to the presence of a demand unusual at this time of year when trading in the article usually becomes strictly jobbing. Out of ordinary activity revealed that not too much unsold material was available on spot. Also, that most of the material recently landed, or even now afloat to the spot, has been sold into consumers' hands. Offerings from China were small in size, being from ten to twenty-case lots. Furthermore, Brazil offered virtually nothing and the prices named in Japan were substantially higher than the present views of local operators. However, some felt that the upward surge of spot prices would come to an end once trading returns to the volume normal to the item in late Spring.

Mercurials—Price stability appeared to be the only element removing this group from what might be called tmarket anemia. Stability has been of long standing. For example, when the current prices were established on calomel and corrosive sublimate, the price of quicksilver was $79 per flask. The current price of metal is $71. There was a time when a $5 per flask change in the price of metal would find prompt reflection in prices on all derived products. Demand for practically all mercurials was limited in volume and scope last week, the call being purely routine in variety and usually jobbing in degree. Production has been rated to conform with probable needs of major consumers, especially those whose use is technical and not medical.

Methylisobutylcarbinol — The demand for this solvent was reported to be well sustained, and moved in steady volume under a firm price structure from adequate supplies. Current quotations were unchanged from the level of 11½c. per pound in tankcars, 13c. in drum carlots, and 13½c. in less than carlot drum quantities which have prevailed in the market over recent months.

Oleoresins—Although the spot price on Jamaican root was slightly lower last week, no change was made in the price of ginger oleoresin. Capsicum oleoresin was also unchanged despite the recent and sustained competition that had brought capsicum pepper prices lower being still in evidence. Cubeb oleoresin was $6.50 to $7 per pound according to quantity.

Sodium Bromate—On a freight equalized basis, ton lots were quoted at 60c. per pound packaged in 200 pound drums, and 62c. per pound packaged in 25 or 50 pound drums. Less than ton lots packaged in 200 pound drums were quoted on the same basis at 85c. per pound, and 87c.

Dowe's means Dependable
PRODUCERS OF
FISH LIVER OILS
VITAMIN A CONCENTRATES
VITAMIN D2
Dowe's Vitamins, Inc.
4800 S. RICHMOND STREET
CHICAGO 32, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
METHYL SALICYLATE
SYNTHETIC • U.S.P.
EMPIRE CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
399 Codwise Ave. New Brunswick, N. J.

OXYQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES
(8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES)
B. L. LEMKE & CO. INC. Manufacturing Chemists
Plant & Offices: Lodi, N. J. Telephone—New York: Bryant 9-0677—Lodi: Prescott 7-5805

VAN GELDER-FANTO CORPORATION
52 Vanderbilt Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone: LExington 2-4901-4
Cable Addresses: Biologra, New York • Mafanto, New York
INSULIN CRYSTALS
CHOLESTEROL
BEEF EXTRACT
FISH LIVERS & FISH LIVER OILS
BONE MEAL

per pound packaged in 25 or 50 pound drums. Quantities of less than 200 pounds ranged upward as to qantity to $1.15 per pound.

Zinc Oxide—Reflecting the advancing metal prices, USP zinc oxide advanced another ½c. per pound last week. This brought current price schedules to 16c. per pound in carlot quantities, and 17c. in less than carlot amounts on a delivered basis packaged in cartons. Supplies were regarded as quite adequate to take care of the moderate medicinal demand.

Mann Fritzsching Agent For German Drug Firm

C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., Mannheim, Germany, has appointed the Mann Fritzsching Corporation, New York, exclusive sales agent for the United States and Canada. The New York firm was organized recently by Frederick J. Mann, president of Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., and Erwin T. Fritzsching, formerly president of the biochemical division of the Interchemical Corporation.

HIF Board Plans Health Program at First Meeting

The board of directors of the Health Information Foundation approved at its first annual meeting an immediate program of study covering pilot surveys of community health facilities, multi-phasic screening experiments, voluntary pre-payment insurance plans and the dissemination of information about basic health facilities, it was announced today.

The following additional vice-presidents were elected at the meeting:—W. L. Dempsey, president of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia; George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., and Norman H. Pritchard, Montgomery, Hart, Pritchard & Herriott, Chicago.

The following were elected to the executive committee:—

John W. Dargavel, executive secretary, National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago; Mr. Dempsey; Mr. Hill; James J. Kerrigan, vice-president, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president, National Wholesale Druggists Association, New York; Carleton H. Palmer, chairman of the board, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; Mr. Penick; Earl S. Retter, vice-president, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Searle, and Mr. Smith.

Phila. Drug Exchange To Hold Outing June 7

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual Spring outing June 7 at the Cedarbrook Country Club in that city. The golf tournment will be held during the afternoon and dinner, which will be served at 7 p.m., will be followed by a program of entertainment. Arrangements for the outing are being handled by the group's secretary, J. M. Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Philadelphia.

Caldwell Opens Offices

The Caldwell Chemical Company, which was organized last month, (OPD, 4/10/50) by John B. Caldwell, formerly vice-president and sales manager of Merchants Chemical Company, New York, has opened offices at 220 East Forty-second street, New York 17. Telephone number is MUrray Hill 7-5232. A branch office has been established at 2049 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, with George L. Brown as manager. Detroit telephone is TRinity 1-4665.

Cowan & Co. Opens N.Y. Office

G. H. Cowan & Co. has opened an office at 90 West street, New York. The firm, organized by George H. Cowan, formerly sales manager of Purocaine, Inc., New York, will specialize in procaine hydrochloride, procaine base and a number of other pharmaceutical chemicals. The telephone number is Rector 2-5457.

Whittier Labs Becomes Corp.

Whittier Laboratories, Chicago, a division of Nutrition Research Laboratories, has been incorporated as an Illinois corporation. The officers are Leo C. Hoffman, president and director; Vergne L. Hoffman, vice-president and director, and Casimir V. Wejman, secretary-treasurer and director.

A Half Century of Achievement!

GLANDULAR PRODUCTS
•
HORMONES
GEDEON RICHTER
Standardized and Biologically Controlled

NEW YORK
Gedeon Richter Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.
20 Exchange Place, New York 5, N. Y.
Cable: Lecithin

MEXICO CITY — Blvd. Miguel Cervantes Saavedra 5, Mexico, D. F. Cable: Prorich
LONDON — 14-18 Woodington Rd. London N.W. 5 Cable: Lecithin; Pharmaceutical Trust Ltd. 14-18 High Holborn London W.C.1 Cable: Pharmoholb

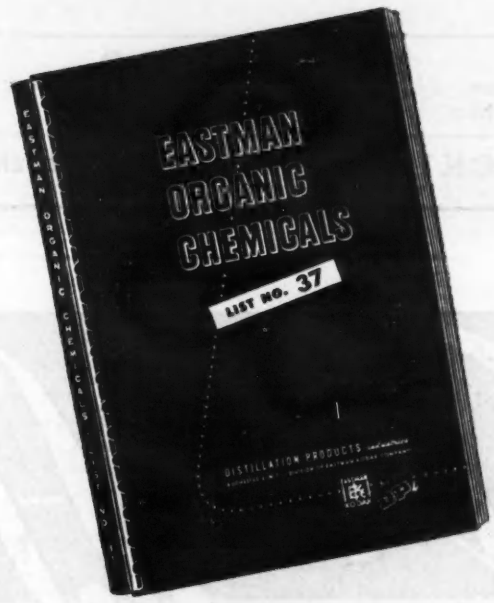
ONLY AMERICAN MADE
CHLOROPHYLL
All Grades
High Concentration
CHARLES BOWMAN & CO.
Bowman Products
220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
110 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
W. Glenn Wunderly, 170 E. California Street, Pasadena 1, Calif.

FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., INC.
600 FERRY ST., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Thiosemicarbazide
Semicarbazide Hydrochloride

SODA ACETATE ANHYDROUS
(Niacet Brand)
COPPER SULFATE
(Nichols Triangle Brand)
ZINC SULFATE
(Zinc Chemical Brand)
ROSENTHAL BERCOW CO., INC.
Drugs Chemicals Oils Waxes
25 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
Cable Address "RODRUG" All Codes

FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
SAPONIN
SODIUM CARBONATE U.S.P.
ZIRCONIUM NITRATE
P&B
SINCE 1900
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S NEW LIST—NO. 37
Is ready now!



More than a supplier's list, this book is an easy-to-use index of availability—naming more than 3200 organic chemicals that Eastman has ready for prompt delivery when you need them. During the past 31 years, the catalog of Eastman Organic Chemicals with its formulas and molecular weights has become a working tool for research, analytical, and clinical chemists the world over. Be sure you have this latest edition.

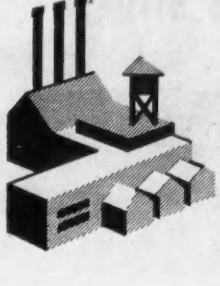
Eastman is now prepared to undertake large-scale production of its organics—even many never before available in industrial quantities. We shall be glad to discuss bulk delivery problems with you.

If you haven't received List No. 37 yet, please write to the new address for your free copy.

EASTMAN KODAK DPi
DISTILLATION PRODUCTS *industries*
EASTMAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

THERE ARE MORE THAN 3200 EASTMAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS

ACETONE



Highest Quality

68 Warehouses to Serve You

Drums • Compartments • Tank Cars

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS DIVISION
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 East 42nd Street UCC New York 17, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities
In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto

Sodium
Potassium
Ammonium
BROMIDES
Bromine
J. Q. DICKINSON & CO. :-: MALDEN, W. VA.
FOUNDED 1835

Greeff

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
•
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
•
DIOCTYL ADIPATE

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bids Wanted

Acetylene purifier, 12,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing (New York 3) invitation 6499, June 9.

Adhesive, water resistant, 1,925 gallons, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 868, June 7; 1,500 gallons, invitation 852, May 24.

Aluminium chloride, 40,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 536, May 29.

Bentonite, 120,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,500, June 5.

Bromochloromethane, 60,010 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Paterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1879, May 31.

Calcium carbide, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6493, June 9.

Calcium hypochlorite, 8,000 jars, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 896, May 26; 58,500 pounds, invitation 895, May 26.

Caustic soda lye, 40,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.) invitation 419, June 6.

Chemicals, including acids, cresylic, 500 gallons, hydrofluoric, 800 pounds, phosphoric, 500 pounds, sulphuric, 148 pounds, cadmium oxide, 200 pounds, indium sulphate concentrate, 600 fluid ounces, ethylene dichloride, 106 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Olmsted Base, Middletown, Pa.) invitation 196, May 29.

Chromic acid, 8,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield, Mass) invitation 96, June 8.

Compressed gases, welding and cutting, acetylene, 9,000 cubic feet, and oxygen, 19,000 cubic feet, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 3185, May 24; argon, 20,000 cubic feet, Naval Ordnance Plant (Indianapolis, Ind.) invitation 163-6704, June 6; acetylene, oxygen, ethylene, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and other bases, as required from July 1, 1950, Veterans Administration (Dearborn, Mich.) invitation 8, May 25; medical and acetylene gases, V. A. Center (Wadsworth, Kansas) invitation 1, June 2.

Cornstarch, 80,016 pounds, Quartermaster Depot (Chicago 9) invitation 11009-90, June 22.

Dehydrating agent, indicating, 2,925 pounds, and non-indicating, 176,190 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 252, May 24.

Dipcoating, sealing, 700 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 424, June 7; protective, strippable, 150,000 pounds, invitation 427, June 8.

Diphenylamine, 9,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 359, May 31.

Drugs, including propylthiouracil and testosterone propionate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 630, June 1; diethylstilbestrol, diphenylhydantoin sodium, thyroid, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-107, May 29.

Hydrochloric acid, 40,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6491, June 8.

Hydrogen fluoride, 3,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 535, June 6.

Insecticide, 20% DDT,, 78,400 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6452, June 2.

Mercury, 2,256 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 641, May 31.

Metal conditioner, phosphoric acid, 9,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 413, June 6; 16,000 gallons, invitation 414, June 6; 5,000 gallons, invitation 415, June 6; 12,500 gallons, invitation 416, June 6; 2,500 gallons, invitation 418, June 6.

Methyl chloride, 27,300 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 536, May 29.

Methylene chloride, 18,700 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 536, May 29.

Oil and grease absorbent, 70,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield, Mass.) invitation, 101, June 12.

Oxalic acid, 5,544 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6503, June 12.

Petroleum naphtha, 7,040 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,515, May 31.

Paint, enamel, varnish, lacquer and dope: dope, pyroxylin, 300 gallons, enamel, 300 gallons, paint, 200 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Olmsted Base, Middletown, Pa.) invitation 195, May 26; enamel, 160 gallons and paint, 300 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 3187, May 25; paint, 1,585 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,393, May 29; 50,000 gallons, invitation 50,416, May 31; 7,100 gallons, invitation 50,462, May 31; 9,200 gallons, invitation 50,405, May 31; 135,000 gallons, invitation 50,416, May 31; 14,200 gallons, invitation 50,405, May 31; 500 gallons, invitation 50,459, May 31; 10,000 gallons, invitation 50447, May 29; 1,002 gallons, invitation 50,465, June 5; enamel, approx. 2,153 gallons, invitation 50,392, May 29; 1,500 gallons, invitation 50,471, June 1; 1,000 gallons, invitation 50,384, June 2; 15,000 gallons, invitation 50,419, May 31; 3,500 gallons, invitation 50,514, June 6; enamel, approx. 533 gallons, and paint, 1,155 gallons, invitation 50,392, May 29; lacquer, 440 gallons, invitation 50,461, June 6; varnish, insulating, 600 gallons, invitation 50,529, May 26; enamel, 5,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 431, June 9; 6,025 gallons, invitation 432, June 9; 2,502 gallons, invitation 433; June 9; 20,000 gallons, invitation 434, June 9; 10,000 gallons, invitation 435, June 9; lacquer, 2,570 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New Cumberland, Pa.) invitation 41, May 23; paint, 750 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) invitation 23,169, May 25; enamel, 600 gallons, reference 23,196, May 31; paint, various, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 3686, May 25.

Phosphorous trichloride, 35,600 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 546, May 31.

Propane, 400,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Chanute Base, Bantoul, Ill.) invitation 50, June 9; 100,000 gallons, Naval Air Material Center (Naval Base, Philadelphia 12) invitation 136/2001/51, June 15.

Rock salt, 45,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Cleveland 14) invitation CI-2570-50, May 31; City of Cleveland Transit System, resolution #448-50, May 26.

Soap, soft, 83,250 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 613, May 23; automobile, 1,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 438, June 12; powder, opprox. 40,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 181, May 24; scouring powder, 40,000 pounds, invitation 179, May 24; toilet, 2,250 pounds, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9599, May 25; laundry chip, 40,500 pounds, bar, 523 pounds, toilet, 1,111 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 8892B(3), May 31; powder and detergents, as required, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 250-S, May 24.

Thinner, paint, 39,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,382, May 31.

Turpentine, 5,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,405, May 31; gum spirits, invitation 50,405, May 31.

Ultramarine blue, 2,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-492, May 23.

Weedkiller, approx. 4,950 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (New Orleans 9) invitation CIVENG-274, May 26.

Progesterone U.S.P.
Testosterone
Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyl Testosterone U.S.P.
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Estrogenic Substance
Chorionic Gonadotropin
Prices on Request
VITAMERICAN OIL CORPORATION
1 John Street Haledon, N. J.

ALUMINUM ISOPROPYLATE
Stock Deliveries and Contract Immediate Shipment
ORTHO CHEMICAL CORP.
44-26 Purvis Street
Long Island City 1, N.Y.
Stillwell 4-8473

CHOLESTEROL
MANUFACTURED BY
WED. D. S. VAN SCHUPPEN EN ZOON
Veenendaal, Holland
SOLE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
EELSINGH & LUGTIGHEID
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
328 BOND AVE., N.W. Phone 8-6254

FINE CHEMICALS OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA
HENBANE EXTRACTS
BELLADONNA EXTRACTS
SOFT AND POWDERED
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
RUTIN
Sales Representative in U.S.A.:
JOHN A. SEMICH
258 Riverside Drive New York 25, N. Y.
Telephone: ACademy 2-1845

HIF Research Chief

Walter E. Boek, former research director of sociology and anthropology for the Michigan Agricultural Extension Service, has been appointed chief research analyst of the Health Information Foundation.

pharmaceuticals in bulk

albumin tannate, medicinal
antipyrine salicylate, medicinal
benzyldisulfide, pure
calcium benzylphthalate, medicinal
calcium borogluconate, medicinal
calcium camphosulfonate, pure

Write for our catalog

Fine Organics, inc., 211z e. 19th st., new york 3, n. y.

MUNN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL MADE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

MUNN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND
MEDICINAL NON-FREEZING
COD LIVER OIL

Largest Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil in Newfoundland for Over Fifty Years

Wire for lowest prices

W. A. MUNN & COMPANY, LTD.
ST. JOHNS - NEWFOUNDLAND

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR

QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1888

ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE

NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TB I and TB II
MENADIONE U.S.P.
HEXYLRESORCINOL U.S.P.
PARA AMINOSALICYLIC ACID
SODIUM PARA AMINOSALICYLATE

•

HEXAGON LABORATORIES, INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
3536 PEARTREE AVE. FA 4-7550 BRONX 66, N. Y.

Patent Office Reorganization Plan Approved by House

Reorganization plan no. 5, transferring final authority over the actions and functions of the patent office from the Commissioner of Patents to the Secretary of Commerce was approved last week by the house. The decision came by a voice vote when the house refused to support a resolution calling for rejection of the plan.

The action by the house, however, does not mean the end of congressional consideration of the plan. The senate can still block it from going into effect by the adoption of a resolution of rejection which is now pending before that body. Whether it will do so, however, is problematical since the committee on expenditures has refused to support the resolution.

The twenty-one plans which were sent to congress nearly sixty days ago have been undergoing critical examination by committees and, thus far, five of them have been rejected, all of the rejections being by the senate. Under the reorganization act, a vote by either the senate or house rejecting a reorganization plan prevents that plan from becoming effective.

The five plans that have been vetoed are plans for ending the independent status of the general counsel's office of the National Labor Relations Board, the merger of the Comptroller of Currency with the treasury department, vesting all administrative and executive authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Federal Communications Commission with the chairmen of the commissions, and the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture.

Several resolutions for rejection of other plans of reorganization are pending both in the senate and in the house, including a resolution supported by the senate banking committee to disapprove a reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that would transfer all of its functions to the Department of Commerce.

Amphetamine Patent Issued

Clark & Clark, of Wenonah, N. J., announce that they have been issued United States Patent No. 2,507,468 as of May 9, 1950. This patent covers monobasic amphetamine phosphate, racemic, which is covered by Clark & Clark's trade-name, "Profetamine Phosphate," as well as other monobasic phosphate salts of amphetamine.

Socony-Vacuum Grant to Columbia

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has awarded $2,000 to Columbia University, New York, for establishment of a fellowship in surface chemistry and physics during the academic year beginning next September. The fellowship is one of twenty which will be supported by the company during 1950-51.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

CARBARSONE USP

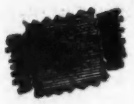
LAMEX CHEMICAL CORP.
Plant: Birmingham, Alabama
Sole Distributors: OLIVIER COMPANY, INC.
25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
Digby 4-4543 Cable: Austrasia, New York

IF YOU MANUFACTURE
Resins
Abrasive Wheels
Printed Textiles
Paint Removers
Cold Molded Plastics

Furfuryl ALCOHOL (FA) IS YOUR FRIEND

IN RESINS: Resins made from FA are chemically resistant not only to acids but to alkalies as well as to solvents.

In ABRASIVE WHEELS: The ability of FA to act as a heat reactive solvent for phenolic resins and as a plasticizer for mixtures of abrasive grain and resin make it useful in the manufacture of abrasive wheels.



FOR TEXTILE PRINTING: FA disperses difficulty soluble dyes. It also tends to promote color stability and indications are that the color is rendered more resistant to washing.

IN PAINT REMOVERS: FA is an effective paint, varnish and lacquer remover.

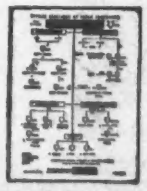
AS A WETTING AGENT: This alcohol is useful in obtaining uniform mixes in the manufacture of cold molded plastics.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF FURFURYL ALCOHOL:

Specific Gravity, 20°/20 C	1.135
Refractive Index, n20/D	1.486
Furfural, %	0.3

Please Note
New Address:
The Quaker Oats Company
is now located at the Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.

Send for Technical Bulletin 83A and reaction chart #2 on Furfuryl Alcohol.



QO The Quaker Oats Company CHEMICALS DEPT.
3483 MERCHANDISE MART, CHICAGO 54, ILL.
NEW YORK, 12398, WHITEHALL BLDG., N.Y. 4, N.Y.
In San Francisco, The Griffin Chemical Company • In Australia, Swift & Company, Pty. Ltd., Sydney • In Europe, Quaker Oats-Greenproducten N. V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Quaker Oats (France) S. A. 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris 8E, France

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALCOHOL, FATTY UNSULPHONATE—1 cs, Liverpool
ALKATHENE GRANULES—196 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours, Liverpool
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE — 1 cs, Imperial Chemical, Liverpool
ANISE SEED—400 bgs, Istanbul
OIL—20 dms, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Catania
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,800 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber, Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT—216 dms, Barber Oil, Port of Spain
ANGELICA ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick, Hamburg
ANILIN COLORS—13 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical, Havre
10 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
11 dms, Gondrand Bros, Havre
1 cs, Gondrand Bros, Havre
73 bbls, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
59 dms, American Anilin, Gothenburg
3 dms, Antwerp
AZOISOBUTYRIC ACID—3 kgs, Liverpool
BABASSU KERNELS—6,500 bgs, General Foods, Maranhao
BALSAM—6 dms, S F Pelias, Cristobal
BARBASCO ROOT—3,410 bls, Randolph E Valensi, Iquitos
BARIUM CHLORATE—300 dms, International Selling, Marseilles
BASIL LEAVES—3 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles
OIL—2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Marseilles
2 dms, Roure-Dupont, Marseilles
BAUXITE—2,200 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye, Paramaribo
BAY OIL—2 dms, George Luecders, Roseau
BEESWAX 16 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
54 bgs, Irving Trust, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Cristobal
189 pkgs, Will & Baumer Candle, Alexandria
56 bgs, Chase National Bank, Beirut
BENZOIN GUM—3 cs, Fritsche Bros, Bangkok
8 cs, Merchants Export, Bangkok
20 cs, Van Amerigen-Haebler, Bangkok
BENZOYL DINITROCHLORIDE—1 cte, Liverpool
BERGAMOT OIL—100 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust, Messina
80 half cs, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Messina
BERYL ORE—96,450 lbs, Beira
BOIS DE ROSE—6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Manaos
BONES—50 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE—4 cs, European Chemicals, Southampton
6 cs, Merck & Co, Southampton
CADMIUM METAL—60 cs, Fleischman Burd, Kobe
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
2 dms, George Luecders, Rotterdam
CAPSICUMS—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Apapa
70 bgs, W E Martin, Mombasa
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Kanvo Trading, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sembodja, Rotterdam
100 bls, Rotterdam
CARBON BLACK—48 dms, U S Rubber, Penang
3 bgs, U S Rubber, Penang
CARDAMOMS—5 cs, Cristobal
CARNAUBA WAX—251 bgs, Wessel Duval, Rio de Janeiro
995 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, P A Dana, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
554 bgs, W R Grace, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Reilly Trading, Fortaleza
188 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Wessel Duval, Parnahyba
500 bgs, Westinghouse Electric, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahyba
313 bgs, Stein Hall, Parnahyba
CAROB FLOUR—1 bg, Naples
CASEIN—500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Copenhagen
CASHEW SHELL OIL—100 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator, Bombay
CASSIA—300 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
150 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, Otto Gerdau, Hong Kong
453 bls, K I Lister, Hong Kong
100 bls, Empire Spice Mills, Hong Kong
117 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
300 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
BUDS—20 bls, S B Penick, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—3,213 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
677 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Maranhao
11,768 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Bahia
OIL—5 bbls, Tata Inc, Bombay
85 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Bangkok
CATALYST RESIDUE—121 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
CETYL ALCOHOL—17 cs, Orbis Products, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—5 cs, S B Penick, Southampton
250 dms, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Industrial Sales, Antwerp
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
159 bgs, Becker Mayer Seeds, Apapa
185 bgs, Leslie & Anderson, Mombasa
36 bgs, Grace National Bank, Yokohama
CHROME ORE—6,729 tons, Vanadium Co, Beira
CHROMISING COMPOUND—5 cs, Diffusion Alloys, Southampton
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—80 dms, Guaranty Trust, Rotterdam
12 cs, Guaranty Trust, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Norda Essential Oils, Keelung
13 dms, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
13 dms, Chase National, Keelung
3 dms, Brown Bros Harriman, Keelung
14 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
14 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CLOVES—500 bls, George Luecders, Zanzibar
200 bls, R T French, Zanzibar
500 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
200 bls, World Commerce, Zanzibar
300 bls, Zanzibar
200 bls, Dodge & Olcott, Zanzibar
200 bls, C T Wilson, Zanzibar
100 bls, LoCurto & Funk, Zanzibar
200 bls, J S Frank, Zanzibar
41 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, St George
40 cs, Karl H Landes, Colombo
170 bls, Kellys American, Hamburg
327 bls, Uno Shipping, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—1,686 bgs, General Cocoa, Bahia
RESIDUE—7,180 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—170 tons, Rotterdam
532 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Manila
CODLIVER OIL — 25 dms, Arista Oil Products, Bergen
COLOMBITE ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon, Apapa
COLORS, CHROME—1 ck, Transatlantic Pigment, Hamburg
COPAL GUM — 68 bkts, France, Campbell & Darling, Macassar
318 bkts, S Winterbourne, Macassar
475 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Macassar
309 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
58 bkts, Balfour Guthrie, Macassar
364 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
68 bkts, Thurston & Braidich, Macassar
1 pkg, Van Norden & Archibald, Macassar
44 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
71 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Dar Es Salaam
152 bgs, J A McNulty, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—532 bgs, W L Wilner, Buenos Aires
CORUNDUM ORE — 2,895 bgs, Charles Tennant, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS—77 bls, New England Waste, Pernambuco
CRESYLIC ACID—75 dms, Philipp Bros, Liverpool
1,124 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
199 dms, Liverpool
CROCODILE OIL—4 dms, Mombasa
CRYSTICILLIN—4 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Hong Kong
CUBE ROOT—3,366 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—281 bgs, Khosrovschahi Co, Karachi
537 bgs, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
283 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
DILLSEED—44 bgs, Hershey, Copenhagen
DRUGS, CRUDE—13 bgs, S B Penick, Genoa
DYESTUFFS—177 cyls, Sandoz Chemical, Havre
18 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
2 bbls, Geigy & Co, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—60 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 dms, George Uhe, Marseilles
12 dms, Chase National Bank, Mombasa
FENNELSEED—86 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
FERRO COLUMBIUM—10 dms, Mercantile Metal & Ore, Southampton
TUNGSTEN—21 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—887 bgs, G D Quigley, San Antonio
559 bgs, Albumina Supply, Casablanca
FLEASEED—613 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
266 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
FLUORSPAR—1 can, Eimco Corp, Bilbao
FUEL OIL—1,015,940 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
104,106 bbls, New England Petroleum, Punta Cardon
105,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum, Aruba
109,048 bbls, Paragon Oil, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
GAMBOGE GUM—2 cs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
5 cs, R E Apelt, Bangkok
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—60 bgs, Agha Mahmood Komaily, Rotterdam
GINGER—356 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Jung Forwarding, Avonmouth
25 bgs, Liverpool
STOCK—463 bdls, M Ascheim, Rotterdam
262 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—188 dms, C J Schellings, Copenhagen
GLYCOL—129 dms, General Anilin Works, Rotterdam
GRAINS OF PARADISE—44 bgs, Newtown Jackson, Apapa
25 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Apapa
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
250 bgs, J Dixon Crucible, Colombo
900 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Mombasa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—30,983 tons, U S Gypsum, Hantsport
2,632 tons, Newark Plaster, Walton
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HENBANE—133 bls, Inland Alkaloid, Alexandria
HENNA LEAVES—46 bls, J L Hopkins, Alexandria
HO OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical, Hong Kong
HOOF MEAL—593 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
ILMENITE SAND—10,050 tons, National Lead, Koilthottam
IRISHMOSS—50 bls, J Capouya, Havre
IRON FERROCYANIDE BLUE—20 dms, Van Oppen, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—246 bgs, James H Reed, Bombay
134 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
184 bgs, Block Drug, Bombay
40 bgs, Innis, Speiden, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—4 carboys, European Chemicals, Rotterdam
LEAD—330,892 lbs, Bank of Manhattan, Kobe
LEMON JUICE—271 bbls, Naumes Forwarding Service, Messina
OIL—80 half cs, Messina
12 half cs, Coty Inc, Messina
100 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
50 cs, George Luecders, Messina
20 cs, Centflor Mfg, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, U S Rubber Co, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Cochin
12 dms, Maywood Chemical, Cochin
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
2 dms, W J Bush, Cristobal
LIME JUICE—15 cks, Dalton Cooper, Georgetown
13 cks, Crosse & Blackwell, Roseau
70 cks, Liverpool
LIQUID AMBER—1 dm, Honduras Products, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Stein Hall, Antwerp
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Antwerp
100 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Liverpool
300 bgs, Hamburg
LUPULIN—4 cs, P Reinemann, Rotterdam
MACE—8 cs, W E Martin, Macassar
15 cs, C T Wilson, Macassar
MACRODEX—8 cs, Pharmacia Labs, Gothenburg
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—2 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore, Kobe
MEDICINAL ROOT—40 cs, S B Penick, Hong Kong
SEED—254 bgs, S B Penick, Beirut
20 bgs, S B Penick, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—50 cs, P A Dunkel, Hong Kong
METACRESOTINIC ACID—14 bbls, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
METHOXONE DUST—2 dms, Chipman Chemical, Liverpool
MICA—302 cs, R Ziegler, Calcutta
115 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
401 cs, Stein Hall, Calcutta
1,034 cs, United Mineral & Chemical, Madras
113 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
162 cs, A D Brown, Madras
275 cs, Hal Delphin, Madras
55 cs, Madras
108 cs, W Brand, Madras
304 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
25 cs, Ford Radio & Mica, Madras
100 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
10 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Madras
21 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Santos
MILK SUGAR—50 cks, Interstate Chemical, Rotterdam
MOLASSES, BEAT, IRISH—1 dm, Charles Pfizer, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,010 bgs, Antwerp
2,500 bgs, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, Fallek Products, Rotterdam
500 bgs, European Chemicals, Antwerp
NIGERSEED—66 bgs, S Davis, Bombay
266 bgs, Hinton & Co, Vizagapatan
461 bgs, Hartz Mountain, Vizagapatan
NUTMEGS—142 bgs, Karl H Landes, Macassar
136 bgs, Becker Mayer Seeds, Macassar
70 bgs, Singapore
200 bgs, Middleton & Co, St George
42 bgs, Karl H Landes, Colombo
NYLON SIZE—31 dms, Liverpool
OITICICA OIL—280 tons, Brazil Oiticica, Fortaleza
OJE POWDER—10 dms, Astoria Pan-Americana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—287 bgs, Reubin Import Export, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
50 dms, 1st National of Boston, Seville
10 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Seville
25 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Seville
24 dms, Uddo & Taromina, Seville
615 dms, Smith Weihman, Sfax
25 dms, Antonio Corrao, Genoa
OPOPONAX GUM—107 bgs, van Ameringen-Haebler, Aden
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Wessel Duval, Bahia
OX GALL—2 tcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
11 dms, Bio Process Co, Gothenburg
PALM OIL—713 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—87 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
23 cs, Charles L Huisking, Mombasa
56 cs, Murbas Trading, Colombo
38 cs, P O Hoffmann, Mombasa
PARACHLORMETAXYLENOL—1 kg, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—32 bgs, L A Champon, Mombasa
OIL—8 cs, Norda Essential Oils, Singapore
4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Penang
3 cs, George Luecders, Penang
PEARL OIL—1 cs, Paispeari Products, Bergen
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alleppey
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading, Alleppey
320 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
200 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
60 bgs, Mincing Trading, Bombay
80 bgs, K A Export, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Oran
100 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Oran
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Beirut
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Beirut
39 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
WHITE—92 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—246,825 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
123,240 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
180,985 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Cartagena
PLANTES SECHES—1 bg, Merck, Matadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—18 dms, Nopco Chemicals, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Farrel Birmingham, Yokohama
1 cs, Modern Plastic Machinery, Yokohama
1 cs, National Rubber Machinery, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American, Rotterdam
POTASH SALT—13 kgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—36 bbls, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
100 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—40 kgs, F H Taussig, Rotterdam
METABISULPHATE — 20 cks, H Reifenberg, Avonmouth
NITRATE—45 bgs, European Chemical, Antwerp
PROTEIN HYDROSILATE LIVER POWDER — 18 cs, Valentine Co, Genoa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—260 bls, J Powell, Dar Es Salaam
126 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar Es Salaam
5 bls, Mombasa
238 bls, Melton National Bank, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,170 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—1 cs, Hercules Powder, Rotterdam
1 ck, Reliance Varnish Co, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—8 cs, R J Prentiss, Hong Kong
84 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
SAGE LEAVES—436 bgs, Becker Mayer, Beirut
49 bgs, Beirut
34 bls, Marseilles
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Luecders, Bombay
OIL—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—5 dms, A G Cailler, Keelung
1 dm, Melanol Corp, Keelung
SEEDLAC—340 bgs, Bangkok
SHELLAC—364 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Bangkok
3 cs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
10 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
49 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
29 cs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
SOAPSTONE CRAYONS—141 cs, Charles B Chrystal, Oslo
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing, Liverpool
SOY—50 dms, Van Norden & Archibald, Hong Kong
STARCH, RICE—300 bgs, Bankers Trust, Antwerp
SOLUBLE—100 bgs, Stein, Hall, Rotterdam
STEARIN CANDLES—3 cs, Scandia Specialties, Gothenburg
STEATITE—8 bbls, Leghorn
397 bgs, National City Bank, Madras
SUGAR CANE WAX—45 bgs, Liverpool
TALC—763 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseilles
TAMARINDS—7 cks, S B Penick, Port of Spain
160 bbls, S B Penick, St Johns
60 bbls, H J Heinz, St Johns
15 bbls, Malko Bros & Cassalty, St Johns
50 bbls, Peek & Velsor, St Johns
25 bbls, Murbas Trading, St Johns
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, W R Grace, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
2,033 bgs, Stein, Hall, Bangkok
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—41 kgs, Genoa
TEASEED OIL—1 dm, East Asiatic Co, Hong Kong
THYME LEAVES—80 bls, Seeke & Kade, Marseilles
TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, Simonds & Grey, Belem-Para
8 bbls, Meer Corp, Belem-Para
TRAGON GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Liverpool
TUCUM KERNELS—833 bgs, Glidden Co, Maranhao
TUMERIC—140 bgs, Mincing Trading, Madras
341 bgs, Volkart Bros, Madras
66 bgs, N E Netter, Madras
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, W E Martin, Cochin
TUNG OIL—130 tons, Vongher Low-China Corp, Hong Kong
TUNGSTEN POWDER—4 dms, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1 ck, Transatlantic Pigment, Hamburg
UREA—600 bgs, American Cyanamid, Liverpool
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—89 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, Middleton & Co, Roseau
11 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
7 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Roseau
25 cs, M Cortezas, Roseau
1 cs, George Luecders, Roseau
25 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
5 cs, Barclays Bank, Roseau
45 cs, George Uhe, Marseilles
21 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles
19 cs, George Luecders, Marseilles
20 cs, Hunziker Inc, Marseilles
VERMICULITE ORE—127 tons, American Dyewood, Lourenco Marques
268 tons, Vermiculite Industrial, Lourenco Marques
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Marseilles
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—3,300 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,100 bls, River Plate Import & Export, Durban
EXTRACT—5,938 bgs, Barkey Importing, Mombasa
1,192 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WHITING—1,640 bgs, Pluss Stauffer, Antwerp
3,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, National City Bank, Hong Kong
197 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
799 bgs, Wah Chang Trading, Penang
152 bgs, Wah Chang Trading, Hong Kong
WOODFLOUR—30 bgs, Burnet Co, Oslo
WOOL, GREASE—100 bbls, H S Dorf, Liverpool
224 dms, J J Gavin, Liverpool
100 dms, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, Madagascar
ZINC OXIDE—100 bbls, Ferrotar Corp, Bilbao

Baltimore

BONES, CRUSHED—500 bgs, American Agricultural Chemicals, Calcutta
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, General Refractories, Masinloc
CHROMITE—6,303 tons, L J Buck, Lourenco Marques
COPAL GUM—413 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
196 bkts, O G Innes, Macassar
MANGANESE ORE—9,700 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel, Vizagapatan
MICA—5 cs, Eugene Munsell, Dar Es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,306 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
TALC—1,932 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—3,583 bls, American Dyewood, Durban

Boston

AMMONIA MURIATE—338 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—230 tons, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—25 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
50 dms, American Express, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—316 bls, Atlantic Gelatin, Liverpool
POLYBUTYL METHACRYLATE—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—200 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, 1st National, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULPHATE—5,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical, Rotterdam

Camden

ILMENITE ORE—4,000 tons, American Cyanamid, Koilthottam

Los Angeles

ASBESTOS POWDER—60 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Genoa
CAROB BEAN FLOUR—70 bgs, Casterina Salvatore, Catania
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bls, K A Export Corp, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—65 cs, Maurice Carasso, Marseilles

Norfolk

WATTLE BARK—3,300 bls, River Plate Import & Export, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS YARN—16 cs, Raybestos Manhattan, Liverpool
4 cs, Green Tweed, Liverpool
BONES—303 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
CHROMITE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
EUCALYPTUS SEED—1 box, Herbest Bros, Benisaf
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,834 tons, U S Gypsum, Hantsport
11,080 tons, U S Gypsum, Hantsport
ILMENITE—4,000 tons, American Cyanamid, Koilthottam
IRON OXIDE, RED—294 bgs, Malaga
LEPIDOILITE—1,240,175 lbs, Philadelphia National, Walris Bay
MAGNESITE ORE—100 bgs, J H Jones, Manila
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
OLIVE OIL—8 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Malaga
190 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Seville
22 dms, Philadelphia National, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—1,653 bls, Kerr Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—191,365 bbls, Texas Oil, Puerto La Cruz
187,072 bbls, Gulf Oil, Mena al Ahmadi
396,284 bbls, Gulf Oil, Puerto La Cruz
407,601 bbls, Texas Oil, Ras Tanura
242,692 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Puerto La Cruz
115,639 bbls, Gulf Oil, Las Piedras
123,240 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Covenas
111,944 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Fahaheel
199,991 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
102,819 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Las Piedras
SUMAC LEAVES—201 bls, Central Hanover, Palermo
WHITING—900 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
CARDAMOMS—11 cs, Battat Import Export, Colombo
CASEIN—600 bgs, Bunge, Melbourne
CASSIA—83 bls, Singapore
CHROMITE—3,500 tons, Masinloc
CLOVES—240 bls, George Uhe, Singapore
COPRA—1,100 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Romblon
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Borongan
650 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
645 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Mauban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacloban
1,050 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Oroquieta
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Davao
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Castanas
MEAL—2,000 bgs, R J Roesling, Manila
DILLSEED—100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—28 bls, Nassau Chemicals, Melbourne
OIL—5 dms, G F Ten Eyck & Co, Melbourne
FERNS, DRIED—10 bls, G Reising & Co, Sydney
LIVERMEAL—796 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Wellington
673 bgs, Willits & Co, Wellington
MOWRAH MEAL—136 bgs, Calcutta
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht, Bombay
80 bgs, D Hecht, Colombo
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—10 bls, George Uhe, Singapore
PYROTECHNICS—1,750 cs, East Asiatic, Hong Kong
TANKAGE—3,196 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
TUNG OIL—115 tons, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
VARNISH GUMS—112 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Manila
WHITING—67 bags, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool

Obituaries

David M. Goodrich

David M. Goodrich, honorary chairman of the board of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, died at his home, May 17, in Mt. Kisco, N. Y. He was seventy-three years of age.

Son of Dr. Benjamin F. Goodrich, founder in 1870 of the rubber company which bears his name, Mr. Goodrich joined the firm in 1910 and by 1927 was elected chairman of the board, which post he held until last month, when he was made honorary chairman.

He directed the synthetic rubber operations of the company during the 1930's, which in 1938 lead to the construction of a plant by Hycar Chemical Company, an affiliate of Goodrich. The Hycar plant, which operated steadily during the war years, produced more butadiene-type synthetic rubber in 1942 than all other plants in the country combined.

Mr. Goodrich was a trustee of the National Industrial Conference Board and was chairman of that organization in 1940 and 1941. He was also a director of many companies, including the Freeport (Tex.) Sulphur Company and the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Lester W. Huber

Lester W. Huber, recently retired owner of L. W. Huber Company, New York, died May 12 at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. He was forty-nine years of age.

Mr. Huber, a veteran of twenty-six years in the fertilizer, chemical and oil business, organized his own company on March 1, 1926. In announcing his retirement this month for reasons of ill health, he simultaneously suspended operations of his company.

Alfred J. Johnston

Alfred J. Johnston, vice-president and general manager of Weco Products Company, Ltd., Toronto, died May 13. Mr. Johnston, who had been with the firm for twenty-eight years, was soon to have gone to Chicago to become assistant to the president.

Dr. Howard S. Reed

Dr. Howard S. Reed, professor emeritus of plant physiology at the University of California, died May 12 in San Francisco. He was seventy-three years old.

The author of many books on biology and plant life, including A Short History of the Plant Sciences, Dr. Reed joined the California university faculty in 1915, retiring four years ago. He was a delegate to the Ninth International Horticultural Congress in London in 1930 and also attended the Third International Congress of Comparative Pathology in Athens in 1936. He received several honors from the government of France for his work.

Daniel A. Barron, former superintendent for the Procter & Gamble Company soap plant in Staten Island, N.Y., died May 16 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dodge Taylor

Dodge Taylor, chairman of the Florida Citrus Commission, died May 14 at Howey in the Hills, Fla. He was forty-eight years old.

Mr. Taylor came to Florida from Jackson, Miss., twenty-seven years ago to become sales manager for the W. J. Howey citrus interests. With C. V. Griffin he bought the assets of the company in 1940 and became executive vice-president. He conducted hearings which brought about the Florida citrus code of 1949, revising citrus grading and maturity standards, and was active in the formation of a Florida citrus manual.

Dr. Felix Braude, chemist and translator of foreign scientific material, died May 14 in the Bronx, N. Y. A graduate of City College of New York, he received his Ph.D. in chemistry from New York University.

Walter D. Calenberg, sales representative of the Glover Manufacturing Company, died May 13 at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-five years of age.

Walter W. Durant, a chemist at the American Cyanamid Company laboratory in Stamford, Conn., died May 15 in that city. He was forty-five years old. Mr. Durant, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, joined the company in 1935.

Charles Edwards, former storekeeper for the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died May 16 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Edwards had been with the Barrett organization for twenty-seven years.

Dr. Ray Fife, professor of agricultural education at Ohio State University, Columbus, died May 16 in that city. He was sixty-six years of age. Dr. Fife, the author of numerous articles on agricultural subjects, served as president of New Mexico State College from 1936 to 1938.

Earl P. Haubert, retired controller and purchasing agent for the Lawrence Portland Cement Company, New York, died May 15 at Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-three years of age.

William F. Holland, retired sales representative for the Mutual Drug Sundry Company, Bronx, N. Y., died May 13 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old.

Evan Howells, formerly with the Graselli division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died recently at his home in Linden, N. J. He was eighty-three years of age.

Robert F. Knowlton, atomic scientist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., was found dead, May 12, in that city. He was thirty-eight years old.

Arthur C. Mason, an entomologist employed by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology, for the past thirty-three years, died May 16 in Geneva, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years of age.

John S. McMahon, representative of the McKesson-Robbins Drug Company, New York, died recently in Syracuse, N. Y. He was forty-one years old. Mr. McMahon had been associated with McKesson-Robbins for fifteen years and was a member of the Northern New York Pharmaceutical Association.

D. E. Munro, one of the organizers of the Drug Trading Company, Toronto, died in that city May 13.

Dr. Herman H. North, president of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, died May 18 in Bloomfield, N. J. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Dr. Charles S. Northen, food chemist and research worker, died May 18 in Ocala, Fla. He was eighty-three years old. Dr. Northen, who gave up medical practice in 1920 to do research, founded the theory that serious deficiencies existed in foods and made studies of soil-building as a contributing factor in improving human nourishment.

Ray S. Scarburgh, one of the founders of the New York Cocoa Exchange and former president of Scarburgh, Inc., New York, died May 13 in Pacific Palisades, Calif. A member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchanges and a former vice-president of the board of managers of the Cocoa Exchange, he was associated with the firm that bore his name for fifty-seven years, retiring last January.

Gordon H. Tarbell, retired vice-president of the National Gypsum Company, died May 16 at Cuba, N. Y.

Gladys Thompson, government chemist who served in both the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash., atomic plants during the war, died recently in Beaumont, Calif. She was fifty-two years old. Mrs. Thompson retired three years ago after more than two decades of government service.

Hercules Assigns Marsh To Sales Research Div.

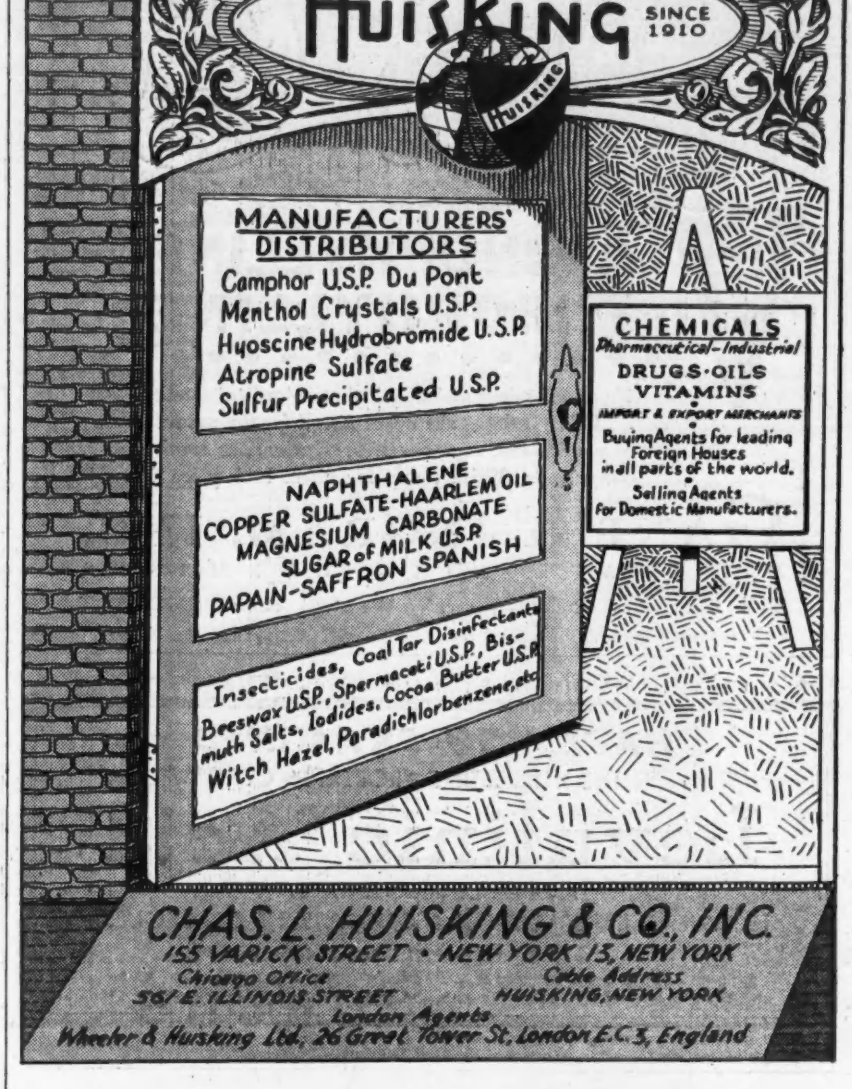
Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has assigned Henry N. Marsh, former manager of the explosives department's smokeless powder division, to the sales research division. At the same time, Frederick M. Hakenjos has been named to the newly-created post of manager of smokeless powder sales. Mr. Marsh joined Hercules in 1917, becoming manager of smokeless powder operations in 1940 and manager of the smokeless powder division in 1948. Mr. Hakenjos came to the company in 1941.

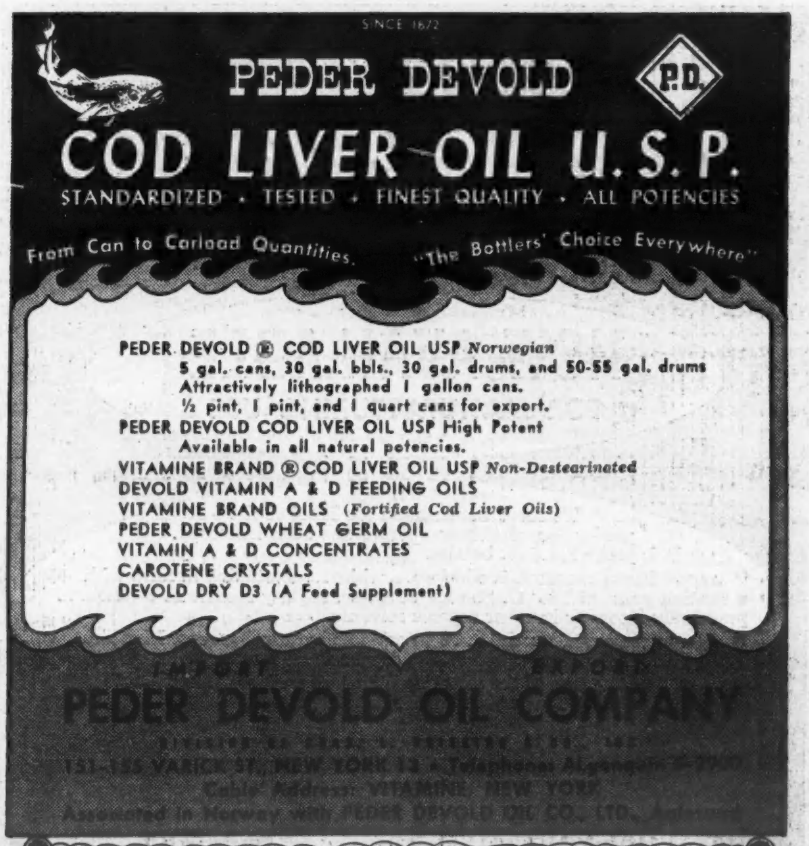
Koppers Making New Liquid Form Inhibitor

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has commenced commercial production of a new liquid form inhibitor which increases the life of transformer insulating oils up to fourteen times by deterring sludge formation. The inhibitor, known as Koppers "Impruvol 20," is being made available for the first time in quantity to the electrical industry after a series of exhaustive tests. Koppers is one of the nation's major producers of ditertbutylparacresol, the active ingredient in the new inhibitor.

Fairmount Names Midwest Agent

Fairmount Chemicals Company, Newark, N. J., has appointed DeLamar-Hendrey Chemical Company, Chicago, as midwest sales representative. The Chicago firm is located at 461 West Erie street.




SINCE 1672
PEDER DEVOLD
P.D.
COD LIVER OIL U.S.P.
STANDARDIZED • TESTED • FINEST QUALITY • ALL POTENCIES
From Can to Carload Quantities. "The Bottlers' Choice Everywhere"
PEDER DEVOLD ® COD LIVER OIL USP Norwegian
5 gal. cans, 30 gal. bbls., 30 gal. drums, and 50-55 gal. drums
Attractively lithographed 1 gallon cans.
½ pint, 1 pint, and 1 quart cans for export.
PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL USP High Potent
Available in all natural potencies.
VITAMINE BRAND ® COD LIVER OIL USP Non-Destearinated
DEVOLD VITAMIN A & D FEEDING OILS
VITAMINE BRAND OILS (Fortified Cod Liver Oils)
PEDER DEVOLD WHEAT GERM OIL
VITAMIN A & D CONCENTRATES
CAROTENE CRYSTALS
DEVOLD DRY D3 (A Feed Supplement)
PEDER DEVOLD OIL COMPANY

SANTONIN N.F. VIII
Meeting Requirements of International Pharmacopoeias
(Temporarily our stocks are exhausted)
ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE
SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA
DIVISION OF CHAS. HUISKING & CO., INC.
155 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y. Cable Address SANTONICUS, N. Y.

Unsurpassed Quality . . .

GI

AMINOPHYLLINE
THEOPHYLLINE

By all chemical and physical standards of quality ... G&I products are unsurpassed for the manufacture of your *tablets, suppositories, solutions,* or *special compounds.* Write today for latest bulk price list.

GANE & INGRAM, INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
43 W. 16 St., New York 11, phone: WAtkins 4-9404 cable: DRUGEXPORT

HAVE YOU EXAMINED
THE INTERESTING PROPERTIES OF
Levulinic Acid
AVAILABLE COMMERCIALLY
TECHNICAL INFORMATION & QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

ARGO
Inositol
NOW AVAILABLE
FOR MANUFACTURING USE

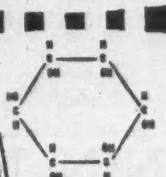
To meet the demand for Inositol the production of this compound has been increased. It is packed in 5-lb. bottles.

ARGO® brand INOSITOL is odorless . . . white . . . crystalline in form with a melting point of 225° C. Soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol . . . practically insoluble in other organic solvents.

Non-hygroscopic, neutral . . . 6 esterifiable hydroxyl groups. Moisture 0.05% maximum. Ash 0.02% dry basis maximum.

A review of the scientific literature on Inositol has been prepared; write now for your copy.

immediate delivery!



Inositol

Chemical Division
CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
17 Battery Place, N. Y.

MCA Brief Attacks Proposed Tariffs Cuts

—Continued from page 3

United States formally becomes an adherent of and participant in ITO, there is no ground for the use by executive agencies of the proposed procedures of that new body. Nevertheless, the current proceedings are being carried out as though ITO had been approved and the provisions of the general agreement on tariffs and trade legally in force. At present, there is no such legal or recognized authority or that kind of action."

Principles to Be Considered

It was pointed out that determination of the proper rate of duty on any particular commodity is necessarily a matter of judgment. It would be ideal if every such decision could be based on all factors, the brief reads, but many factors enter in each such decision and not all can be known or can be adequately appraised and applied. There are a number of broad basic principles which can be recognized and be adequately weighted, it was added, such as:—

"Co-products—In the manufacture of many chemical commodities it is unavoidable that in some cases a group of co-products be considered jointly. Although it is desirable to consider each of these individually for tariff purposes, recognition must also be given to the effect on related co-products of any adjustment made on a specific product.

"An example will illustrate the importance of this principle. If a decision is made as to the rate of duty on one chemical product of coal carbonization which increases the import of that item considerably, the market opportunity for the domestic production is restricted, and its sales price is likely to be substantially lower. Then the net cost of all other co-products made from coal becomes greater, since the individual product contributes a lesser share to the paying of the cost for raw material, labor, and processing at the coke oven.

"If a substantial change in the sales price of any coal chemical occurs, the net cost of the coke, which is the principal product, becomes correspondingly higher. As a result, the cost of ammonium sulphate for fertilizer is increased. In other words, a decision as to the tariff on a coal chemical may actually increase the price of agricultural commodities to the general pulic by a significant amount.

"It is very important that this broad principle of interdependence of co-products be adequately understood when a decision on the rate of duty for any one of the products is made.

National Defense Factor

"National defense — Many chemical products are vitally necessary during peace time, and most of these are even more important in time of national emergency, such imports are cut off and the sources of these commodities during peace time, they may be replaced by imports, in whole or in part. But in time of emergency, such imports are cut off and the greater wartime need cannot be met.

"In making tariff decisions with respect to essential chemicals, it is extremely important that the effect on American productive capacity and regular supply be taken into account. A destruction of American productive facilities not only destroys American enterprise; it also reduces the preparedness of the nation to meet emergency situations should they arise.

"In this connection it is very important to view American manufacturing capacity as a part of the national industrial stockpile. If the capacity to make a commodity is not maintained, then there must be submitted actual stockpiles of goods held in storage ready for an emergency. In the case of many chemicals the cost of such stocks of goods would be prohibitive. Tariff stipulations limiting imports must, therefore, be so applied as to prevent destruction of productive facilities of adequate size whenever the rate of duty is too low.

"It is a generally held view that the next war will be characterized by immediate and devastating action. There will be no time to mobilize industrial expansion. Basic American industries should be ready for peak production on short notice. A failure upon the part of our government to encourage and promote this readiness is a dangerous and inexcusable shortcoming.

Maintaining U. S. Industry

"Retrogression in industry — In many cases a very active market demand for a chemical commodity is vital to national well-being, in order to prevent a retrogression in the manufacturing industry affected. An industry which is barely able to keep going soon has dilapidated plants which can manufacture only poorly and at high cost. The very fact that there is excessive competition from imported goods made in countries of revalued currency, with underpaid labor, or in subsidized foreign industry, will cause extreme difficulty in the maintenance of a United States industry compelled to compete with these imports.

"If this goes on very long, domestic plants are closed down because of inability to operate profitably. Even without that extreme result there is no progress, as the owners of the plants can neither afford to make needed repairs nor can they invest in improvements which are vital to progress. The old plant, even if maintained, may actually become obsolete. And, furthermore, the industry ultimately falls back in the world competitive situation. Sooner or later the American industry, in effect, loses the art of manufacture, and is permanently out of the business as an important element in world competition.

"If public officials close their eyes to these important facts, the country is put in an extremely vulnerable position. Regardless of the executive intent, the practical consequence in industry may be calamitous. Such reasoning would be readily rejected if applied to wartime conditions. It is equally fallacious in time of peace."

Chemicals Trade Pact

—Continued from page 3

applied, and whether or not named, described, or provided for in any paragraph of the tariff act of 1930 other than paragraph 208.

502—Molasses and sugar syrups, not specially provided for (except molasses and sugar syrups containing soluble non-sugar solids, excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product, equal to more than six percentum of the total soluble solids).

761—Cashew nuts, shelled or unshelled.

781—Spices and spice seeds:—curry and curry powder.

Also the following free list articles:—

1669—Psyllium seed, senna, and sandalwood, all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture and not containing alcohol.

1670—Dyeing or tanning materials:—dividivi, myrobalans fruit, and curupay bark, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for.

1686—Gums and resins:—copal, kadaya, talka, and cashew nut shell liquid, not specially provided for.

1719—Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for:—kyanite, sillimanite, ilmenite, and ilmenite sand.

1731—Oils, distilled or essential:—palmarosa, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol.

1732—Oils, expressed or extracted:—sweet almond.

1765—Skins of all kinds, raw, and hides not specially provided for:—goat and kid.

1768—Spices and spice seeds:—(2) fennel.

The committee for reciprocity information will hold hearings on the supplemental list and has fixed June 5 as the closing date for filing of applications to be heard. The closing date for submission of briefs is June 12 and the public hearings will open June 19.

Many Witnesses to Be Heard

Persons interested in more than one general class of items involved in the Torquay negotiations will have a busy time keeping up with developments at the hearings.

Because so many applications have been filed by persons desiring to be heard, the committee has divided the hearings into five general groups that will be running simultaneously in various parts of the city. Panel A will take testimony on chemicals; panel B on metals and manufacturers; panel C on agricultural products; panel D on textiles, lumber and paper products, and panel E on ceramics and sundries.

The schedule calls for the first three days of the hearings to be devoted to general statements on the proposed negotiations and then a recess until May 31 when each of the panels will start their hearings on specific products. Panel A on chemicals is scheduled to run from May 31 to June 6. Close to sixty persons have required time to testify. The hearings will be held in room 1214 of the Department of Labor Building.

Sterling-Winthrop Dedicates Laboratory Facilities

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute dedicated its new laboratory building at Rensselaer, N. Y., on May 17 and 18 with ceremonies that featured a symposium in which a number of the country's leading scientists participated. The event was attended by 350 public officials, scientists and leaders in the drug industry.

Three Nobel prize winners were among the speakers. They included:—Dr. Rene Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; Prof. Otto Loewi, of New York University, and Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, noted biochemist. Others who spoke were Dr. William Dock, of Long Island College of Medicine; Dr. Wendell Meredith Stanley, director of the virus laboratories of the University of California; Governor Thomas E. Dewey; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., and James Hill, jr., president of Sterling Drug, Inc.

The structure is four stories high, of two-tone brick, limestone and polished granite. With power facilities and garage it covers 167,000 square feet. The center section is the administration building, flanked by the chemical and biological wings. There are about sixty different laboratories, double and single. They include a two-story chemical development laboratory and an air-locked completely isolated virus section.

Smith, Kline & French Elects Cheston to Board

Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has elected Morris Cheston to the board of directors. Mr. Cheston, a partner of the law firm of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, fills the vacancy created by the death of Lester B. Johnson in 1948. In addition to his legal connection, Mr. Cheston is also a vice-president and a manager of Pennsylvania Hospital and a director of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia.

Celanese Assigns Snell

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America has announced the appointment of C. Harry Snell as district manager for the western sales area, with offices in San Francisco. He will be responsible for sales of industrial organic chemicals manufactured at the company's chemical plant near Bishop, Tex.

Amer. Cyanamid Sets Up Fellowship

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has provided funds for a graduate fellowship in chemistry at Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. The fellowship, covering tuition and an allowance of $1,200 per year for general expenses, will be given each year to a student entering the final pre-doctorate year.

Yes!-we have-NO

NITRIC OXIDE

(Formula NO)

Now manufactured by the Matheson Company in our East Rutherford plant.

Available for immediate shipment in the following sizes:

Cylinder Size	Cubic Ft. of Gas	Total Gas Price
No. 1A	60.	$87.00*
3	4.8	8.40*
4	2.4	5.40*
Lecture bottle	.4	2.50*

*Plus Cylinder Deposit.

Matheson Nitric Oxide is approximately 98.7% pure. The balance is nitrogen and higher oxides of nitrogen.

For more information write for a free copy of our data sheet on Nitric Oxide.

THE MATHESON COMPANY

EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J. JOILET, ILL.

TRONA — Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH • LITHIUM Concentrates • Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE

BORAX • BORIC ACID • PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax

TRONA — Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U.S.P. • BROMINE • SALT CAKE • SODA ASH

AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

122 EAST 42nd STREET • • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

231 S. LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

GBI for CAROTENE

Various Potencies — Low Prices

GENERAL BIOCHEMICALS, INC.

53 Laboratory Park Chagrin Falls, Ohio

Reg. U.S. GBI Pat. Off.

Use a CARBIDE Ester

. . . . in Your Lacquer

The high purity and uniformity of Carbide's ester solvents are important considerations in maintaining high standards of quality in the manufacture of lacquers.

	B. P. °C.
CELLOSOLVE Acetate	156.4
Methyl Amyl Acetate	146.3
Butyl Acetate	126.3
ISOPROPYL ACETATE	88.4
Ethyl Acetate	77.1

Isopropyl Acetate is an efficient, stable, low-boiling lacquer solvent with a toluene-dilution ratio of 3.0

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS DIVISION

UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

30 E. 42nd St., New York 17 UCC Offices in Principal Cities

In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto

"Cellosolve" is a registered trade-mark of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

NOP-SOL*

New Water-Dispersible Vitamin A and D

Standard Potency

50,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin A

10,000 U. S. P. Units Vitamin D_2

per Gram

Special Potencies Available

Outstanding stability of NOP-SOL dictates its use in the preparation of more effective multi-vitamin products, dispersed in an aqueous medium. You may employ NOP-SOL in the preparation of your product without the added expense of license fees and royalties. In its Standard Potency it dissolves to form a clear yellow solution. Coloring or flavor may be added. Investigate NOP-SOL's amazing stability record now.

QUALITY PRODUCTS FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG INDUSTRIES

By NOPCO

producers of

Cod Liver Oil
Vitamin A Acetate
Natural Vitamin D
Vitamin D_3
Vitamin D_2
NOP-DRY Dry Vitamin A and D
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory—Nopco
dl-Calcium Pantothenate—Nopco
Beta Alanine
Rice Bran Concentrate
Testosterone Propionate
Methyl Testosterone
Free Testosterone
Arecoline Hydrobromide N. F.

And Other Related Products for Pharmaceuticals and Feeds

NOPCO TRADEMARK EVOLVED THRU RESEARCH

*Trademark of Nopco Chemical Co.

Special Markets Department

NOPCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

YOUR ASSURANCE OF QUALITY . . .

Raw materials bearing the Penick label are your guarantee of purity, quality and full strength — in standards of highest excellence. There is no compromise with the most rigid precision in each process of laboratory controlled production. Constant vigilance in maintaining these standards ensures finished raw materials of the highest quality.

Whether your needs be for Botanical Drugs, Botanical Drug Extracts, Water Soluble Gums, Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Perfume Bases or Flavors, they are to be found among our wide and varied stocks, available in bulk for prompt shipment to wholesalers and manufacturers.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Telephone, COrtlandt 7-1970

735 WEST DIVISION STREET, CHICAGO 10, ILL.
Telephone, MOHawk 5651

"SERVICE IS NO HERITAGE . . ."*

It is an accomplishment of many years of conscientious effort; the type of accomplishment made by Prentiss after years of experience in the gathering, milling and marketing of Crude Drugs.

One phase of that service is our customer warehouse facilities. You may order now your supply of Botanicals for the next eighteen months, and we will store it until your period of usage.

Buy from a basic source of supply

* Shakespeare, "All's Well That Ends Well," Act 1, Scene 3.

R. J. PRENTISS & CO., Inc.

110 William Street, New York 7, N. Y. • 9 So. Clinton Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y. AND NEWARK, N. J.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Under the influence of the normal Spring recession in demand, on one hand, and the accession of inventory-taking operations, on the other, medicinal botanicals underwent a quiet week. Higher prices came on locust bean gum and tolu balsam, but price concessions developed on Chinese cantharides, lobelia, colombo, and ginger root. Among condimental items the trend was mainly downward as poor demand led to price shading, often without respect to what prevailing replacement costs might be. The market index was down 0.4 point to 190.6.

Progress with those domestic botanicals gathered mainly in the Spring has not been too satisfactory. Weather conditions have not been entirely propitious and some have feared that another unduly wet season may curtail the opportunity for the proper drying of drugs and, hence, result in a drop in total collections. That happened a year ago and resulted in a substantial setback that afflicted badly the season for gathering and was directly productive of numerous price advances.

Information from foreign parts failed to include signs of a dropping price structure, at least not at this time. However, shippers have every reason to increase their exports to the United States as much as possible and most local importers have a disposition to buy for less this year.

A fair sized carryover of most botanicals seems likely in this market but local dealers doubt that they will be forced materially to reduce their inventory values on the majority of items.

Balsams

Peru—Steady prices here reflected unchanged price conditions in the primary market. Local demand was steady but for the most part it consisted of small requirements for immediate use.

Tolu—Spot quotations rose to $3.25 to $3.50 per pound in response to a curtailment in unsold stocks in local warehouses and the stronger situation governing replacement balsam available at the origin.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The outlook was not favorable to a substantial increase in the crop of 1950 over that of 1949. However, some felt that the needs of those who annually store substantial quantities for ageing purposes will be met, probably not at declining prices, it was said.

Sassafras—Demand has slumped substantially and was down to a volume about normal each year as late Spring draws toward early Summer. A fair sized carryover seemed likely to exist in some quarters. Prices were said to be reasonably steady at the moment.

Beans

Vanilla—Local reports continued to note the absence of substantial business at this time. For one thing, importers said that the season has been rather against normality in trading. Furthermore, deliveries from the large quantity of beans recently landed here have covered the pressing needs of the larger manufacturing consumers. Notwithstanding the lack of expansive activity, prices were declared to be exceptionally firm. Bourbons were priced $4.75 to $5 per pound; Mexican, whole, $7.50 to $7.75; and cuts, slightly higher at $6.50 to $6.75.

Flowers

Chamomile—Fair jobbing business was done but little disposition to anticipate needs of the more remote future was current on the spot during the past week. Prices were generally steady and the next movement was expected to reflect new crop developments at European origins.

Lavender—New crop is quite a ways off in France. More than sufficient stock for all probable needs was in hands locally under market conditions that tended to make holders shade prices whenever orders of attractive size might develop.

Saffron—There were 180 hectars planted with saffron in Italy last year. A crop of slightly under 2,000 kilos is expected.

Gums

Camphor—The market for medicinal requirements was seasonally slow, but that for an article to be used in technical processes was better than fairly active and was subject to exceptionally firm position so far as synthetic material was concerned.

Locust Bean—Stocks on spot have decreased further, rendering the market definitely firm to strong and keeping prices clear of competitive influences when quoted at 32c. to 34c. per pound, according to quality, seller and quantity. A moderate-sized lot now afloat was quoted 30c., ex dock. Most shipment parcels were for despatch later in the Summer.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Though very little was obtainable on spot—next door to none was being carried over from the small crop of 1949—quotations were down to 60c. to 65c. per pound as a reflection, probably, of new crop expectations, if not actual prospects.

Lobelia—New crop expectations have also affected local quotations if not the actual ability of dealers to make prompt deliveries. Herb was lower at 80c. to 85c. per pound, and leaves were down to 85c. to 90c. These were nominal indications of a market which cannot hardly be established on a firm basis until 1950 collections come on the primary market.

Oregano—Some Sicilian material was offered at the lower price of 17c. to 18c. per pound. Portuguese and Mexican herb was unchanged.

Rosemary—The market continued to be pinched downward. Spanish leaves were lowered to 6½c. to 7c. per pound and Portuguese produce became 7c. to 7½c. French alone was steady; it was 12c. to 12½c., but opportunities to sell thereat were not numerous.

Sage—Syrian leaves returned to a position where prompt delivery could be offered, this time on the lower basis of 22c. to 22½c. per pound. Little Dalmatian material could be obtained on spot, the largest amount being in the possession of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Gum, locust bean, 1c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mex., cuts, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Cantharides, whole, 10c. per lb.
Colocynth pulp, 2c. per lb.
Colombo root, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1½c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Lobelia, 5c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, 1c. per lb.
Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, ¾c. per lb.
Cassia, China buds, 9c. per lb.
Rolls, Saigon, thin, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, spot, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, spot, 2c. per lb.
afloat, 1½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 7c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Sicilian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.
red, Ethiopian, stemless, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Savory, French, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Nicaraguan, hulled, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, French, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1½c. per lb.
Madras, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
190.6	191.0	191.9	193.6	180.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 12

New York

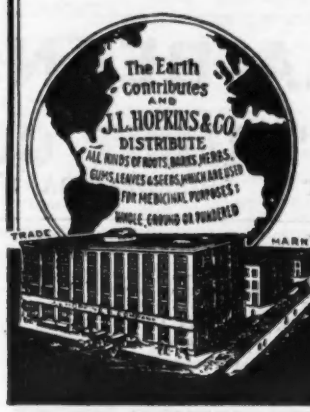
Almonds, bitter; 70 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Aniseed, 514 bags: filthy.
Caraway seed, 158 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 237 bales: insect filth.
Chillies, 212 bags; filthy.
Ergot, 186 bags: not N.F.
Eucalyptus oil, 18 drums: not official variety.
Garlic powder, 11 cases: filthy; sand substituted.
Kola nuts, 25 bags: insect bored containing insect filth.
Nutmegs, distilling, 22 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 122 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Poppyseed, 448 bags: filthy; foreign matter present.
Sage leaves, 40 bags: not official variety.
Turmeric root, fingers, 480 bags: live insects.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

"Alkaloids Hopkins"

CERTIFIED BY ANALYSIS

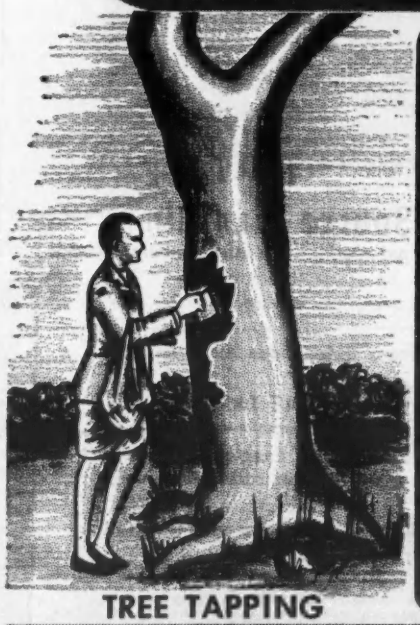
Atropine Alkaloid U.S.P.: Atropine Sulphate; Berberine Hydrochloride & Sulphate: Brucine Alkaloid: Brucine Sulphate (N.F.): Colchicine Alkaloid U.S.P.: Digitoxin Crystals U.S.P.: Homatropine Alkaloid: Homatropine Methyl Bromide N.F.: Hydrastine Alkaloid U.S.P.: Hydrastine Hydrochloride N.F.: Hyoscyamine Alkaloid: Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide U.S.P.: Hyoscyamine Sulphate: Pilocarpine Hydrochloride N.F.: Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P.: Scopolamine Alkaloid: Scopolamine Hydrobromide U.S.P.



Bulk Price List on Request

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
PROFESSIONALLY MILLED
ANALYZED—STANDARDIZED CRUDE DRUGS
220 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

GUMS Chemicals and Drugs
(CRUDE, POWDERED)



TREE TAPPING

GUMS:
GUM ARABIC
GUM ARABIC (Bleached)
GUM GHATTI
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN
★
SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals)
★
TEA SEED OIL
★
EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
CANDELILLA WAX

PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., Inc.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y. Hanover 2-3750
CHICAGO: 919 N. MICHIGAN AVE., TEL SUP 7-2462

REPRESENTATIVES:
CHICAGO: CLARENCE MORGAN, INC. PHILADELPHIA: BAKER & GAFFNEY
BOSTON: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC. LOS ANGELES: JOHN A. HUGHES

VANILLA BEANS

DIRECT IMPORTERS

ALL VARIETIES

ESTABLISHED 1856

THURSTON & BRAIDICH

286 Spring Street, New York 13, N. Y.

VANILLA BEANS

ZINK & TRIEST CO.

15 LOMBARD STREET PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

M. Cortizas & Co.

IMPORTERS OF VANILLA BEANS
ALL VARIETIES
731-733 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
CABLE ADDRESS — VANCORT
CODES · BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE
AND PRIVATE

ZIMCO® LIGNIN Vanillin C.P. U.S.P.

A Natural Source Vanillin

Vegetable origin. Produced by our patented process from coniferous woods.

PURITY—C.P. U.S.P. Pure crystals having only the true vanilla-like flavor.

SOLUBILITY—Dissolves more quickly due to its uniform crystalline structure.

EXQUISITE AROMA and DELECTABLE TASTE of Zimco pure Lignin Vanillin are imparted to your product.

UNIFORM FLAVOR—Never varies. Enables you to use Zimco Lignin Vanillin as a standard in determining your formulas.

CONSTANT AVAILABILITY—Unlimited supply of basic material. Our process is continuous.

Warehouse stocks: NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES
Shipments made DIRECT FROM FACTORY: ROTHSCHILD, WISCONSIN
Additional stocks carried at: ATLANTA, DALLAS, PORTLAND (Ore.), RENSSELAER (N. Y.)
ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO for emergency deliveries

Sterwin Chemicals INC.

SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG CO.

170 Varick St., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
445 Lake Shore Drive CHICAGO 11

Branch Offices: ATLANTA, BOSTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, DALLAS, KANSAS CITY (MO.) LOS ANGELES, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND (ORE.), ST. LOUIS

WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIERS OF VANILLIN

a single holder. Greek leaves continued to show a slightly easier position.

Savory—Lower prices from European quarters led to some shading of spot quotations. French herb was proposed to buyers at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, and Spanish stood at 11c. to 11½c.

Thyme—Lack of current demand eased and then lowered spot quotations to the basis of 14½c. to 15c. per pound for French material. Spanish was dull but inert at 8½c. to 9½c. Revival of trade will await the activity of those manufacturers whose major sales of finished products takes place in the Winter months.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides — Though the replacement situation was still subject to political affairs in China, spot quotations yielded to a competition induced by the lack of much demand for a considerable period of time. Whole flies were $1 to $1.10 per pound and powdered goods were $1.25 to $1.35.

Colocynth Pulp—Some pushed sales stimulation by setting slightly lower quotations for spot goods. However, the new prices were in line with replacement costs received in certain quarters. The spot market price was reported at 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Grains of Paradise—Competition induced by a more liberal spot supply of this article resulted in a further drop in local quotations. The market became 55c. to 56c. per pound and a firm order in hand stood a better than fair chance of being filled for a shade less.

Roots

Blood—Some signs, albeit they seemed to be rather faint, of a possible strengthening of the market were said to be appearing in the primary market. At least one collector showed a disposition to raise prices offered diggers of new crop root.

Colombo—Quotations were lower at 15c. to 20c. per pound and the article in better supply appeared to still find the going rather hard in view of the prices at which gentian root was obtainable both on the spot and in the European primary markets.

Dandelion—Most local dealers will go into the warm period of the year, during which this article keeps not too well, with a very conservative, unsold supply of this root.

Golden Seal—Export was rather poor in 1949 and nothing at this time suggests a substantial improvement in 1950. However, it may well be that Germany once again may appear as a major buyer of this root, a development that likely would bring price improvement.

Mandrake—It was still too early in the collection season for the probable price trend in 1950 to be developed. Considerable root collected in 1949 was believed to remain unsold though some quarters last week felt that not all such beliefs were warranted by the fact. However, it has been noted that those with unsold stock in the country have been willing to entertain bids of late—but consumers have rarely filed bids with such holders.

Senega—Some local dealers hoped that not much of this root lay in Winnipeg warehouses when the Red river ran amok over that Canadian metropolis. New crop probably has not begun to arrive but the remainder of the 1949 crop was apt to show water damage, it was feared. Price-wise, the market gave no indication of damage by flood.

Turmeric—Prices on Alleppey root were reduced to 30c. to 31c. per pound. Also, the quote on Madras root was dropped to 15c. to 15½c. Some Haitian root now afloat was proposed at 10c. to 10½c.

Seeds

Anise—Prices had a downward trend. Czech seed became 14c. to 14¼c. per pound; Chinese star anise, 14¾c. to 15c.; and Mexican on spot became 15½c. to 16c. Turkish was unchanged.

Cardamom—Prices were generally steady, but demand lagged substantially. The only change was a rise to $2.12 to $2.15 per pound for green Ceylon seed.

Celery—A shading of spot prices brought French seed down to 28c. to 28½c. per pound. Indian seed was 24c. to 24½c. Demand was routine and sporadic within jobbing limitations of needs.

Coriander—New crop seed in Morocco was proposed to this market at 8c. per pound. Argentine seed was a small fraction higher at 7¼c. to 7½c. Italian seed remained nominal.

Cumin—Cables from Morocco reported severe damage to the new crop and the probability that Moroccan needs would take all likely to be available. But it is promptly recalled that such an event is annually reported from that origin, only to be ultimately proved an overstatement of fact.

Fenugreek—Morocco was offering new crop for shipment at 5½c. per pound. Spot was priced at 6¾c. to 7c.

Mustard—Wyoming reported highly favorable growing weather. Plenty of moisture has been present in that semi-arid state. Acreage is coming in rather slowly, however, because growers await the Federal government announcement of its support price on barley—if any.

Poppy—Prices were reduced. Dutch seed became 15½c. to 16c. per pound; Czech, 12¾c. to 13c.; and Polish, 14c. to 14½c. It was a competitive development affecting spot and replacement quotes.

Spices

Allspice — Guatemalan became strictly nominal at 19c. when the last bag of reported spot stocks was bought. China buds were sharply lower at 46c. to 47c. All thin Saigon was shaded to 41c. to 42c. Canton, Kwangsi, Honan and Yunnan China cassia lacked change.

Clove—Spots yielded ground. Madagascars were quoted 22c. to 22½c. per pound, and Zanzibars were noted at 23c. to 23½c. Shipment quotations held well, but some Zanzibars afloat were down to 23c. to 23½c.

Ginger—Spot African root was down to 38c. to 40c. per pound. Jamaica root also receded in price locally. No. 1 was priced at 49½c. to 50c. per pound; No. 2, 48c. to 48½c.; and No. 3, 47c. to 47½c. Split Nigerian root was shaded to 31c. to 32c.

Pepper—Most of last week prices were deemed slightly easier, and most positions of black material were down to $1.38 per pound. No real weakness was reported from the origins, and one cable said that an export tax on Cochin pepper would go on July 1. Most spot factors of prominence were disposed to stand aloof from present pressure, being convinced of a return of an upward movement. Imports during January-April compared as follows:—

	Tons	
	1950	1949
January	1,622	728
February	972	539
March	1,038	551
April	1,038	1,610
May	1,340	1,665

Prices late on Friday were:—Spot, $1.39 to $1.40; afloat, $1.39 to $1.40; shipment, $1.39 to $1.40.

A.H. Robins Co. Announces Retirement of Alma Robertson

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has announced the retirement of Alma Robertson after forty-one years of service with the concern. Miss Robertson, familiarly known as "Miss Teenie," was general manager in charge of packaging, labeling and shipping during her earlier years with the firm. During her later years with Robins she concentrated solely on supervising labeling operations.

Trade Briefs

Miss Lee Johnson has succeeded Miss Helen Thompson as supervisor of retail sales personnel for Prince Matchabelli, Inc., perfumer.

American Spice Trade Association has published a new 48-page cook booklet, entitled, "The A. B. C. of Spice Cookery," containing information on seasoning.

Himala International, New York, has appointed K. A. Bodourian & Co., Khartoum, Sudan, representative for the concern.

Walter S. Stanton, of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, has been elected vice-president of the New York chapter of the Producers' Council.

Industrial Instruments, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., has issued a booklet discussing solution conductivity measurement and control, which is available upon request from the company, 17 Pollock avenue.

Louis M. Levy, a chemical engineer with the Mound laboratory of Monsanto Chemical Company, Miamisburg, Ohio, has been appointed visiting professor of chemical engineering at the University of Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia, South America.

MUSTARD FLOUR

ALL GRADES
U S P
U S P BROWN
Special for Mayonnaise

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
80 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.
Phone: EVergreen 7-9156

Consulting Chemists and Engineers

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INC.

50 East 41st Street, Room 82 — New York 17, N. Y. LExington 2-1130

A Clearing House — Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. — *for Consultants*

When in need of a consultant address the Association
No charge for this service.

The Membership Located from Coast to Coast,
Comprises Specialists in All Fields.

R. S. ARIES & ASSOCIATES
Chemical Engineers & Economists
Commercial Chemical Development
Process Analysis • Market Research
Technical & Economic Surveys
Evaluations
Application Research
New Product Development
Write for Leaflet A
26 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y. MAin 4-0947

BJORKSTEN RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Sponsored Industrial Research

MADISON, WIS. 323 W. Gorham St.
CHICAGO, ILL. 13791 S. Avenue "O"
NEW YORK, N. Y. 50 E. 41st Street

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
Oils, coatings, detergents, plastics. Organic and drug analyses. Testing work.

COLBURN LABORATORIES, INC.
Research Chemists
732 S. Federal St. Chicago 5, Ill.

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES
Qualitative and Quantitative Since 1936
Micro and Semimicro analyses of metallics; conventional and metallurgical analyses, metallography, metal failures investigated, heat treating consultants, photomicrographs, Jominy Hardenability, physical tests.

W. B. COLEMAN & CO.
9th St. & Rising Sun Ave. Philadelphia 40, Pa.

DI CYAN & BROWN
Consulting Chemists
12 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y
MUrray Hill 5-0011
CONSULTANTS in DRUGS and COSMETICS
New Drugs; Product and Patent Development in Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics; Label Preparation for Conformance to F.D.A. requirements, etc

ESSELEN RESEARCH DIVISION UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
857 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

EVANS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Chemical Research—Processes—Products — Pilot Plant — Optical and Mechanical Section

SEND FOR BOOKLET "O"

INSPECT OUR UNUSUAL FACILITIES
MU. 3-0073
250 East 43rd St. New York 17, N. Y.

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

EXPERIMENT INCORPORATED
Chemical Consulting Research and Development Model Shop Facilities
Write for Brochure
An Organization to Serve You
P. O. Box 1-TC Richmond 2, Va

FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
FOUNDED 1922
Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., Pres
Bernard L. Oser Ph.D., Dir
RESEARCH—ANALYSES —CONSULTATION
Biological, Nutritional, Toxicological Studies for the Food, Drug and Allied Industries
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City, N. Y

FREED RESEARCH LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL CONSULTANTS TESTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
New Product and Pilot Plant Projects
Chemical Patent Problems
Meyer L. Freed, F.A.I.C.
169 Main Street Seymour, Conn.

H. J. HALLOWELL
323 Main Street, Danbury, Conn.
General analysis. Consultation
Specialty: Alkaloidal assays. The chemical analyses of rare and common minerals, carbonate, phosphate and silicate rocks.

D. H. KILLEFFER
168 Westchester Avenue
Tuckahoe 7, N. Y.
Phone: Spencer 9-6821
Public Relations for Chemical Enterprises

LAWALL & HARRISSON
CHEMICAL • BACTERIOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGICAL
Analyses • Consultation Research
FOOD AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESS ENGINEERING
Div. B, 1921 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

LEBERCO LABORATORIES
Hormone Assays — Biological Assays — Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Research
Sterility Tests • Toxicity Studies
Send for information concerning our services
125 Hawthorne St., Roselle Park, N. J.

ALAN PORTER LEE, INC.
ENGINEERS
Plant and Process Design
150 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
Cable Address—Alportle

MOLNAR LABORATORIES
Consulting, Testing and Research
Specializing in
Organic Synthesis
Hormone Assays
Clinical Studies
Product Development and Control
Toxicity and Dermatitis Tests
Disinfectant Testing and Formulation
Member—A. C. C. & C. E.
211 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.
GRamercy 5-1030
Cable Address: Molchem

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

THE ORTHMANN LABORATORIES, INC.
Consulting Analytical & Research Chemists
For the Leather & Allied Trades
Aug. C. Orthmann, President
922 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

CHEMICAL CONSULTATION RESEARCH • DEVELOPMENT

THE PANRAY CORP.
Research Division
340 Canal Street, New York 13
- Product & Process Development
- Sponsored Industrial Research
- Custom Organic Syntheses
- Chlorination Processes
- Chemical Therapeutics
- Microanalyses

Phone: WAlker 5-7998

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

W. S. PURDY CO., INC.
Analytical & Consulting Chemists
TESTING OF PETROLEUM OILS WAXES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
18 Bridge Street
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Phone ULster 5-6565

THE SCHEPP LABORATORIES
CONSULTING & RESEARCH
Industrial—Agricultural—Biochemical
Wm. J. Schepp, F.A.I.C., Director
Member—A. C. C. & C. E.
21-23 Summit Ave. Fairlawn 6-1212
East Paterson, N. J.

ANALYTICAL, CONSULTING and RESEARCH CHEMISTS
Specializing in chemical, biochemical bacteriological and nutritional analyses of raw materials and finished products of food and beverage plants. Process surveys and control, legal testing and consultation. Founded 1869

SCHWARZ LABORATORIES, INC.
202 East 44th St. New York 17, N. Y

SEIL, PUTT & RUSBY, INC.
Established 1921
Earl B. Putt, President
Alfred S. Moses, Vice-President
Stephen S. Voris, Ph.D., Chief Chemist
Experts in analyses of drugs, essential oils, spices, rotenone and pyrethrum and other organic insecticides, flavors, alcoholic liquors, toilet preparations, proprietaries and special formulae.
16 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 3-4348

LOUIS L. SHAPIRO
CHEMICAL CONSULTANT
72 Orange Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-7715
SPECIALIST—Glycol Esters, Fats, Oils, Stearic Acid, Fatty Acids, Glycerine, Waxes, Emulsifiers, Protein, Fertilizers, Tallow Rendering, Packing House By-Products, Soaps, Cosmetics, Distillation, Dowtherm, Process Engineering, Testing, Research.

CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Sense in Research Pays Dollars in Dividends. That is our province for your profit.
We are qualified to serve as Your Research Laboratory. Inquiry entails no obligation.

FOSTER D. SNELL, INC.
Research Laboratories
29 West 15th St., New York 11, N. Y.
WAtkins 4-8800

R. STECKLER LABORATORIES
8200 Harvard Ave. Cleveland 5, Ohio
CONSULTATION AND RESEARCH MARKET AND APPLICATION RESEARCH PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT EVALUATIONS
Specializing in coatings, synthetic resins, oils, varnishes, polymerization, high polymers, plastics, adhesives and mastics.

The BIGGEST MARKET for CONSULTATION SERVICES is among the readers of
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

STILLWELL & GLADDING, INC.
130 Cedar Street, New York 6, N. Y
Analysis Inspection Sampling
Chemicals, drugs, fats, fertilizer, insecticides, oils, soap, solvents, etc
For Over 80 Years

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.
1415 Park Avenue
Hoboken, New Jersey
Physical and Chemical Facilities for Research, Development and testing
Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and other Protective Coatings
Accelerated Weathering and Salt Spray Tests
Established 1880

WILEY & CO., INC.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Specializing in Analysis of Beverages Fertilizers, Phosphates, Wood Pulp, Coal and Coke, Feeding Materials, etc
Calvert and Read Sts., Baltimore, Md.

PDA to Meet June 14 To Hear Miller, Korn

Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting on June 14 at the New Yorker hotel, New York. Principal speakers will be Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of pharmacopeial revision, United States Pharmacopeia, and Lt. Colonel Bernard Korn, chief of the material standards division, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency. Their topics are "Parenterals in the New United States Pharmacopeia" and "Standards for Armed Services Medical Procurement," respectively.

Schering Shifts Sales Staff

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield and Union, N.J., has made a number of promotional appointments in the company's domestic sales division. They are as follows:

Emanuel E. de Gomar, jr., southern division supervisor; George E. Hlavin, assistant professional service manager, and Floyd D. Chambers, Leo C. Brown, Ralph C. Najarian, Herbert A. Lohrman and Arthur A. Schmidt, district supervisors.

David D. Withrow has joined the domestic sales division of the firm and has been placed in charge of special product marketing.

Scientific Glass Co. Develops New Flask-Separatory Funnel

Scientific Glass Apparatus Company, Bloomfield, N. J., has developed a new, "Hustinx," heatable flask-separatory funnel with stopcocks made of "Pyrex" glass. The light-weight container is said to be suitable for carrying out many chemical operations without the necessity of transferring to other flasks, and is especially recommended for weighing, drying, dissolving, mixing, concentrating, precipitating, cooling, heating, melting, boiling, distilling, evaporating, decanting and crystallizing.

ASCS Elects Fred W. Woods

American Society of Corporate Secretaries at its recent annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., elected Fred W. Woods, secretary of the Shell Oil Company, New York, president of the organization. L. E. Harman, secretary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, was named to one of the vice-presidential

Proprietary Ass'n

—Continued from page 7

ladies and men will be held at 1 p.m. on May 25 and 26 at the Colonades Room and the Casino, respectively. The president's reception and cocktail party will take place at the Casino at 6:30 p.m. on May 25. The ladies golf tournament will begin on the Greenbriar course at 11 a.m., May 26, the men teeing off that afternoon. A cocktail party will be held at 6:30 p.m. on May 26 in the Spring Room and West Terrace, and at 9:30 p.m., following dinner, the annual party will commence.

Other Papers Presented

Dr. John A. Killian, of the Killian Research Laboratory, spoke on "Experimental Studies of Antiperspirant Actions." Dr. Earl L. Richardson and B. V. Meigs, both of the research and development department of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, gave a joint paper, entitled, "A Method for Comparative Evaluation of Antiperspirants." D. F. Nealon, National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn., delivered a talk on "Bleaching Creams—Their History and Scientific Background."

Continental Can Pitts. Plant in Production

Continental Can Company, New York, has announced that its new Pittsburgh, Pa., metal container plant is now in operation. The unit, which covers a site of approximately forty acres ten miles southeast of Pittsburgh, is making flattop and conetop beer cans; oil, paint and grease cans; welded steel pails and drums, and crown caps.

Chicago Research Group Formed

The Chicago Research Group has been formed in that city, with offices at 9 South Clinton street, for the purpose of undertaking or assisting in the development and exploitation of chemical processes and products, primarily those of a patentable nature. In suitable cases, necessary research on inventions of independent inventors will be financed.

The new organization is composed of Carl S. Miner, director of the Miner Laboratories; Hoy A. Cranston, director of the Laboratory of Polarographic Analysis; A. Sidney Behrman, chemical consultant, and Franklin M. Warden, patent lawyer.

perfumes for successful selling

Successful selling calls for careful planning of the odor of your product . . . a matter of which the American consumer is increasingly conscious. Givaudan, as an acknowledged leader in the field of odors, offers the largest available selection of perfume materials and aromatics. Your product appeal will be enhanced by Givaudan specialties and compositions, materials of unusual beauty, effectiveness, and value. For odors that sell, call on Givaudan's fifty years of practical, creative experience.

Greater Distinction through

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Branches: Philadelphia • Boston • Cincinnati • Detroit • Chicago • Seattle • Los Angeles • Montreal • Toronto

Fifteenth Annual Convention

The Toilet Goods Association

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, May 16-18, 1950

Fragrance Foundation Holds Annual Meeting

The first annual meeting of the Fragrance Foundation was held May 18. Besides a reading of the treasurer's report, achievements of the eleven months since the incorporation of the organization were reported by President J. S. Wiedhopf, president of Parfums Ciro, and by Miriam Gibson French, coordinator. Officers for the coming year were elected. In his report as president of the Fragrance Foundation, Mr. Wiedhopf said:—

"A year ago, at the Toilet Goods Association's convention, I reported to you and other members of our industry the activities of the committee on the use and marketing of perfume products. I announced that the Fragrance Foundation would be incorporated to supplant the work of the committee which had formed the basis for the education of the American consumer in fragrance products. At that time I shared a dream with a small handful of other executives, a dream of an industry-wide educational organization. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here to tell you today that in so short a time as one year, that dream is well on its way to becoming true. It is with great satisfaction and pleasure that I bring you my report as president of the Fragrance Foundation.

"On June 5, 1949, the Fragrance Foundation was incorporated, and the committee on the use and marketing of perfume products dissolved. The incorporators—former members of the committee—directed the activities of the organization until October 17 of that year when officers and directors were elected in accordance with the Foundation's by-laws. The details of the work were placed in the hands of five committees. These committees met with your officers and directors periodically, to consider ways and means to further the work of the foundation.

Policies and Objectives

"In this report to you, I shall not go into details of what has been accomplished during the past eleven months because I believe it can be more adequately stated by Mrs. French. I am sure that her report, which follows, will be interesting and enlightening to all of you. I think you will agree that she has maintained her reputation for enthusiastically and ably obtaining our full share of publicity and recognition. However, I do wish to discuss a few salient points affecting the policies and objectives of the Fragrance Foundation.

"A year ago, we stated that one of our

—Continued on page 77

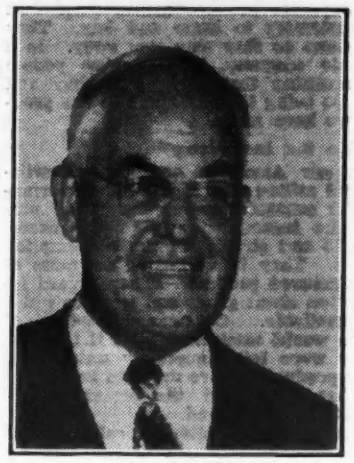
Freer Relates FTC History

Robert E. Freer, Washington attorney and former member of the Federal Trade Commission, traced the background of the industrial growth of the United States and tied it in with the development of ever-increasing government supervision.

He described the new set-up of FTC (see page 3) and told what he knew, from personal acquaintance, of the men now heading up the various branches of interest to the toiletries industry.

Keho New President, Despres Vice-President

Joseph Keho, president of Dorothy Gray, Ltd., a subsidiary of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, was elected president of TGA, succeeding Charles A. Pennock, president of Hudnut Sales Company. Jean Despres, vice-president of Coty, Inc., was elected a vice-president of the association, to succeed Mr. Keho. Philip Smith, Yardley of London, Inc., was selected as treasurer to replace Ralph P. Lewis, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc.



Joseph Keho

New directors elected were Edward J. Breck, John Breck Company, Springfield, Mass.; Charles A. Mooney, president of Lentheric, Inc.; Roy L. Murphey, T. J. Holmes & Co., Chartley, Mass., and Fritz Lueders of George Lueders & Co., New York.

Reelected as vice-presidents were John

—Continued on page 75

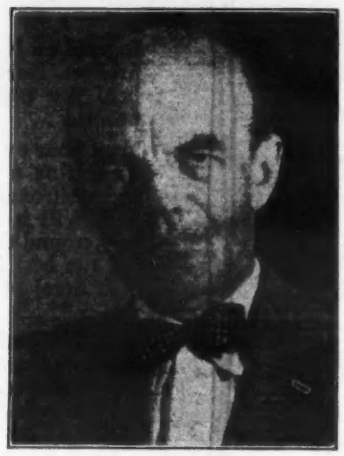
Association Officers Tell Year's Work in Novel Q. and A. Session

A revolutionary procedure under which the staff of the Toilet Goods Association reviewed its work for the year in a question and answer session with the membership, rather than by presentation of detailed reports, was inaugurated at the opening day of the fifteenth annual convention.

All the problems and occurences affecting the toiletries industry, such as legislative and judicial decisions, trends in the labor movement, possibilities of repeal of the wartime excise taxes and scientific matters, were brought to the forefront by probing queries from the floor and extemporaneous but highly detailed answers from the dais.

Participating in the panel discussion were S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the association; Dr. H. D. Goulden, scientific director; John P. Currie, labor relations consultant; Hugo Mock, general counsel, and F. Weaver Myers, Washington counsel. H. L. Brooks, honorary chairman of the board of directors, presided.

Mr. Mayham reported that he is still opposed to the American Medical Association's committee on cosmetics, which was organized two years ago to collect and pass on to doctors information with respect to cosmetics. At that time, he contacted the committee and offered the cooperation and advice of the TGA but the committee refused such assistance.



S. L. Mayham

Few companies in the toiletries field have sought to register their products with the AMA committee as far as he can learn, Mr. Mayham stated. In other words, he added, the AMA program "has fallen flat."

If any organization is to educate the doctors of the country on possible harmful results of the use of cosmetics, Mr. Mayham declared, it should be done by the toilet goods industry. AMA, he added, has neither the time nor is it equipped to carry out such a program.

Mr. Mayham declared that the association continued to take the position that toiletries advertising and claims should be supervised by the Food and Drug Administration rather than by the Federal Trade Commission.

Principal supporter of the latter agency, he said, was the Proprietary Asso-

—Continued on page 71

Harvey Explains FDA Regulations for Toiletries

John L. Harvey, director of regulatory management of the Food and Drug Administration, said the TGA membership deals in products that may fall into three different definitions under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. He recited the statutory definitions and expressed FDA's view as to their application to toilet goods generally.

Cosmetics, he said, are defined as articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof, for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance; or articles intended for use as a component of any such articles, except such term shall not include soap.

Drugs, he continued, are articles recognized in the USP or NF; those intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, and articles intended to affect the structure or any function of the human or animal body.

"It is to be kept in mind," Mr. Harvey said, "that these definitions are not mutually exclusive. A product may be both a drug and a cosmetic. It is the intended use which determines classification under the law."

Mr. Harvey enlarged on the phrase "in-

—Continued on page 78

Pennock Reviews Industry's Growth

(Report prepared by Charles A. Pennock, president of Hudnut Sales Company, New York, and retiring president of the Toilet Goods Association, for presentation at the association's fifteenth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

I wasn't particularly in a mood for conversation several weeks ago when flying back to New York after a hard business trip, but now I am glad that apparently I gave enough encouragement to my seat companion to have him ask me "What kind of business are you in?" Obviously, he didn't expect the answer he got. For when I replied with pride, "The cosmetic business," there was a dead silence.

When he had recovered from the first shock, he explained that somehow he had always considered the cosmetic business a "dignified racket." "Just how," said he, "Can you justify the toilet goods industry in the scheme of things today? These are serious times—not times for frivolous things."

We have a very telling answer for such skeptics. Perhaps our products would be unnecessary if all women were created equally beautiful and every woman remained forever young. But that isn't the case. So, it is left to our products to perform a real service to the public if for no other reason than they help to make every woman's chances equal.

That conversation has made me realize there must be a good many people in this

Charles A. Pennock

country who simply don't understand what the toilet goods industry is all about; who don't know that cosmetics have moved out of the luxury class into staple necessities of our everyday life; who have no concept of the dynamic development of our industry into a major factor of our national economy.

All of us in the toilet goods industry

—Continued on page 73

Cold Wave Development Traced by Hollenberg

I. R. Hollenberg of Van Dyk & Co., who, from the inception of cold wave preparations was associated with the development and manufacturing of the raw materials used therein, traced the amazing and unique history of these materials.

The cold wave, he said, started as a "War baby" and was introduced initially for use only in the beauty salon where it met with immediate acceptance. Shortly after the war, he declared, the introduction of home kits created a new demand for the product and its use is now more widespread than ever and still growing.

Mr. Hollenberg outlined the physio-chemical aspects of the coldwave and dealt in detail with the intricate formulation procedures. He also touched on manufacturing, packaging and raw materials handling procedures.

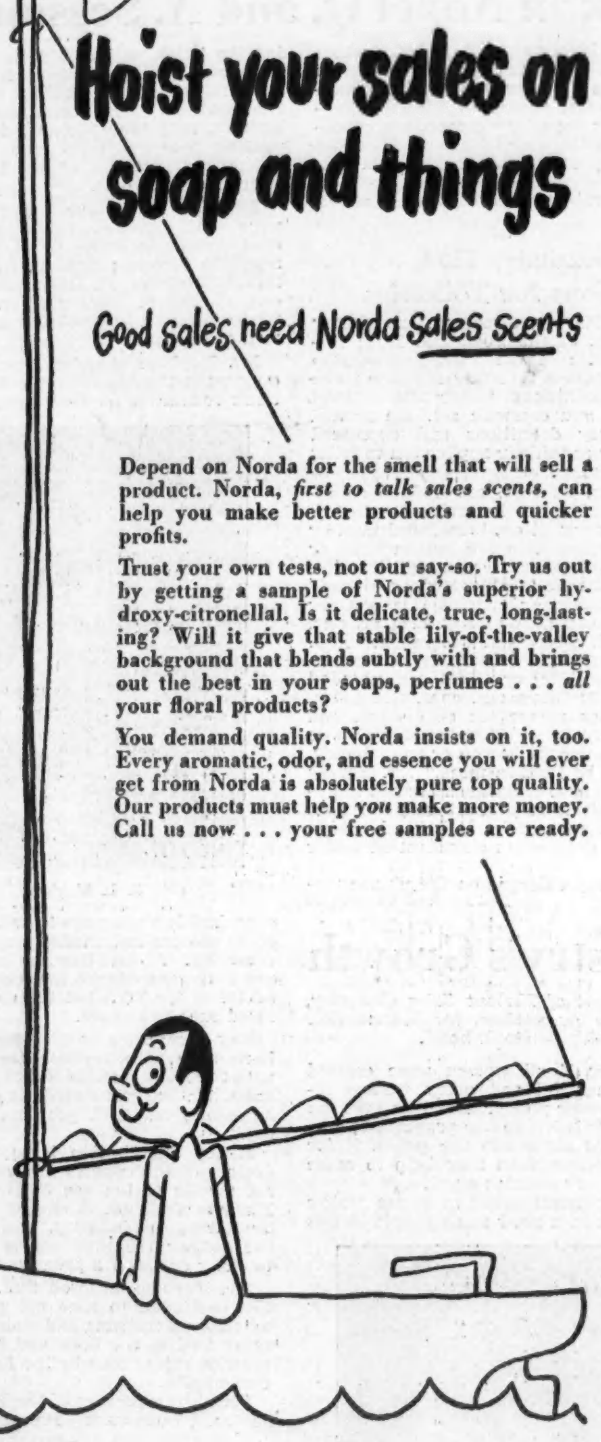
Features of TGA Annual Meeting

General Sessions

Association Officers Tell Year's Work 67
Browne Explains Failure to Grant Welch Award 76
Caruso Views Role of Wholesaler in Industry 70
Fragrance Foundation Holds First Meeting 67
Freer Relates FTC History 67
Harvey Explains FDA Regulations 67
Hobert Sees Need of Streamlined Sales Work 68
Keho New President, Depres Vice-President 67
Pennock Reviews Industry's Growth 67
Perfume Import by Tourists Hit by Tariff Act 75

Scientific Sessions

Acids in Cosmetics Studied 72
Carbohydrates Seen Dental Caries Cause 81
Cold Wave Development Traced 67
Cosmetics Testing Utilizing Statistical Methods 72
Olfactory Preference Investigation Described 72
Sunscreen Compound Research Described 72



Depend on Norda for the smell that will sell a product. Norda, *first to talk sales scents*, can help you make better products and quicker profits.

Trust your own tests, not our say-so. Try us out by getting a sample of Norda's superior hydroxy-citronellal. Is it delicate, true, long-lasting? Will it give that stable lily-of-the-valley background that blends subtly with and brings out the best in your soaps, perfumes . . . *all* your floral products?

You demand quality. Norda insists on it, too. Every aromatic, odor, and essence you will ever get from Norda is absolutely pure top quality. Our products must help *you* make more money. Call us now . . . your free samples are ready.

Norda ESSENTIAL OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • ST. PAUL • MONTREAL • TORONTO
HAVANA • MEXICO CITY • LONDON • PARIS

Hobart Sees Need of Streamlined Sales Work

It is no accident that the word "sell" has come to be a part of everyday speech, for its general use shows recognition of the importance of selling as it touches almost every aspect of material and practical lives, according to Donald M. Hobart, director of research for the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Tens of millions of dollars, he said, change hands daily as manufacturers sell to wholesalers, wholesalers to retailers, retailers to ultimate consumers.

"Our use of the word 'selling,'" he said, "springs from seeing selling forces all about us. It springs, too, from the knowledge that throughout our American economy, selling has become as important as production. Advertising and aggressive selling are the forces which have created and which maintain the large volume of consumption that is a prime necessity of our dynamic and expanding economy.

"In this connection, the word dynamic has a very definite meaning. In a static economy, we produce goods, then wait for customers to come and buy. They may come or they may stay away. In a dynamic economy, by informing people and arousing their desires to buy and own, we bring the customers to the products we have made.

Provide the Incentive

"In our American economy, advertising and selling are responsible for bringing the consumer to market. They provide the incentives, awaken the needs, provoke and strengthen the consumption desires. They bring the public news of manufactured products. They spread information about goods and services which are available. Consumer freedom of choice would amount to little if the consumer were left completely uninformed about products, where they can be bought, at what price, and the pleasures and benefits to be enjoyed.

"Product manufacturing calls for all the inventiveness, technological and engineering skill which American ingenuity can bring to bear on the problem. The manufacture of customers and markets likewise calls for the skillful application of the techniques of selling and advertising. It is in this field that the real enterprise of our people expresses itself. And it is here that the real challenge of the future lies. For our economic success in the future will depend upon the degree to which we can manufacture customers in sufficient quantities to consume the goods we produce.

Study Your Product

"First of all, you must study the products you manufacture from the standpoint of the consumer. These products must be studied carefully as to design, styling, packaging, pricing, performance and quality. This study must be done, of course, in relation to the products of competition, to new improvements in your industry, to engineering progress, and to current or future production costs.

"Only by having a quality product, styled, packaged and priced right for a market, can you hope to reach your future sales objectives. This is the first and most important anchor in the selling line. Unless this product anchor is secure, all other plans will fail.

Analyze Markets

"The markets for your products must be studied as carefully as you study the products themselves. You must know who makes up the market, where they live, what they need and want, what they will buy, how much they will pay, when and how often they can be sold. I need not tell you men in this industry that markets that are here today may be gone tomorrow.

"By market study it is possible to find out what products are liked or disliked, and why; to secure suggestions for product changes and product improvements; and to learn of products which might be added to or dropped from a line. Every company, large or small, should study consumer and dealer reaction to its products.

"Basically, the long-range history of marketing and selling in America shows that, as the years go on, more and more people, through greater productivity, earn more and more money with which to buy more and more goods of a higher quality at a lower price. This has been going on since the founding of our nation and will continue long after we are gone.

Locate Profitable Market

"It is of prime importance that you locate the most profitable markets for your

PERFUME MATERIALS
AND AROMATIC SPECIALTIES
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

The research laboratories of Firmenich & Cie., in Geneva, Switzerland, have built up gradually over the past half century our extensive selection of synthetic materials of the very highest quality.

Exact constructions, drawn from the most recent advances of organic chemistry—in many cases from the results of our own investigation—and the highest degree of purity always, are characteristics of these materials indispensable in work of superior quality.

FIRMENICH & CIE
SUCCESSEURS DE
CHUIT, NAEF & CIE

FIRMENICH & CO.
250 West 18th Street New York 11, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE: 612 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
IN CANADA: CARAMEED, LTD., 350 WALLACE AVENUE, TORONTO
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.... PARIS, FRANCE

products. The national market is large, but not every segment of it can be sold at a profit. The profit market is not confined to one city or to cities of any one size. Buying families who can be sold at a profit live everywhere—in cities, small towns, villages and on farms. They must be reached through advertising and selling effort if you are to sell the national market at a profit.

"Many people in business today do not understand that to have profitable selling, it is necessary to solve both the sales problem and the advertising problem. Though closely related, they are not one and the same problem. There is an important geographic difference between them.

"The sales problem is concerned with Where People Buy. It involves the placing of goods in proper amounts in the hands of wholesalers and retailers in the right places. The advertising problem, on the other hand, is concerned with Where Buyers Live. It involves reaching the able-to-buy families effectively by advertising to them where they live. You sell to customers in the places where stores are located, but you advertise to them in the places where they live.

Plan Efficient Distribution

"Any discussion of the markets for your products naturally leads us to the distribution used to reach those markets. It should be clear that the distribution of your products must be studied and planned in relation to the markets or the parts of the markets you hope to sell. You must decide upon the area or regions in which you will sell, the type of distribution to be used, the kinds of customers you particularly want to sell.

"You must keep in constant touch with the possible changes which may be taking place in channels of distribution, for mounting costs make it more important to sell through the profitable outlets. You must know where the profitable outlets are located.

"In recent years we have seen a very important and fundamental change at the consumer end of distribution. This has been in the growth of the self-service idea in retail establishments. In the self-service outlet there is no longer any real sales contact between the customer and the sales person who might recommend this or that brand or product. Customers have to be pre-sold on a brand before they enter the store. They must be made familiar through advertising with the quality of the product and with the size, shape and color of the package. They must be pre-sold through advertising.

Train Adequate Sales Organization

"Another very important phase of the marketing process has to do with your sales organization. Based upon your product plans, market analysis, sales anticipation and distribution requirements, do you have enough sales personnel—both managers and salesmen? Are they capable? Are they being trained to handle the very competitive selling job which lies ahead in the immediate future? Thy must be acquainted with your objectives; they must be trained to sell those objectives as well as your products in the face of strong competition; they must have a firm belief in your company and its products; and they must be well paid.

"Not so long ago selling did not seem so important. During the war and the immediate postwar period there was virtually an automatic market for everything industry could produce. Item after item was in short supply. Eager customers with long unsatisfied wants were begging for products which had not been available for years. Experienced salesmen almost forgot how ot sell.

"I need hardly tell you that times have changed. The automatic market is gone. The pipe lines have been filled. Competition is sharp and growing keener. Consumers are no longer jostling each other off the path to the producer's door or waiting in long lines, money in their fists, for more products to slide off the line. They can pick and choose at their leisure. Once more salesmen have to sell, and to sell intelligently. New salesmen have to be trained to meet today's situation.

"Salesmen must be trained to know the fundamentals of their jobs, to obtain adequate information about their customers, to have adequate selling equipment, to develop personality traits useful in their contacts. They must be schooled in giving their presentations effectively or making necessary demonstrations, to utilize their time to the best possible advantage.

Strong Advertising Plans

"The focal point of your selling activities lies in your advertising and merchandising plans. The primary function of merchandising is to move the product toward the customer, the primary function of advertising is to move the customer toward the product. Your advertising and merchandising plans must be made in relation to such things as your products, your markets, your sales objectives, your policies and your distribution. They must take into consideration the ultimate consumer, the wholesaler or distributor, the retailer and the general public.

"It goes without saying that such plans must have definite objectives, must be intelligently planned, efficiently executed, and must recognize the importance of continuity and frequency. We must never lose sight of the fact that the two prime essentials of successful selling are quality of product at one end of the selling line and consumer knowledge at the other. With the ends of your selling line secure, the channels of distribution operate efficiently.

"Every year with one exception—from 1914 to 1930—expenditures for advertising in the United States reached a figure of 3 percent or more of the national income. The figure fell during the 30's to 2.7 percent. It was 2.7 percent in 1939. During the 1940's, when the huge amount of our industrial production was going into war material, the percentage of national income invested in advertising slumped still further—to 1.5 percent.

"In 1948, with national income at $226,000,000,000, advertising expenditures amounted to only 2.1 percent of our national income—little more than during the war years and about half of what we spent in 1920, when national income was only $68,400,000,000 and 3.9 percent went for advertising.

Toiletries Industry Advertising

"I cannot move from this part of our discussion without looking at the advertising record of the toilet goods industry in the recent past. In 1946 the expenditures for cosmetics and beauty aids, dental supplies and mouthwashes, shaving goods and lotions, depilatories and deodorants, and for hair dressing and accessories in national magazines—the only medium for which I can speak authoritatively—amounted to $43,369,812.

"In 1947, expenditures dropped to $40,050,787—a decrease of more than $3,000,000 or 8 percent. Toilet goods advertising in 1948 fell almost $2,000,000 to $38,182,888, and then dropped more than $1,000,000 more to $37,562,677 in 1949. In four years, 1946 through 1949, your national magazine expenditures fell 13 percent.

"This means your industry is moving in the wrong direction. The toilet goods industry has always been alert to selling forces. It created an industry where none existed. It would be the last, I think, to be lulled into a sense of false security by an avid war market and an eager postwar market. Those days are gone, and the days ahead will necessitate intensified and sustained selling and advertising effort.

"It would seem that we are not exerting our selling forces to the full. We are not doing enough to maintain the balance between production and distribution which must be maintained in a free-enterprise economy. We are not applying our selling forces adequately and efficiently now, and certainly not in strength to meet the demands our economy is going to make of distribution in the future.

"Both now and in the future, the flow of consumer goods must be steadily consumed. To maintain full employment, to maintain and improve our standard of living, to reach your goals for 1950 and the future, old markets must be expanded and new ones developed. All of your advertising and selling forces must be massed and committed to accomplish the consumption necessary for sustaining the mass production to which our dynamic economy is geared. The toilet goods industry, can, as it has in the past, lead the way to the development of greater markets by using the selling forces which are at its command."

Florasynth offers materials which have through the years, made their mark in the creation of highly successful products in the PERFUME and COSMETIC industry

FLOWEROLS

AMBER IMPERIAL	CAMELIA	FLORIDA WATER SUPERIOR	MIGNONETTE (RESEDA)
AMBREIN S	CARNATION LA FRANCE	FOIN (NEW MOWN HAY)	MIMOSA
APPLE BLOSSOM SUPERIOR	CARNATION No. 60	FOUGERE SUPREME	MUGUET FLOWEROL
BELLA 6-A	CHANCINO No. 5	GARDENIA SUPERIOR	NEROLI
BOUQUET C. D. C. No. 35	CHAN-GAR EXCELLENT	GARDENIA Y	NOIRCISSOL SUPERIOR
BOUQUET CLOVER No. 235	CHERE LE MOI No. 16	HAWAIIAN GARDEN BOUQUET	OEILLET FLOWEROL
BOUQUET D. K. (BASIC)	CHERE LE MOI No. 50	HELIOTROPE LA FRANCE	OPOPONAX (BASIC)
BOUQUET D. Y. N. No. 36	CHRISTMAS TWILIGHT	HONEYSUCKLE	ORANGE BLOSSOM SUPERIOR
BOUQUET EXOTIC No. 40	CHRISTMAS TWILIGHT No.C-12	HYACINTH	ORCHID
BOUQUET E. P. No. 25	CHYPRE EXCELLENT	JACINTH SUPERIOR	ORIENTODOR
BOUQUET E. P. No. 48	CHYPROL	JASDOUX BLANC	QUEL FLOWERS
BOUQUET FLORASYNTH	CORYLOPSINE	JASDOUX EXCELLENT	ROSE CENTIFOLIA SUPERIOR
BOUQUET G. E. No. 25	DULCINAROME (BASIC)	JICKEY SUPERIOR	ROSE OTTOSYNTH
BOUQUET LOTUS No. 16	EAU DE COLOGNE (FARINOL)	L'HEUR NOIR	ROSE TEA SUPERIOR
BOUQUET 1950	EAU DE COLOGNE SUPERIOR	LILAC FLOWEROL	SHALFLEUR No. 32
BOUQUET M. C. 107	**ELAN TIBET No. 12**	LILAC No. 16	SHALFLEUR No. 12
BOUQUET M. S. No. 25	**ELAN TIBET No. 40**	LILY OF THE VALLEY	SWEET PEA SUPERIOR
BOUQUET M. T. No. 825	FLEUR DE NUIT	LORIGOL F	TREFLE INCARNATE
BOUQUET RONDO No. 28	FLEUR D'ORIENT	MAGNOLIA SUPERIOR	VIOLET FLOWEROL
BOUQUET T. W.	FLEUR DE TABAC	**MEADOW BOUQUET**	VIOLET SUPERIOR
BOUQUET W. H. U. No. 966			YLANG YLANG BLOSSOM

***Florasynth* SOAP SPECIALTIES**

SOAP ODORS

OIL BOUQUET "C" No. 613	@ $2.50 per lb.	OIL JASMIN No. 613	@ $2.50 per lb.
OIL BOUQUET "S" No. 61	@ 5.75 per lb.	OIL MIMOSA No. 615	@ 2.50 per lb.

FOR LIQUID SOAPS

OIL BOUQUET E.C. No. 618 Water Soluble	@ $2.75 per lb.
OIL BOUQUET E.T. No. 618 Water Soluble	@ 2.25 per lb.
OIL HONEYSUCKLE No. 61 Water Soluble	@ 2.85 per lb.
OIL NARCISSUS No. 614 Water Soluble	@ 2.25 per lb.

SHAMPOO ODORS

OIL BOUQUET H.O. No. 8267 Water Soluble	@ $2.00 per lb.
OIL BOUQUET APPLE BLOSSOM, No. 8240	@ 2.25 per lb.
OIL BOUQUET ALMOND No. 8262 Water Soluble	@ 2.00 per lb.
OIL CLOVER No. 888	@ 4.75 per lb.

Florasynth Research Laboratories are always at your service for the development of more practical and quality-improving materials for your production requirements.

Florasynth LABORATORIES, INC.

CHICAGO 6 · NEW YORK 61 · LOS ANGELES 11

DALLAS 1 · DETROIT 7 · MEMPHIS 1 · NEW ORLEANS 13 · ST. LOUIS 2 · SAN BERNARDINO · SAN FRANCISCO 11

FLORASYNTH LABS. CANADA LTD.—MONTREAL · TORONTO · VANCOUVER · WINNIPEG · FLORASYNTH LABORATORIES OF MEXICO S. A. · MEXICO CITY

ORIGINATORS...

NEW PERFUME TONES

FLORALS • BOUQUETS

•

CODAN

Dance Quality Guaranteed by Reputation

OUR SPECIALTIES

• JASMIN - ROSE - NEROLI - GERANIUM

• LAVENDER - MUSK - CIVET - AMBERGRIS

Imported Directly from Selected Producers

GERARD J. DANCO, INC.

IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS — MANUFACTURERS

Fine Essential & Floral Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Laboratories: Grasse, France, New York, N. Y.

5 EAST 19th ST.
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

ORegon 3-6790

Cable: CODAN, N.Y.

Caruso Views Role of Wholesaler in Industry

On the basis of best available estimates, three-quarters of the TGA membership believes in wide distribution of products and the other quarter prefers a limited distribution largely directed to a relatively few designated retail outlets, according to Charles Caruso, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co.

Excluding those who by preference wish to remain truly ultra-exclusive, he asked, why hasn't wholesaling been of the help to some it has been to others who have used it sucessfully?

"One reason," he said, "is the large and complicated list of items in some lines. I have heard it said that the wholesaler (and the retailer) does a job on a few items and the rest of the line lies dormant. On the other hand I have heard wholesalers say there are so many complex lines of cosmetics that, to use the expression of one of them, they need another about as much as you need a hole in the head.

"Now these opinions—the manufacturer's, that he cannot get sales attention for many of his items; and the wholesaler's and retailer's that there are too many items—these opinions suggest one thing . . . simplification. Simplification of number of items, in sizes, in shades, etc., would in my opinion help in your problem of distribution and in any event it should be studied and especially given thought at any time a new creation is considered.

"For example, whenever you feel new style edicts demand a new style item for your line, consider then not only retiring the old style but also one or more slow-moving items. Such simplification would help reduce your costs, it would help solve the inventory investment problem of yourselves and your distributors both wholesale and retail, and would permit greater concentration in your advertising and merchandising.

Lack of Sales Appeal

"A second reason—there is still something lacking in the sales appeal which, if there, would fill a great need in what many of you term the different selling technique which must apply to cosmetics. You say that yours are products that women want but do not necessarily need, and therefore they must be surrounded by glamour and enchantment in their advertising and presentation.

"Certainly glamour and enchantment do add to their sales appeal to the potential user, but often the retailer and the wholesaler lack some of the simplest yet most effective selling aids, such as catalog sheets, color charts, and suggested related assortments. If you could fill this lack in your over-all selling plans, you would have a valuable plus for your special selling technique.

Point-of-Sale Cooperation

"The foregoing two observations lead to the third reason for some disappointment that may have been experienced in reaching your expectations of sales cooperation. I have heard many times that much of the money poured into your wonderful advertising is dissipated by a lack of point-of-sale cooperation. Many of you are doing an excellent job by using demonstrators in key stores. That is good but it is spotty, and it suggests the need for expansion into a program of a more general education in proper point-of-sale selling.

"Several years ago, in an address before the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, our mutual good friend, Herman Brooks, emphasized the need for such a plan of education in merchandising and selling of cosmetics. The need is still there—for wholesalers, wholesale salesmen, and retailers. Your association would do well to consider such a project, perhaps including a sound film available to distributors in group meetings.

Necessity of Wholesaling

"Now what has all this to do with wholesaling? Simply this—wholesaling is a form of distribution which is necessary to get your products from your plant to the user. It is a function that must be performed, whether it is done by the independent service wholesalers which I represent, or whether it is integrated with you, the producer, or with the retailer. Our interest, therefore, in better and more economical distribution is a common one.

"If you seek wider acceptance and use of your products, the wholesaler can perform an economical service for you. Modern wholesaling is more than the mere receiving and shipping of goods. In addition, the service wholesaler can help you in marketing, in merchandising and selling. Let it be understood, however,

Quality

SHELLAC

For Hair Lacquers

No. 65 REFINED BONE DRY BLEACHED SHELLAC

(Arsenic & Rosin Free)

Available in

275-lb. barrels *125-lb. bags* *100-lb. kegs*

Agents in Principal Cities

South Braintree, Mass.
M. F. Robie & Sons

Burbank, Calif.
H. C. Ross

Philadelphia, Pa.
A. C. Hurlbrink

Chicago, Ill.
Harry Holland & Sons, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio
J. H. Hinz Company

St. Louis, Mo.
C. J. P. Erickson

San Francisco, Calif.
E. M. Walls

Danbury, Conn.
J. E. Pike

Canada—H. J. McAdie Co., Ltd.
Montreal & Toronto

Warehouse Stock in Principal Cities Including Montreal & Toronto

THE MANTROSE CORPORATION

Importers - Bleachers - Manufacturers

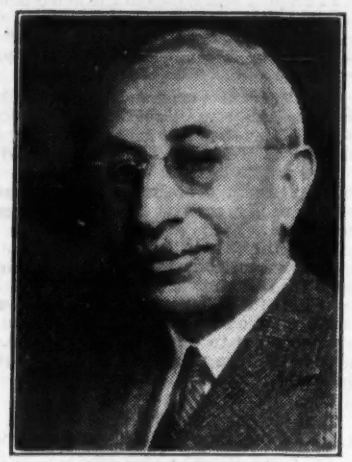
136-146 FORTY-FIRST STREET
BROOKLYN 32, N. Y.

that it is not his function to create a consumer market for you, but to substantially implement your promotional program, by affording you the use of his facilities for the above services. In any event, if you would be successful, give distribution the major consideration it deserves in your thinking for it is as important to your success as the creation of the product itself."

Association Staff Reports Activitivs for the Year

—*Continued from page 67*

ciation of America, which felt, apparently, that FTC is more lenient. TGA, he indicated felt that FDA is more thorough, more cooperative, more orderly in its procedures and is a much more satisfactory federal body with which to deal. He pointed to the situation in the field of antihistaminic drugs as an example of how



Hugo Mock

the FTC can disrupt the operation of an industry.

Mr. Mayham touched on the recent reorganization of FTC. He refused to comment on personalities affected by the shuffle but advised the membership not to become unduly alarmed about what its impact will be on the industry.

The success of the Fragrance Foundation was mentioned but Mr. Mayham said he was not sure whether similar organization of other segments of the industry would prove effective. He advised the membership to discuss this at its closed meetings and also to discuss whether TGA should reconsider its bias against public relations drives to increase sales.

Current Trends in Labor Field

Mr. Currie declared that everything that is happening in the labor field brings into the limelight the crying need for a much better job of personnel performance investigation on the part of individual companies.

The trend in the present-day labor movement, according to Mr. Currie, is toward continued demands for higher wages, longer vacations, dependant upon length of service, accumulated sick leave, and adequate severance pay. The interest in a greater number of holidays is falling off, he said, as labor now has about reached the maximum.

Mr. Currie said the trend that is becoming more and more noticeable and the one which will probably reach its peak in about two years is the determination of labor that there shall be some form of guaranteed annual wage.

Turning to minimum wage laws for those in the industry handling public contract work, Mr. Currie warned that such wages should be carefully watched by those not dealing directly with the government. The reason for this, he said, is that it would be reflected in the attitude of labor should there be too great a disparity between wages of a company handling public contracts, such as one selling to army post exchanges, and wages of a company doing no such work.

Industry Minimum Wage

Mr. Currie reported that the Department of Labor is now in the process of studying minimum wages for the toiletries industry and that hearings on that matter probably will get underway in June or July. He emphasized that no company is required to answer the questionnaire on this sent out by the Labor department.

He added, however, and was strongly supported in this by Mr. Mayham, that members should most definitely supply TGA with the information it requires for its wage survey. Data compiled in the TGA wage survey, he said, will be the basis for the association's testimony at the hearings and, to date, response by members has been very poor.

Mr. Currie stressed the point that some companies should not take the position that they are too small to influence the general picture and therefore should not bother with the survey. If the vast majority of the industry does not participate, he warned, there is a possibility that the survey will show a false minimum wage which might be much higher than that of scores of companies.

Poor Response to TGA Survey

Mr. Mayham interposed to report that of the hundreds of questionnaires sent out by the association to the entire industry only thirty had been completed and returned. He emphasized that the information is kept secret, with Mr. Currie being the sole person to see any of the figures supplied by an individual company.

Mr. Currie again urged members to probe into the organization of their personnel; to determine what each man's job is and whether he is doing it efficiently and wholeheartedly. Only by a company working at its top-efficiency level, he said, can it cope with today's labor problems.

Mr. Myers bore the brunt of the eager questions regarding the outlook for repeal of the federal excise tax on toiletries. He pointed out that the excise is not normally a tax employed in peacetime but that the longer a tax is retained, the greater the danger that it will become permanent—cigarette and alcohol taxes, for example.

If the excise tax on toiletries is not repealed this year, Mr. Myers said, he fears that it stands a very good chance of becoming a permanent one.

Mr. Myers said he continued to oppose any move to coordinate the fight of the toilet goods industry for repeal with that of other industries suffering under the excise tax. There is strength in unity, he said, but the basic weakness is that there is a wide difference between the merits of the various taxes.

For example, he said, the tax on cosmetics falls most heavily on the working girl and those in the lower income bracket. In this way, he pointed out, the consumer is hurt, because it hits at the pocketbook and, at the same time, it is a deterrent on production and sales of toiletries because the consumer cannot afford to buy. So, he added, the tax in this case hurts at both ends.

Mr. Myers compared this to the automobile industry, which also is fighting for repeal. People who can afford to buy a car, he said, hardly notice the added expense of the tax. This was borne out, he declared, by a witness for the motor industry, who said that automobile sales will begin reflecting the tax in about two or three years. That spokesman was told by the house committee to return in about two or three years.

Tax Cut Not Sure Yet

Mr. Myers warned the members not to take it for granted that they are going to get the 10 percent cut voted by the house committee. Vote on the recommendation of the committee is long overdue in the house now, he said, and there is good possibility of it remaining pigeonholed. The industry must keep fighting, he stated, for any show of slackening off may tempt the administration to decide to bypass the whole matter this year.

Mr. Mock echoed Mr. Mayham in calming the fears of members over the reorganization of FTC. The new members of FTC, he said, are inclined to cooperate with business and not to fight it or attempt to over-regulate it.

A member questioned Mr. Mock on the pending Myerburg Milk Products Com-

with her **NOSE** in your business

and ITS GOOD BUSINESS TO PLEASE HER NOSE

The subtle influence of odor is a strong sales persuasion! Make the most of it, for every selling advantage is vital in the competitive market of today. Seek the advice of those who know perfume. Van Ameringen-Haebler will suggest a fragrance, to suit your product, your price *and your customer.*

MANUFACTURERS AND CREATORS OF THE FINEST PERFUME MATERIALS

van ameringen · haebler, inc.

521 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Sunscreen Compound Research Described

A paper presented by Drs. Lloyd W. Hazelton, John Groopman and Edward P. Morrish on the "Physical, Pharmacological and Dermatological Studies on a Sunscreen," reviewed some of the detailed investigational background leading to the commercial introduction of a new sunscreen compound. It was an example of carefully coordinated work by various investigators, all experts in their own fields.

Chemical and physical tests indicated that the sunscreen material is stable, compatible with cosmetic formulations, resistant to discoloration or deterioration and that it will withstand air and water exposure but can be washed off with soap and water. The ultraviolet absorption characteristics, it was indicated, are such that it will remove the harmful wavelengths while passing those essential for the development of a healthy, attractive suntan.

The paper reported that pharmacological investigations indicate that the sunscreen material is almost nontoxic to animals, can be repeatedly applied to the skin over long periods of time and under conditions of exposure to solar irradiation without irritation, toxicity, or sensitization. Since, under conditions of practical use, the material would be applied over large areas of the body, shoats were used for these tests in addition to the usual rabbits.

Clinical investigation on 200 subjects revealed that the material is not sensitizing to the human skin after repeated applications. Human skin exposed to ultraviolet irradiation is well protected by cosmetic formulations of the screening material against harmful burning and resultant peeling. Photographs in color taken at various stages after exposure to ultraviolet irradiation adequately document both the protection and the tanning phases. The material, when applied to previously exposed areas, has a soothing effect and is nontoxic.

It appears, therefore, the authors concluded, that this sunscreen material fully meets the characteristics postulated as ideal in the introduction of the paper.

pany case in which the firm, a producer of goats' milk, sold exclusively through drug store outlets and refused to sell through grocery stores. If the Justice department wins this case, he asked, will it lessen the toiletries industry selective right to exclude a certain class of distributor?

Right to Select Customers

Mr. Mock declined to attempt to predict the outcome of the case, but pointed out that if a firm is compelled to sell to every class of distributor, it is only just that every class of distributor should be compelled to buy from that firm. "Despite the outcome of the case," he said, "I feel quite sure that you shall still be allowed to select your customers."

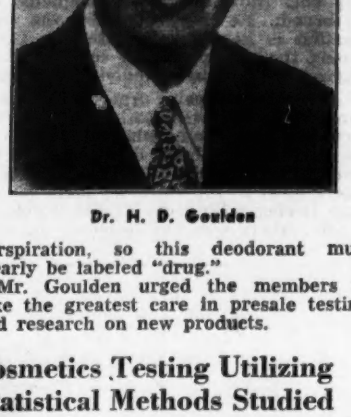
The relationship between trade names and trade marks consumed much of Mr. Mock's time. He used the example of a manufacturer who sells a lipstick which he named "Triple Scarlet." This is a trade name, he said, because the word "scarlet" is common to the lipstick industry, and there would be nothing to deter a competitor from putting out a brand called "Double Scarlet." Should the former call his brand "Sweet Adeleine," however, he said, it clearly can be registered as a trade mark, because the name is not common to the industry.

In a further reference to trade marks, Mr. Mock pointed out that under the new Lanham act a mark is protected in all parts of the United States even if it is registered in only a few states. Prior to the Lanham act, he said, it was protected only in the states in which it was registered.

Mr. Mock declared that there is nothing to prevent a firm from appointing exclusive sales agents in various parts of the country. The only federal stipulation is, he said, that the firm cannot prohibit such an agent from selling the goods of a competitor should the agent so desire.

Labeling and Advertising

Mr. Goulden, who answered most of the labeling and advertising questions, declared that a deodorant is a drug if it inhibits the flow of perspiration, otherwise it may be labeled a cosmetic. He used for an example a manufacturer who makes a deodorant containing aluminum chloride. This firm, he said, make no claims on its label or in its advertising, but aluminum chloride is known to inhibit the flow of perspiration, so this deodorant must clearly be labeled "drug."



Dr. H. D. Goulden

Mr. Goulden urged the members to take the greatest care in presale testing and research on new products.

Cosmetics Testing Utilizing Statistical Methods Studied

Two types of cosmetic testing problems wherein proper interpretation and design of experiment can utilize relatively small amounts of data were contained in a paper, "Some Applications of Statistical Methods to Biological Problems in the Testing of Cosmetics," presented by Lila F. Knudsen of the Food and Drug Administration.

The first type of problem discussed involved responses that are not quantitative, such as in a sensitization experiment, wherein the subject is either sensitive to the substance or not, the degrees of sensitivity are not measured. The second problem involves the design and evaluation of an experiment wherein a measurable gradation of response occurred in each subject.

Olfactory Preference Investigation Described

In a discussion of "The Development of Olfactory Preference," Dean Foster of Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, Inc., reported that the hedonic properties of a number of odors were analyzed by five different age groups from pre-school to old age. The paper reported:—

Some of the odors were unfamiliar to all subjects and some were familiar, the number depending on the age. With or without familiarity and associations it was found that the children and adults in general accepted and rejected the same odors. Greatest tolerance was exhibited by the pre-school and over fiifty ages, and least tolerance by the twelve-to-fourteen year group.

This tolerance cannot be attributed to low sensitivity until additional measurements are made. Similarly, the lower female tolerance cannot yet be ascribed to a more sensitive sense of smell in women. Differences in training and personality may partially account for the discrepancies found.

The difficulty of locating either a universally acceptable or universally unpleasant odor was shown. An experiment was described in which preferential responses to different odors was correlated with the taste reaction to phenylthiocarbamide. It may be that the wrong odors were chosen, the author said, but, in any event, no prediction of taste response was possible.

The methods employed have been extended to infants some of whom respond as definitely as the older individuals. It is not possible then to conclude that the differences in preference are due to the state of development of the receptors, but may rather be related to the experience of the observer.

Acids in Cosmetics Studied

The composition of a solid fatty acid, the proportions of palmitic, stearic and oleic acids, is an important factor in deciding the properties of any cosmetic cream in which the acid is the principal ingredient, according to a paper presented by W. L. Griffin and Phyllis J. Carter of Atlas Powder Company.

Tailor-made WAXES by ALLIED

Thanks to you... THIS IS OUR 25 ANNIVERSARY

Hundreds of formulas for different types of wax in our files prove that Allied builds the wax formula to suit the product—

- for any temperature—warm or cold
- for any material—metal, rubber, paper, wood, or plastics
- for any method of application—laminating, brush, roller-coating or spraying in any form—in slabs, drums or solution

Allied starts in where others leave off in the compounding of special waxes. Our highly skilled staff of laboratory technicians—are constantly delving into new applications... new fields of use. Allied will take any wax problem, and give you that worthwhile *extra* in service and results.

STANDARD ALLIED WAXES

MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAXES: For laminating and dipping purposes, wax-coatings, moisture-proofing, glassines, paraffine-extenders, etc. M.P. 130°F. up to 200°F. In olive-green, amber, natural yellow and white colors. Needle penetrations at 77/100/5 from 3 to 95.

CERESINES • OZOKERITE WAXES
GENUINE RIEBECK MONTAN WAX
AND OTHER BRANDS

BEESWAXES:
Synthetic and natural—bleached, chemically or naturally, U.S.P.

CARNAUBA EXTENDERS:
For No-Rub Floor Waxes and Carbon Papers.

SUBSTITUTE WAXES: JAPAN, MONTAN
MATCH WAXES
CABLE INSULATION WAXES

WAX AND OIL DIVISION

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.
ESTABLISHED IN 1925
217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7 • FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.

AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cole Co.
CINCINNATI — Decks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osseed Co.
GEORGIA — Decks & Sprinkel Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Decks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knaps
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

Pennock Stresses Importance of Toiletries Trade

—Continued from page 67

have an obligation, and it's a serious one, to make the public more "cosmetic conscious" and, in the right way. Each of us should appoint ourselves as a committee of one to educate and convert people to the fact that today cosmetics are essentials of our daily activities.

In America, we have set for ourselves the highest standard of living the world has ever known. We have also set the highest standards of good grooming and personal appearance and all of these facts have contributed to making our industry a big and dynamic business.

The fact that we are such a big industry is very fortunate indeed, for today we are in an era of bigness. Just how can we measure our bigness? If we take the 1947 government census we find only 26,023 people employed by perfume and cosmetic manufacturers. Unfortunately, all too often we are measured by this cold fact alone. Yet, it is only a part, and a very small part at that, of the whole story.

An article in last month's *Beauty Fashion* made the point very clear that to this initial group of direct employees of manufacturers must be added approximately again as many men and women who sell and distribute cosmetics in over 100,000 outlets! To these, we add again those who sell cosmetics, part of their working time.

Then there are the bottle makers, paper box manufacturers, the plastic people, the essential oil suppliers and suppliers of the countless other raw materials that go into our finished products. We must add, also, the beauty editors, magazine and newspaper solicitors, advertising agency people, printers and lithographers.

As *Beauty Fashion* concludes, it is a very big industry really, because when you add it all up, the daily work of over 250,000 men and women is necessary to produce perfumes and cosmetics and make them available to the American public. If we add to these people their immediate families, it means that the livelihood of nearly 1,000,000 people is dependent upon this industry of ours—an impressive figure and, at the same time, a real responsibility for those of us here in this room upon whose planning and initiative the future well-being of the industry is pretty much dependent.

I was much impressed by a remark United States Senator Humphrey made before the chain drug store convention last month, when he said, "Like it or not, we live in the age of bigness—big business, big labor, big production, big money —and this inevitably means big government. It does us little good to deplore these facts. It will do us good to understand them and know how to meet the problems that are inherent in such a modern-day, national economy."

Meet Problems Squarely

As an industry we have problems but we are big enough to meet them squarely and demand the consideration we deserve, the foremost of these is still the Federal excise tax. I do not need to take the time here to review all the reasons why this tax is unfair and discriminatory. Let me just say this. Let no one interpret the fact that because our industry volume has remained about level for the last four years that the tax is no deterrent to our business. It definitely is.

Right now we are on the threshold of our greatest growth. We have only scratched the surface, considering all factors—our national wealth and income, the wide distribution of this income, the growing population, the greater leisure time and hence the greater opportunity for social activities. Last year I mentioned how low our per capita consumption is in relation to other industries. That figure still is much too low.

Tax Deterrent to Growth

What then has happened to this potential growth? Why have we been held virtually to a standstill for the last several years? In my opinion, the greatest single deterrent has been the excise tax. I venture to guess that in the long run Uncle Sam has more to gain from the potential growth of the toilet goods industry, through increased corporate taxes and individual income taxes and stepped-up employment than he has from any immediate return from the present excise tax.

Unfortunately, there has been so much publicity given to the excise tax problem that it has undoubtedly postponed many purchases. It is particularly unfortunate for us because ours being a retail excise tax, we are feeling the adverse effects of this publicity more than many of the other industries on which the excise taxes are not as apparent to the consumer.

When she feels the tax right at the point of her ultimate decision, at the retail counter, you may be sure she is given pause.

But suppose we don't get relief, what then? I can only say this to you. The tax is unfair and discriminatory. It should not be in our federal tax structure and all tax experts agree on this point. We must keep pressing our case with faith in the ultimate fairness of our democratic processes. As an industry we cannot and will not give up the fight.

Robinson-Patman Act

Another important industry problem is, of course, that of the Robinson-Patman act. The situation here is much as it was when last we met. I'll repeat what I said last year:—

"We have the Robinson-Patman act, which in its provisions has been subject to many different interpretations. Is it better to continue as we are now, working in uncertainty, or is it better to cooperate toward a set of fair regulations, which will define what we may or may not do." Perhaps the issue will be brought to a head sometime in the ensuing year.

Here, I should like to say a very pointed word to our good friends, the retailers. The problems of working under the Robinson-Patman act are not the manufacturers' alone. They are just as much your problems as ours. You are going to be in business, and we are going to be in business, regulations or no regulations. So, let's try to work together if and when the matter comes to a head. Let's expect a little "give" on your part as well as our own.

Fragrance Foundation Work

Another problem important to everyone in this room is that being tackled by the Fragrance Foundation. It should be of vital concern to all of us because fragrance is the very foundation of our business. I am proud of the progress this group has been making in the past year and particularly proud of the way the several companies, keen competitors out in the field, have been able to cooperate for the common good in a project of this sort.

I am not so proud of the fact that so much of the load, both in man power and money, is being carried by a relatively few companies. We all have an important stake in this undertaking—manufacturers, suppliers, wholesalers and retailers as well. To those of you who have not yet taken part, may I ask that you attend the Fragrance Foundation meeting on Thursday morning.

Find out what is being done by the foundation and dig down into your pocket to support it. It is to your own selfish interest. The foundation's active participants have set us all a real example and I can only hope we will be able to go after future industry problems with the same spirit of cooperation.

So much for the three major problems your association has been immediately concerned with this year. But there are other problems common to the industry which must be met and solved by individual manufacturers and, perhaps, a better understanding of these on the part of our friends, among both suppliers and distributors, will be helpful.

Other Industry Problems

The first of these is the economic squeeze many manufacturers are experiencing right now. History shows that our industry has maintained a fairly steady retail price structure for the past three decades—through prosperity and depression, through peace and war. Not very

PUTTING YOU on the right Scent !

Bees know, and so do your customers, that no odor is so attractive as the natural scent produced by Nature in flowers. No matter what the name of your perfume, it owes its quality in some degree to the scent of the rose, jasmine, carnation, orange blossom or other floral odors.

VERONA has long specialized in *research on floral notes* to produce this desirable quality. Whether it be an odor for cosmetics, toilet waters or soaps, the following will aid you in your formulations:

JASMINE KETONE

To produce the nuance of odor note that appeals

CYCLAMAL Top note of Lily-of-the-Valley, Lilac and similar perfumes

FLORANOL For the high, fruity top note in Rose

THE IONONES For Violet and Orris effects

PARA CRESYL CAPRYLATE To add the heavy, deep intensity desired

ACASOL, VERONOL, JASMINOL, FLOROFIX — To obtain attractive phases of various perfumes

These are only a few. Write us for a complete list of VERONA products, covering a wide range of Aromatics. We will be pleased to supply information on their use and to furnish working samples.

Today's Research Leads to Tomorrow's Success

VERONA AROMATICS DIVISION

VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY

26 VERONA AVENUE, NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

CENTFLOR MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES

243 WEST 67 STREET, NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

Geraniol Extra — Citronellol Extra
Geraniol Prime — Citronellol Soap
Hydroxycitronellal 100%

Bois De Rose — Oil Petitgrain S.A.
Linalool — Linalyl Acetate Ex Petitgrain
Linalyl Acetate — Rhodinol Extra
Oil Geranium, Bourbon and African
Patchouli — Sandalwood E. I.
Oil Bergamot, Italian

Jasmin Absolute — Cassie Absolute
Rose Absolute — Jonquille Absolute
Violet Leaves Absolute — Tuberose Absolute
Floral Absolutes and Concretes

Telephone: TRafalgar 3-3454-5 Cable: CENTFLOR

many other industries can point to the same record.

Since 1914, which is the year for which we have the earliest estimate of volume, there have been just six years wherein our industry volume failed to top that of the preceding year, and three of these were during the depth of the 1930 depression. How have we been able to maintain this price structure in the face of steadily increasing manufacturing and distributing costs? Mainly by an almost constantly expanding volume.

Study Operation Costs

Now that we seem to be on somewhat of a plateau does not mean we have come to maturity, as the statisticians put it. Far from it. But, until we do get rid of the burdensome excise tax, we should carefully study our production, our packaging, our cost of selling and advertising, and every other item that goes to make up our cost of doing business.

We must operate on a sound healthy basis and in this we need the cooperation and understanding of those with whom we are doing business. This is just as much a problem of our suppliers and distributors as our own.

Another industry problem which we must all study is the rapidly changing pattern of distribution which is taking place—the development of the suburban department store, the growth of the supermarket, the expansion of door-to-door selling practiced so successfully by some of our members.

Challenge to Distribution Methods

All these are dynamic factors in today's business picture which must be carefully evaluated by each individual manufacturer, according to his own lights. It is only sound business for us as manufacturers to challenge constantly our distribution methods. These new factors in distribution are here because the consumer wants them to be. This, you must all recognize, and you cannot expect tradition to stand in the way of progress.

If business seems to be flowing into new channels, you don't happen to like, accept the fact. Consider if it is to your best interest. If it is—whether you are a manufacturers, wholesaler, or retailer—get out and compete. Because, if you don't, someone else will!

Another alarming problem is the apparent indifference of too many salesclerks. You are probably all familiar with the *Fortune* magazine article of last fall entitled "Salespeople Aren't Selling." I quote one brief passage from that reporter's experience in drug stores. "Before I was through I had given clerks in some ninety-five stores a fair crack at me. Yet, incredibly, in only five did they suggest a companion item."

This Winter, an *American Druggist* reporter was finding the same thing. He says that in his three months of shopping of drug stores in five states with but one exception he never found a clerk or a store manager alert to related selling. He never saw a sale made to a customer except for the item requested.

Alarm Over Clerk Situation

We all should be alarmed by such a situation. These reporters visited both chain and independent outlets, large and small, in big cities and small towns. These are not casual surveys and what they show us is that in a very important part of our distribution we have salesclerk indifference instead of interest and enthusiasm.

As an industry, we have counted heavily on salesclerk interest to move our goods. We spend a great deal of money in our sales training programs. We design our products, build our promotions with related selling in mind. Yet, somehow, many of our efforts seem to be misfiring; otherwise, how do you explain such appalling indifference?

What is to be done about it? There is no simple and obvious answer. There is, however, one thing that is very apparent. Our own indifference to the situation can only compound the salesclerk's indifference and, consequently, like the jackpot on the radio, the situation will grow, and grow, and grow.

Let's, therefore, use every contact we have with the drug clerk to bring the seriousness of the situation home to him. Let's alert our own sales forces; let's line up our wholesalers and their salesmen; enlist the support of state pharmaceutical organizations; go after chain headquarters; encourage the trade papers to wage a continuous, hard-hitting campaign on the need for intelligent, aggressive salesmanship. Everyone in this room has a stake in the matter. Don't leave it to a few.

Importance of Scientific Research

Today real, sound, scientific research is playing a more and more important part in our industry. My esteemed predeces-

For Cosmetics

·YELLOW CARNAUBA WAXES
ALSO VERY LIGHT COLORED LOW PRICED SUBSTITUTE

·CANDELILLA · JAPAN WAX · BEESWAX

For Hair Lacquer

·REFINED WHITE SHELLAC
ALSO DEWAXED FLAKE SHELLAC

WM. DIEHL & CO.

332 W. 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

BRyant 9-5211 Cable: Diehlwill

sor, Paul Douglas, called this "The industry of opportunity," and every day opportunities are being turned up, grasped, and new and important volume is being obtained. This is not just confined to the big fellows.

As you all well know, starting from scratch, some very large businesses have been built and sizable fortunes made in our industry in recent years, with new products that performed a real and valuable service and with claims that were fulfilled by the products.

However, where there is opportunity, there is always the opportunist. There have been other products brought on the market for the avowed purpose of turning a "fast buck," products which in no way fulfill the claims they make; products which at the very best can only sell once around the circle. We, as legitimate manufacturers, can do very little about the situation, but our friends, the retailers, can do a very great deal.

To them, I say, don't be dazzled by an extra long mark-up or an extra generous cooperative advertising allowance. Don't be stampeded into hasty action because you hear a competitor is selling the particular item in gross lots. Examine it, test it, see that it gives consumer satisfaction and that it fulfills its claims, for whenever you offer such a product over your store name you are giving it your own endorsement.

So I say to you retailers, this problem is squarely in your lap. Your stake in our industry is just as great as that of the legitimate manufacturers. Let's work together to keep the industry on the beam of real progress. Let's try not to go off on false tangents, even if at times the "fast buck" looks awfully attractive.

Decision on Package Award

I am very much concerned with the fact that this year the judges decided there was no package worthy of the Charles S. Welch Award. At first, we all felt that maybe the thing to do was to get a new group of judges, that it would not be well for an industry so dependent on packaging originality to announce to the world that during an entire year no package had been developed outstanding enough to be worthy of the award. However, on further thought, I believe it is a very fine thing that the decision was made as it was.

If we are to progress, we must, as an industry, maintain at all times the very highest of standards. If no package measures up to those standards, as is the case this year, let's tell the world and expect that by keeping our integrity we can spur our designers on to even greater achievement next year.

We have our problems as an industry and as individual manufacturers, but it is a great industry with a very great future. We are in a great country, and a still very young and vigorous country. Our population is increasing rapidly; our standards of living are improving with every year bringing greater desires for the use of our products. Today we have 150,000,000 peop'e. In five years, experts tell us we can expect 160,000,000 people. Add to the increase in population the increase per capita use of our products we will create and our future looks very bright indeed. Truly, we are a dynamic industry, just on the threshold of our greatest growth. Truly, we are the industry of opportunity.

Cosmetic Chemists Hear

—*Continued from page 7*

celle formation and micellar structure of colloidal solutions.

He said that results obtained for a variety of systems including polar and nonpolar materials indicate that there are at least two types of solubilization, and pointed up suggestions for the possible extension of solubilization studies to the cosmetics industry.

Dr. Richard J. Block, of New York Medical College, in his talk "Chemical Classification of Keratins," pointed out that the materials have been classified into two main groups, eukeratin, or hard heratin, and pseudokeratin, or soft keratin. He outlined some of the properties of eukeratins, which are proteins, insoluble in dilute acids and alkalies, in water and in organic solvents are resistant to digestion by proteolytic enzymes. They yield on acid hydrolysis histidine, lysine and arginine in molecular ratios of approximately 1:3:10.

Pseudokeratins, he said, have about the same solubility properties as eukeratins, but they are less resistant to digestion by proteolytic enzymes and do not contain histidine, lysine and arginine in molecular ratio of approximately 1:3:10. Human dandruff, he added, has been investigated for its amino acid composition by means of paper chromatography, showing that it contains more cystine than human skin but less than hair.

Keho New President

—*Continued from page 67*

A. Ewald, Avon-Allied Products, Inc., New York; H. J. Lehman, Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Davis Factor, Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif.

The new president, Mr. Keho, started his business career in a retail drug store in 1908. In 1912, he joined Meier & Frank, Portland, Ore., department store, where he spent ten years. From 1922 through 1924, he was on the road selling for Harriet Hubbard Ayer and then spent five years with Woodworth, Inc., New York, now a part of Bourjois, Inc.

From 1929 until 1933 Mr. Keho was associated with Helena Rubinstein, Inc., New York, as western division manager, field sales manager and, finally, general sales manager. In 1933, he became head of Lehn & Fink's subsidiary, Lesquendieu, Inc., which is now the Tussy division. He became vice-president of Dorothy Gray in 1940 and was president of both Tussy and Dorothy Gray until 1945 when he dropped his duties with Tussy.

In addition to being vice-president in charge of sales for Coty, Mr. Despres is a director of the Coty Export Corporation; secretary of the Coty Products Corporation; president and director of Rallet Corporation; director of Coty Inter-American Corporation; vice-president and director of Air Spun, Inc.; secretary and director of Coty Corporation of Ohio; vice-president and director of Lily Dache, Inc.

Jean Despres

Perfume Import by Tourists Hit by Tariff Act Revision

Adam L. Gimbel, president of Saks Fifth Avenue, New York, told the membership that section 5 of the tariff act had been amended so as to prevent tourists from bringing from abroad large amounts of perfume of a type being made in this country. The amendment becomes effective in August.

Mr. Gimbel declared that, in the recent past, twice as much perfume had been brought into the United States by returning travelers than had been delivered through normal trade channels.

Travel agencies are being warned of this amendment, according to Mr. Caruso, and are being advised to pass on this warning to prospective tourists. The industry, he added, plans to see to it that this regulation is fully carried out.

Mr. Gimbel stated that cosmetics are one of the finest profit makers in Saks and, as a result, such products are given the best location in the store. He deplored the trend toward price-consciousness and "two-for-one sales" and urged the toiletries manufacturers to concentrate principally on quality.

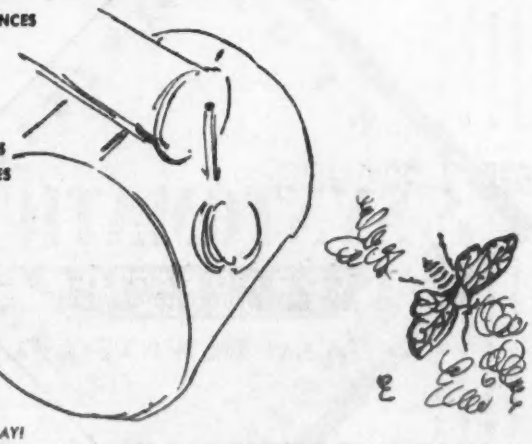
teamed up ...for more sales

DREYER COSMETIC ESSENCES

OIL OR ALCOHOL TYPES FOR:
TOILET WATERS
SOAPS
SHAMPOOS
PERFUMES
LOTIONS
CREAMS
FACE POWDERS
TALCS
LIPSTICKS
ROUGES
MEN'S PREPARATIONS
SACHET
INCENSES
BATH SALTS
MANICURE PREPARATIONS

DREYER UTILITY ESSENCES

PARA AND NAPHTHALENE ESSENCES
FORMALDEHYDE
CLEANING FLUID ESSENCES
CRESYLIC ACID ESSENCES
DRIP TANK ESSENCES
MOSQUITO REPELLANT ESSENCES
SWEEPING COMPOUND ESSENCES
AMMONIA ESSENCES
B-THANE-S-ENCES
OXENES
PETROMASKS
WALL CLEANING ESSENCES
WINDOW CLEANING ESSENCES
SHOE DRESSING ESSENCES
METAL POLISH ESSENCES



WRITE FOR PRICES AND OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG "B" TODAY!

P. R. Dreyer INC. 119 WEST 19th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Browne Explains Failure To Grant Welch Award

C. W. Browne, editor-in-chief of *Modern Packaging*, explained to the membership the reason why the judges for the Welch award for packaging decided to withhold it this year. He quoted from the letter sent TGA in which the judges reported that they had found no package worthy of the award and said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you more about what we had in mind. To begin with, the number of entries was considerably lower than in previous years. It is quite possible that there may have been introduced, during the year, toilet goods packages that would deserve the award but the judges didn't see them—they weren't entered. The decline in number of entries may mean one or both of two things—a dearth of actual packaging achievements, or a decrease of interest. I can't believe the first could be true in the toilet goods field. If the second is true, then perhaps our decision will serve to stimulate greater interest another year.

"For yours is a field in which should be found the finest packaging in all industry. That is not merely your privilege, it is for you an imperative necessity. The very nature of your business demands that you present your goods in glamorous garb. In no field does an exquisite package pay bigger dividends than yours.

"But by the same token, in no field is there a comparable responsibility for keeping the package program on a high plane. You are the shining target for the comedians and jokesters who make funny remarks about 10 cents worth of sour milk in a 90 cent container selling at $1 or more.

"You are likewise the mark for the self-appointed consumer guardians — who know so much better what the consumer ought to want and ought to purchase than does the consumer herself, and who express shocked horror when they proclaim —and I quote from one of their bulletins—Tests on a large number of cosmetics have shown that prices bear no relation to the intrinsic value of the preparations. Packaging and high powered advertising rather than products are what the consumer pays for.

Packaging Inferior Products

"Much more disturbing, however, is the unscrupulous producer—usually a fly-by-night—who unashamedly utilizes attractive packaging to promote inferior products. Happily, he is in a very small minority, but he is numerous enough to produce ill will out of all proportion to his numbers. There is nothing you can do about him, however, except to maintain your own program of decent, truthful packaging and merchandising, trusting to the good sense of the American consumer for your eventual reward.

"Fortunately, you don't have to work alone. Back of you is your association, which offers more safeguards and helps to its members than any other trade group that has come under my observation. You have at your service in this organization a board of standards to make sure of correct raw materials. You have a scientific section for the discussion of technical problems. You have competent legal advisers to help you steer a safe course through the maze of government requirements. You have a board of review that knows what advertising appeals are permissible. Finally, you have established the Welch award as an incentive to good packaging.

"And what, you may ask, might good packaging be? Well, first of all, it must be functional. It must be a safe container for your product, protecting it on its hazardous journey to your ultimate consumers. It must be convenient to handle in your plant, in the hands of your wholesale and retail distributors, and in the hands of your final customers.

"Its cost must be appropriate for the product and for the market which you are trying to reach. In appearance, it must attract the kind of customer you are after.

"These are basic generalities; you have heard them many times. But they are the fundamentals of good packaging. Keep them in mind, and your packages will reflect functionalism, sincerity and good taste.

"The Welch award is given in recognition of good packaging. Winning it is a coveted honor. Your judges have always taken very seriously the matter of selecting the winning package. I am sure you would all prefer that we make no award at all unless we can do so wholeheartedly and enthusiastically. Even so, there can be only one winner. But the incentive of striving for that award will be of lasting benefit for your entire industry."

Harvey Explains FDA

—Continued from page 67

tended use" and said the first logical place to seek evidence as to intended use is in the labeling and advertising of the product. The reason for the concern about "intended use," he said, "is that the line between cosmetics and drugs is so fine.

Concern Over Legal Requirements

"Why is there such concern over whether the article should be classified as a drug or as a cosmetic?" he asked. "Because there is a vast difference in the legal requirements. The Congress intended to impose much more elaborate safeguards for drugs than were imposed on cosmetics. Articles that are intended to control disease and to effect structures and functions of the body have great potentiality for harm as well as good and they must be adequately labeled to insure safe and efficacious use by people of ordinary understanding.

"Another illustration that emphasizes the need for careful consideration by the manufacturer is the treatments that are supplied both to the home and to beauty shops. These treatments which are intended to change contours, restore sagging muscles and tissues, eliminate blemishes, and various and sundry other desirable things are undoubtedly drugs since they are intended to change or effect structures.

"The customer may be seeking merely to promote attractiveness but the mechanics of the treatment as intended by the seller make the article a drug and therefore subject to the drug requirements of the law. Perhaps these are the preparations that have been referred to by some as active cosmetics. If so, active cosmetics are drugs.

"If a manufacturer or seller by reason of intended use causes an article to be classified as a drug he must assume the obligation of providing labeling which will insure safe and efficacious use. This means that directions for use must be supplied by the label which will clearly set forth the amount to use—the method of administration or application—the duration of treatment and name all of the diseases or conditions for which it is to be used. Warnings against use which might be harmful must also be set forth on the label."

Mr. Harvey stated that he wanted to highlight the two essential responsibilities of the toilet good manufacturer which must be assumed before articles are introduced into interstate commerce.

"First," he said, "it is clearly the manufacturer's obligation to the public to determine by every means at his disposal that the components of the article he sells are safe for the use that he intends and that the combination of the components which make up the article is adequately tested and will not cause injury when used as directed or when used as may be reasonably customary or usual.

"Fairly speaking, his responsibility imposes upon somebody an adequate pretesting of the components of the cosmetic or drug by laboratory means and by clinical or animal testing when necessary. It also imposes the responsibility for testing products and for maintaining adequate batch control over manufacture to insure that the finished product will be safe.

Formula Changes in Past

"All of you are familiar with formula changes that have been brought about by short supply of some components or ingredients and in many instances these formula changes have been made with inadequate investigation of the probable effect upon the safety of the article. Certainly nothing in the law is to be construed as hampering progress or defeating experimentation but among the clear intents of the law is to prevent recklessness and the use of the public as experimental animals upon which to carry out tests.

"It is manifestly important that pre-

Every manufacturer today must be certain that his supplier of raw materials has what it takes to meet changing conditions... yet accept no compromise in quality...

GEARED to the Times

AROMATICS
ESSENTIAL OILS
PERFUME OILS
FLAVORS

SYNTOMATIC CORPORATION
114 E. 32nd St., New York 16 · MUrray Hill 3-7618

testing of chemicals used in cosmetics is the only safe course. If manufacturers do not do it the law may be amended to require the government to vouch for safety before products may be sold.

"After the question of safety has been resolved there is the question of claims that can honestly be made. The manufacturer has the responsibility of limiting his claims for usefulness to those that can be substantiated. Sound scientific testing is a basis upon which claims can be justified. Assumptions are costly and dangerous. It is imprudent to rely upon many statements that appear in medical and other scientific literature. If they are true with respect to a given product they can be verified by test—under controls which guard against false conclusions."

"The problem of compliance with the law is not as complex as it sometimes seems when these discussions are had. After a determination as to the classification of an article as between cosmetics and drugs and a satisfying of the mandatory labeling requirements according to classification the other problems are safety and truthful labeling."

Fragrance Foundation Holds Annual Meeting

—*Continued from page 67*

projects within the year would be an official sales manual. We were mighty enthusiastic about this idea until we started discussing the matter with retailers. We

J. S. Wiedhopf

were told that some other method of education of the salesgirls should be found. The consensus was that a manual would not be as effective as a series of educational ideas, simply and individually distributed each month through the stores.

"Therefore, instead of a sales manual, the foundation has started sending educational material for salesgirls, under the name *Counter Points*. Mailed to the store for distribution, these bulletins suggest and explain new approaches to selling our products across the counter. We believe that this is the most effective means of helping store personnel to educate our consumers in increased uses of our products. It has been said that the most valuable link in the chain of distribution can be measured in three feet—the three feet between the sales person and the ultimate consumer, where the sound selling is done. The sales people are our trouble-shooters in that all-important three foot area. We propose to keep them well-supplied with ammunition and know-how by way of informative *Counter Points*.

Promotion Committee Work

"Another modification in the matter of procedure concerns the promotion committee. The primary function of this group of promotion women was to create ideas that would bring fragrance more forcibly to the consumer's attention through the medium of well-rounded promotions with stores. Many well-conceived ideas were considered with a view to setting up various promotions that would be industry-wide in scope, and helpful to every manufacturer. However, on re-examination of these promotion ideas, it was found that every one of them had to be abandoned because:—

"1. Every promotion idea, as fine as it was for the majority of manufacturers of our industry, nevertheless seemed to have more favorable aspects for the products of some manufacturers than for others. Since our policy is to do only those things which benefit everyone in the fragrance industry, we could not initiate such promotions however valuable they might prove to most members.

"2. We found that any national or overall promotion might interfere with the planned promotions of the individual manufacturer. One of the basic principles of the Fragrance Foundation is to refrain from promoting any idea which can be handled more effectively by the individual manufacturer.

Education of the Public

"We all know that every organization that undertakes to administer the operation of a plan as broad in scope and potential effect as the work of the Fragrance Foundation, must be on guard at all times to make sure that its efforts are concentrated on those things of most practical benefit to its members. This is particularly true of the first year, when all plans must have a long-range point of view.

"Since some of our promotional plans would not be productive for all members of the industry, or might be contrary to the wishes of some members, we decided to confine our efforts to the original purpose for which the Fragrance Foundation had been formed—education of the American public—through the main channels of public relations and publicity in the hands of our coordinator.

"At a meeting of the board of directors this Winter, the following resolution was adopted:—

The board of directors of the Fragrance Foundation reiterates that it shall be the policy and objective of this organization to concentrate its efforts on the education of the consuming public in the use of fragrance products in whatever way possible, and it shall solicit the cooperation of all available trade and press media to this end.

It is resolved that the board of directors of the Fragrance Foundation, after the deduction of fixed expenses, appropriate 15 percent of its 1950 budget for educational work with store personnel and 85 percent for educational work and publicity directly with the consuming public.

Organization of Foundation

"The organization of the Fragrance Foundation, as it now stands, is composed of three standing committees:—the membership committee, the finance committee and the trade relations committee.

"By a directive of the board of directors, the promotion committee became the educational division of the trade relations committee. In addition, a special committee was appointed to supervise the policy of the Fragrance Foundation with regard to publicity and public relations; to review all important releases and bulletins prepared for issuance to the press, trade or membership.

"And now as to finances. You have heard the report of the treasurer, what funds were received and how they have been expended. I think you will agree after you hear Mrs. French's report that much has been accomplished for a limited amount of money. I believe you will agree, too, that our industry should be able to raise a working fund at least comparable to what other industries have raised to further the use and purchase of their products. Let's consider the tea industry. The estimated total retail sale of tea in this country is $150,000,000. Less than one month ago it was announced that the tea council had raised $1,500,000 to further the consumption of tea in this country. The tea industry is underwriting this fund by an assessment of 1 percent of retail sales as dues, based upon the individual company's volume.

"The estimated total retail sale of fragrance products is $150,000,00. Is it beyond the realm of possibility for us to set our sights on at least $500,000? Let's hope that it won't be too long before we can reach for such a goal, but right now we

FINE PERFUMERS'
MATERIALS
Our perfumers and chemists will be glad
to work with you in the development
of new perfume odors and the improvement
of your present perfume odors . . . at
no obligation to you, of course.
Aromatic Products, Inc.
15 East 30th Street, New York 16, N.Y.
CHICAGO • DALLAS • MEMPHIS • PITTSBURGH • LOS ANGELES

SPECIFY TL BRAND

BEESWAX

TL Beeswax

- PURE WHITE
- EXTRA QUALITY
- ABSOLUTELY PURE
- ABOVE U.S.P. STANDARDS

Samples will gladly be sent on request — at no obligation.

Serving The Trade For 98 Years

THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO., INC.
(Dept. A)
Haledon, Paterson, N. J.
Established 1852 Telephone: Sherwood 2-1444
Western Distributor: A. C. Drury & Co., 219 E. North Water St., Chicago 11, Ill.

NAUGATUCK

Can serve you best through its extensive manufacturing capacity . . . world-wide connections . . . ample stocks . . . well-equipped laboratories for development and control.

NAUGATUCK

Offers a Complete Line of:

AROMATIC CHEMICALS
ESSENTIAL OILS
NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS
PERFUME COMPOUNDS AND SPECIALTIES
INDUSTRIAL PERFUMES AND REODORANTS

NAUGATUCK AROMATICS

Division of United States Rubber Company

254 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
701 South La Salle Street, Chicago 5, Ill.
TORONTO — MONTREAL

Sole Distributors for:
BRUNO COURT, S.A., GRASSE, FRANCE
Manufacturers of Aromatic Chemicals — Importers of Essential Oils

are struggling to raise a yearly fund of less than one-tenth of that.

New Plans For Financing

"As we drew near the close of the first year of business, your board of directors realized that it was necessary to make new plans for financing the operation of the Fragrance Foundation. When we started, we made membership dues the nominal sum of $100 in order to have as many members in the fragrance industry as possible. We wanted everyone to be interested in, and a part of, our work. It is obvious that such low dues could not possibly support our program so that for the past year we have been supported by contributions from those companies which have been enthusiastic believers in our goals. It has been necessary, however, for us now to prepare a sound financial basis on which the organization can grow. Accordingly, the basis of dues payments has been readjusted.

"It is my fervent hope that the officers and directors you elect today will be able to convince everyone of the necessity for enthusiastically supporting an increased budget that will prove adequate and effective for the attainment of our objectives. Certainly your organization's record of accomplishment, in such a short period of time, warrants it.

Developing the Consumer

"Despite what we say, or how often we say it, there are still some who do not seem to understand the purposes or the importance of the Fragrance Foundation. When will they realize that the work of the foundation is not merely a plus? Today the work of educating the consumer in the proper use and enjoyment of our products is a duty which rests squarely on the shoulders of all of us. The consumer is entitled to know the most effective means of obtaining the satisfaction and stimulation our products can afford her.

"She is entitled to know the feeling of completeness that an aura of fragrance will produce for her. She is entitled to all this, ladies and gentlemen, if we are to compete for her dollars. She must be educated to the fact that the enjoyment of fragrance products lies in their use, not occasionally, but as an integral part of her daily life. This is the goal of the Fragrance Foundation. When it has been realized, we will have increased the use of our products immeasurably. We will have earned the right to share in the resulting gains in sales.

"I wish to express my deep appreciation to all the members of the Fragrance Foundation whose generous financial and moral support makes this work possible,

M. G. French

and to the officers, board of directors and members of the various committees who have given so unselfishly of their time and effort in this important first year. We are deeply indebted to the press—newspapers, consumer magazines, trade publications and radio—for their support of our work and for their ready interest in practical ideas for educating their readers and listeners, in the use of our products. We also acknowledge with thanks, the services rendered by our good friend and adviser, Mr. Mock. And finally, a sincere vote of thanks to Mr. Mayham and the TGA staff for their gracious cooperation.

Mrs. French Details Work

Mrs. French reminded the membership that when she reported the activities of the foundation last October it had been in existence for four months. "At that time," she said, "I told you that we expected to have a busy seven months ahead. Probably for the first time in my life my prophecy was correct.

"In the interim, between last October and today, the Fragrance Foundation has

EMULSIFIERS

For Soapless, Neutral and Acid Emulsions

TEGIN—Glyceryl Monostearate—Self emulsifying. For neutral greaseless creams, lotions and ointments, suntan creams.

TEGIN 515—Glyceryl Monostearate—Non Self Emulsifying, used in conjunction with other auxiliary emulsifiers.

TEGIN P—Propylene Glycol Monostearate—Self emulsifying. For brushless shave creams, lotions and cosmetic stockings, suntan creams, lotions.

TEGACID—Glyceryl Monostearate—Acid emulsifying. For greaseless anti-perspirant creams and ointments, medicated formulations.

TEGACID SPECIAL—Glyceryl Monostearate—Acid emulsifying. For cream shampoo formulation, also greaseless anti-perspirant creams and ointments.

LANOLIN ABSORPTION BASES

PROTEGIN X—For nite creams and ointments.
ISO-LAN—For creams, lotions and ointments.

PRESERVATIVES

Esters of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid

"TEGOSEPT M" "TEGOSEPT P"
"TEGOSEPT E"
"BUTYL TEGOSEPT" "BENZYL TEGOSEPT"

ANTIOXIDANTS

PROPYL GALLATE ETHYL GALLATE
Inhibit Rancidity, Preserve Flavor in Edible Fats.

GOLDSCHMIDT
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
153 WAVERLY PLACE NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
Cable Address: TEHAGOLD

changed from an experiment to a stable, thoroughgoing organization with authority recognized by every member of the press in the United States as well as in Canada. Perhaps the best proof of this is that editors have requested permission to credit information to the Fragrance Foundation, saying—and I quote—to give greater authority to the story.

"If nothing else had been achieved, this, indeed, would be a great deal—that the reputation of an organization only eleven months old should be accepted as an established authority. But don't get nervous; this is not all that has been done.

"I know that every one of you primarily is interested today in knowing what the Fragrance Foundation has accomplished during the past eleven months. Among you are those who have financially supported our work—some to a larger extent than others. Every business man wants to know what he has had for his money, and the purpose of my report is to tell you just that. So that you may relax as you listen to the details, I am going to reverse the usual order of things, and shall give you the conclusions first.

Publicity Major Target

"As you have heard from Mr. Weidhopf, 85 percent of our effort is put into publicity; some people call it public relations, but whatever you name it, we're talking about the work with the press—consumer magazines, newspapers, syndicated columns, radio as well as trade publications. Since it is impossible to buy this kind of space, I will not put it into advertising dollars, but rather in circulation figures, the important basis on which space is bought for advertising.

"We had a big goal in mind when we began our work with the press. We hoped to reach a circulation of 236,587,147. How did we arrive at this figure? You will see our pie is divided into four parts. Consumer magazines 81,168,008; daily newspapers with which we have direct contact 79,919,139—these are certified figures given by the Audit Bureau of Circulation; syndicated columns, 68,500,000—this is based on the circulation of the total number of newspapers served by the various syndicated columns to which we supply information. And there's an item of 5,000,000 which includes all the miscellaneous newspapers, small magazines, house organs, etc., for which we do not have audited circulation figures. In addition to this goal, we hoped to have adequate coverage in radio and trade publications.

Went Beyond Goal

"Mind you, ladies and gentlemen, this was our goal. Please bear in mind that no single story, not even the election of the president, will hit 100 percent of the press. How close to our goal did we come? Beyond it—way beyond it—nearly four times as much circulation as we had hoped for. When working on the figures—with an adding machine—I could not believe them at first, so I had them checked by others. Actual clippings and tearsheets show that coverage in consumer magazines, daily newspapers and syndicated columns, weeklies, house organs and small magazines, was better than three and a half times our circulation goal, or 838,000,000.

"Remember, please, this is circulation, not number of readers, which would become a much larger figure. Also, I'd like to point out that the magazines include every classification: mass, class, service and farm. Our message goes to every type of consumer, whether she is a city sophisticate or a farm wife, a business girl or a mother at home.

Totals of Tearsheets

"I emphasize—the figures shown on these pies are the totals of actual clippings and tearsheets. Since clipping services are accepted as returning only a small part of the actual space received, I have set the efficiency at 20 percent—some publicity people say 10 percent or even less.

"I won't confuse you by multiplying the circulation shown here, by five. But you can see that with 140,000,000 people in this country, every person has read about fragrance over and over again during the past eleven months. But that is not all.

"In radio, we know from our spot reports that we have had phenomenal coverage on programs of all kinds, ranging from a few words to many minutes, on programs wholly devoted to women and on programs appealing to the general public.

"The trade press has gone all out in supporting our work. Our message has been carried in every trade publication which has anything to do with the fragrance business, whether the circulation is to suppliers or manufacturers or essential oil houses or to retailers and the so-important salesgirl. We have had complete coverage in the trade.

"On linage, our work has been equally successful. In the past eleven months, consumer magazines have carried better than eighty-three pages. In this same period of time, newspaper space adds up to better than 5,000,000 lines. There are two things I'd like to point out about this phenomenal amount of space. First, please remember that every inch of it is preferred space. You who spend advertising dollars know that you usually pay a premium of anywhere from 10 percent to 50 percent for such position, even when you can buy it—and editorial space can't be bought.

"The second thing I'd like to point out is that our campaign is snowballing. When I reported to you in October on the first four months, our magazine monthly average was five pages per month. Yet for eleven months, we average 7.63 pages per month. In newspapers, our monthly average has jumped from 86,650 to 97,588 for the month of March 15 to April 15. With this consistent increase, is there any doubt of the success of the work of the Fragrance Foundation?

Problem Faced by Board

"Last fall, the board of directors faced a problem—if problem you want to call it. At that time we were using two clipping services but the clips were coming in so heavily that it was costing too much money—hundreds of dollars. Wisely, the board decided that it was far better to spend that money in getting more publicity than to see what we already had accomplished. It was resolved to use a single clipping service for a spot check once a year, over a period of three months. The wisdom of their decision is shown in the monthly increase of our space.

"It is impossible to calculate the linage in the trade press. All of you have seen the important features and editorials which appear constantly in the particular trade publications which you read.

"What does all this mean to the members of the fragrance industry? Editors throughout the country are being fragrance-conscious as they never have before. With an ever-increasing interest in all fragrance products, these editors are much more open to giving space to your individual products. The Fragrance Foundation, with the weight of the industry in back of it, has opened the minds of editors to more information on fragrance products—your important products.

Quotes from Editor

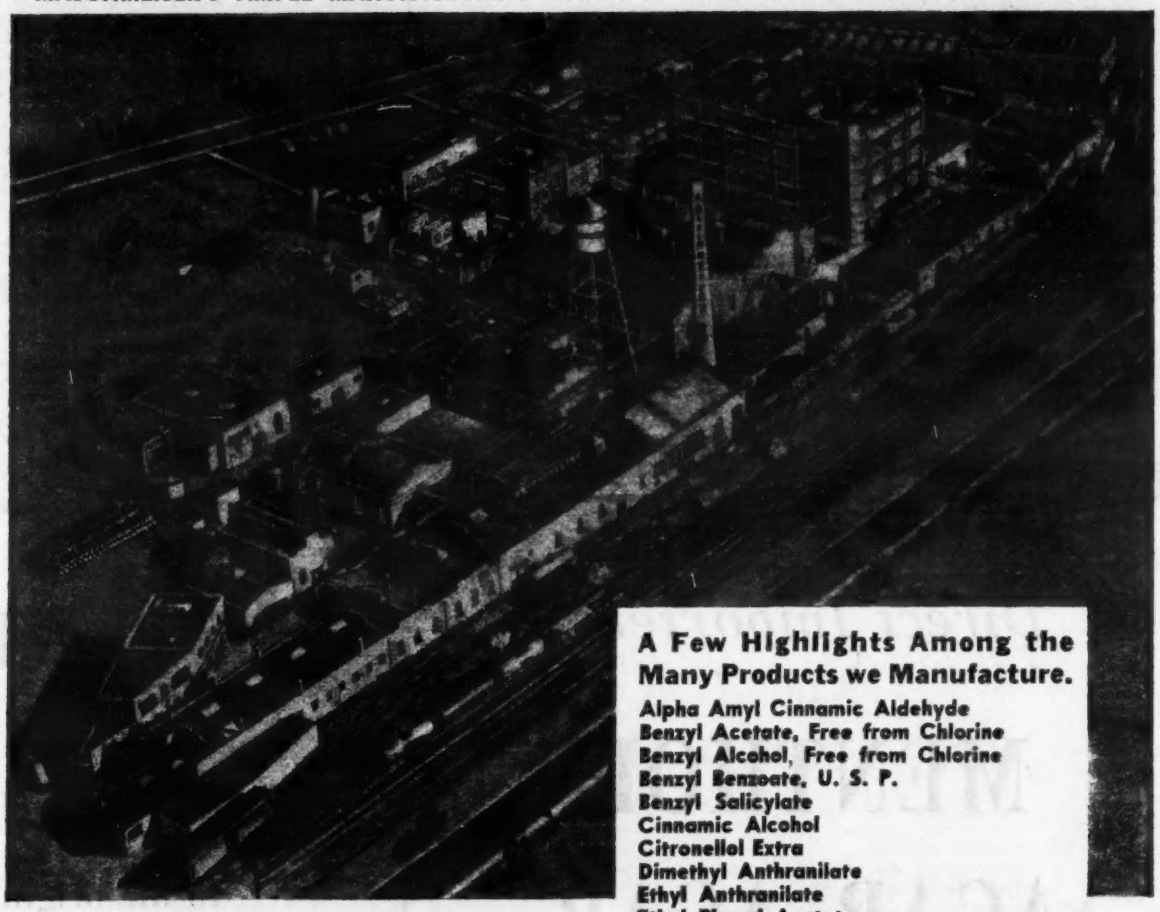
"One important city newspaper editor told me recently when she was in New York, 'In the past six months I have run more fragrance news than ever before'—and she always uses trade names. Surely this is proof that the Fragrance Foundation has opened her mind to running information about your own company's products. Yes, she uses the material we send her—as a lead to talk about your products.

"One of our top-flight magazine beauty editors said the other day, 'I hate to think of a single issue going to press without something about fragrance—it's such an important part of a woman's life.' And she went on to say what an important part the Fragrance Foundation has played in keeping fragrance ever-present in her planning.

"The other day, Mary Bailey, beauty editor of the Fawcett women's group, told me, 'If it hadn't been for the Fragrance Foundation, I never would have included that section on fragrance in the color feature I did in April *True Confessions*.' Had this happened, 2,000,000 women would not have read of the important part perfume plays in their lives. These are just a few of similar comments which have come to our office from editors all over the country.

"No one company could possibly swing press opinion so thoroughly or so quickly,

MASCHMEIJER'S AMPLE MANUFACTURING CAPACITY INSURES CONTINUOUS AVAILABILITY



Modern equipment, skilled technicians and a staff of leading research chemists and perfumers are responsible for the superb quality of the aromatic products bearing the label of A. Maschmeijer, Jr., Inc.

Developed to perfection through many years of manufacturing, every item produced at our plant in Newark is conspicuously outstanding and a leader in its field.

Our aim is to serve the creative perfumer by supplying him with the finest materials that specialized skill and modern science can make possible.

MENTHOL RECRYSTALLIZED U.S.P.
Large Snow-White Crystals (Leave Refatery)

MENTHOL ISOMERIC

PHARMACEUTICAL INTERMEDIATES

A Few Highlights Among the Many Products we Manufacture.

Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Benzyl Acetate, Free from Chlorine
Benzyl Alcohol, Free from Chlorine
Benzyl Benzoate, U. S. P.
Benzyl Salicylate
Cinnamic Alcohol
Citronellol Extra
Dimethyl Anthranilate
Ethyl Anthranilate
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Geraniol Absolute
Hydroxycitronellal Dimethyl Acetal
Methyl Phenyl Acetate
Methyl Heptin Carbonate
Methyl Octin Carbonate
Methyl Anthranilate
Musk Ambrette 100%
Musk Keton 100%
Musk Xylol 100%
Phenyl Acetic Acid Flakes
Violetones (Ionones)

World-Renowned PERFUME SPECIALTIES

DISTINCTIVE COMPOSITIONS for Extracts and Cosmetics

BASIC FLAVOR MATERIALS

A. MASCHMEIJER JR., INC.
AROMATIC SPECIALTIES
45 West 16th, Street New York 11, N. Y. - U. S. A.
Factory -- Newark, N. J.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

FOR PERFUMERY AND FLAVORS

•

LINALYL BENZOATE • GERANYL BENZOATE

•

ETHYL ANTHRANILATE • PHENYLETHYL ANTHRANILATE
BUTYL ANTHRANILATE • ISOBUTYL ANTHRANILATE
LINALYL ANTHRANILATE

•

LINALYL ISOBUTYRATE • GERANYL ISOBUTYRATE
CITRONELLYL ISOBUTYRATE

•

ISOBUTYL QUINOLINE
ISOPROPYL QUINOLINE
SCATOL

•

DIACETYL • ACETOIN
ACETYL PROPIONYL • ACETYL ISOBUTYRYL
ALLYL CAPROATE • ALLYL HEPTOATE

FAIRMOUNT
CHEMICAL CO., INC.
600 Ferry Street **Newark 5, N. J.**

in less than a year. There is the obvious reason. When an editor is approached by a particular manufacturer, she is on guard for the sell. When the Fragrance Foundation informs her about fragrance and what it will do for her readers, she knows that there is no axe to grind. This general influencing, pure in its approach, cannot be done by any single manufacturer.

"Since no brand or company names ever are mentioned by the foundation, the work it is accomplishing benefits every single company in the fragrance industry, whether that company is a member or not. No information ever is given out on any one company's line or product. What benefits the biggest and most enthusiastic supporters of our organization, also benefits the company which sits on the outside. In fact, our office is not permitted by the board of directors to give anyone our membership list.

Educational Work Reviewed

"I have given you the results of 85 percent of our effort. Now I'd like to tell you about the other 15 percent, our educational work with the sales personnel of retailers. When I say retailers, I mean every type of store: independent drug stores, chains, syndicates, department stores, and specialty shops.

"We have been sending selling hints to retailers throughout the country. The reaction of these stores to our material is best summed up by giving you a few quotes: 'Your bulletins are very worthwhile as informative material for salespeople. If available for distribution to our sales staff in cosmetics, need 115 copies.' 'The information on perfume is wonderful. Our girls are very much enthused and each one would like a copy.' 'I would very much appreciate having forty copies of this for distribution to all the girls in the department.'

"These quotes are from unsolicited letters. There are many more in our files. It means that buyers have taken the time and trouble to write letters to us and you who work with stores know that buyers seldom can take time to write letters.

New Monthly Service

"Starting with May, we have inaugurated a new monthly service for the education of salesgirls, called *Counter Points*. On the 10th of this month, the first issue was sent with a letter signed by the trade relations committee, to the buyers of nearly five hundred retailers throughout the country. Each buyer was asked to let us know how many copies would be needed each month for distribution to the girls in the department. We already have begun to receive requests—enthusiastic requests.

"The purpose of *Counter Points* is best expressed in the words of the first issue which says—and I quote—'to help you to make every customer a repeat customer.' Each month we shall take up a specific subject on which the girl behind the counter needs information, such as what are fragrance products, perfume fallacies, etc. In each issue, practical, hard-hitting selling helps are given. We hope that our *Counter Points* will receive the widest possible distribution, so that everyone selling fragrance products will receive our fundamental, sound information.

Canadian Industry Cooperating

"Since many of you have distribution in Canada, I'd like to report on another part of our work with which you may not be familiar. At no cost to the members of the foundation, our material is going to the entire press of Canada. Through arrangements with the Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, we are conducting a strong publicity campaign in that country. The same releases and pictures which we send to the press of the United States are sent to the newspapers, consumer magazines, trade press and radio of our neighbor country, all costs of which are borne by TGMA.

"I cannot give you a detailed report of the Canadian campaign since these records are kept in Canada. However, I'd like to quote from a letter received from our liaison, Mr. Ray Avery:

" 'I am sure that everyone will agree that the Fragrance Foundation is a real success here in Canada, performing a most worthwhile service for all members of the Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association in this country.'

Newsletter to Members

"Those of you who are members know that the Fragrance Foundation keeps its membership fully informed at all times on the progress of our work. For the benefit of those of you who have not yet become members, I'd like to explain just how this is done. Every month, a newsletter is sent to each member outlining the past month's activities and enclosing tearsheets of important fragrance stories. In addition, each member is sent a copy

Direct Importers

MENTHOL
AGAR AGAR
ESSENTIAL OILS

•

CONSUMERS IMPORT CO., INC.
350 Fifth Ave. **New York 1, N. Y.**
Telephone: LOngacre 3-0415 *Cable: "PUREFOOD", N. Y.*

fleuroma inc.

d e d i c a t e d

to the origination and manufacture

of perfume bases and specialties

the development of new aromatics...

the creation of fine perfume oils...

for perfumery, cosmetics, soaps

fleuroma inc.
73 sullivan street • new york 12, n. y.
worth 2-4022

of every general release which we send to the press.

"This service to members serves a double purpose as well as keeping members up to date on what our organization

Oscar Kolin

is doing. As a member you have an opportunity of tying in with our work. The first obvious use to be made of our information is keeping your entire selling personnel informed of the tremendous consumer-influence achieved by your industry through publicity.

"Second, because you usually receive information about magazine fragrance features before newsstand date, you can tie in with it at a point of sale with your stores, with your demonstrators. Third, you constantly are being fed information about fragrance which is the result of research done by the foundation. This may be a buried benefit unless it is examined. Because this information is yours, why not put it to work for your individual company? If you want this material sent to your advertising, publicity or promotion departments, our office will be happy to see that they receive it.

Represents Industry Thinking

"Those members who have incorporated the thinking of the Fragrance Foundation in their promotion work have found it has had good results. Why? Because our material, represents the combined thinking of your industry, not of one person or one company. Further, by your being informed of what we send to the press, and of what the press is saying to the consumer, you individually can make use of our material in your own publicity—the kind that is so different from ours because you, of course, talk about your own individual brands. This is an important plus because it means a unified, industry-wide theme which, in turn eliminates confusion in the minds of editors about the uses of various fragrance products.

"The Fragrance Foundation is laying the foundation for your own promotions by giving the press and stores information on all fragrance products. These same editors and retailers want you to tell them the how, what, when and where of your own individual items.

Influencing Entire Press

"We are influencing the editorial thinking and planning of the entire press, toward the greater importance of fragrance in every woman's life. We are influencing salesgirls throughout the country, alerting them to the fact that they can better their own jobs by educating the consumer to the importance of fragrance in every woman's life. This general influencing, pure in its approach, cannot be done by a single manufacturer. This general influencing is the sure, sound way to increase the consumption of our goods.

"Perhaps the greatest proof of the influence which the Fragrance Foundation wields lies in the fact that the idea is becoming an international movement. Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with great pleasure and excitement that I tell you that during the past month, an organization similar to our Fragrance Faundation has been formed in England.

"This British organization calls itself, Fragrance Bureau. Based on the same principles as the Fragrance Foundation, the Fragrance Bureau plans to operate along the same lines as our organization. In fact, an airmail letter received this week asks if the Fragrance Bureau may become affiliated with us.

"Surely this is conclusive proof that the power of our work is spreading to places far beyond the limitations of our own shores. With this last fact presented to you, it must be clear to everyone in our industry that the Fragrance Foundation is here to stay, with the future becoming bigger and busier and more successful as we go into the future."

New Officers Elected

Oscar Kolin of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., was elected president of the Fragrance Foundation for the coming year. Other officers elected were vice-president, H. Gregory Thomas of Chanel, Inc.; treasurer Pierre Harang of Houbigant Sales Corporation, and secretory, A. L. Van Ameringen of Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.

Newly elected directors are: H. L. Brooks, Alexandra de Markoff Sales, Inc.; Benson Storfer, Parfums Corday, Inc.; Samuel Rubin, Faberge, Inc., and Mr. Wiedhopf.

All newly elected officers will serve for the period of one year. In accordance with the by-laws of the Fragrance Foundation, the president and executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association automatically are members of the board of directors. Therefore, in addition to the names listed, Joseph Keho, president of Dorothy Gray, Ltd., and president of the Toilet Goods Association, and S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, automatically become board members.

Carbohydrates Seen Dental Caries Cause

Dental caries is caused by acids resulting from the action in the mouth of acid producing bacteria on fermentable carbohydrates, particularly refined sugars, the scientific session was told in a paper presented by J. F. O'Donnell, R. G. Kesel, E. R. Kirch and E. C. Wach of the College of Dentistry and Pharmacy of the University of Illinois.

Statistics obtained by the authors from the Department of Agriculture estimate that the sugar consumption in the United States in one year amounted to 8,500,000 long tons, or an average of more than 100 pounds per person for the year.

The paper declared that if the country cannot eliminate sugar from the diet it must learn to live with it without having it do the damage to teeth that now results. The following procedures were recommended as aids in the prevention of tooth decay:

Dietary management with the marked restriction in refined carbohydrate consumption, at least during periodic intervals, and the discontinuance of in between meal eating of substance containing sugar.

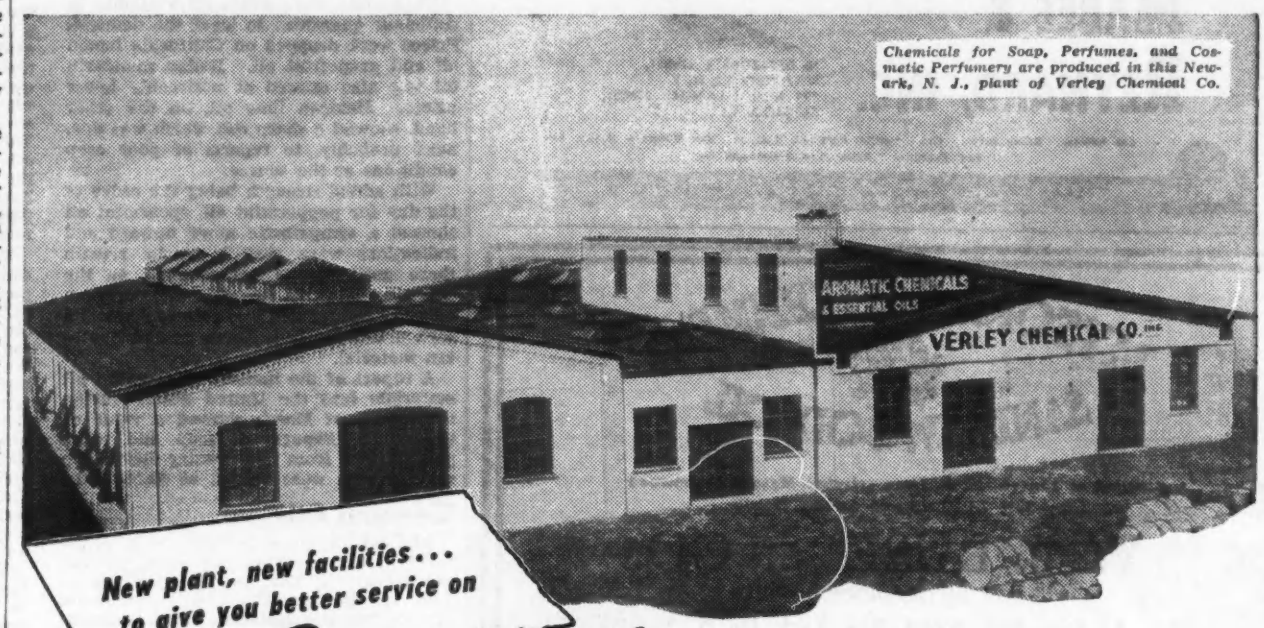
The diligent and proper use of the toothbrush and the brushing done immediately after eating.

The topical application by the dentist of 2 percent sodium fluoride solution to the clean, dry enamel surfaces which seems to make enamel more resistant to acids.

The use of a dentifrice containing nontoxic substances specific for reducing acid production in the oral cavity.

A note of caution was added and that is not to expect the above procedures to be so effective that no more cavities will develop. It is doubtful if any procedure requiring patients' cooperation will ever be that effective but, in the authors' opinion, if the procedures outlined are conscientiously followed, a reduced incidence of this disease can be seen.

H. Gregory Thomas, president of Chanel, Inc., New York, was guest of honor recently at a luncheon given by members of the board of directors of the Toilet Goods Association, members of the Perfumery Importers Association and business colleagues.


Chemicals for Soap, Perfumes, and Cosmetic Perfumery are produced in this Newark, N. J., plant of Verley Chemical Co.
AROMATIC CHEMICALS
& ESSENTIAL OILS
VERLEY CHEMICAL CO.

New plant, new facilities... to give you better service on

Aromatics FOR SOAP, PERFUMES, AND COSMETICS

by Albert Verley and Company, Inc.

These aromatic chemicals help you maintain the quality and prestige of your odors without excessive cost. Write for working samples and prices.

Aldehyde C-12 MNA
Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Benzyl Iso Eugenol Extra
Citronellyl Acetate
Citral
Cedrol
Eugenol
Geranyl Acetate
Geraniol Absolute
Geraniol Coeur
Geraniol for Soap (Water White)
Hydroxy Citronellal Extra
Iso Jasmone Pure
Iso Jasmone for Soap
Linalool (Ex Bois De Rose) Extra
Linalyl Acetate 90-92%
Nerol Pure
Terpineol Pure
Terpinyl Acetate
Vetyverol Extra
Vetyvert Acetate Extra

Where Your Dollar Has More Scents
Albert Verley
AND COMPANY, INC.
Headquarters for Odor Appeal

ALBERT VERLEY AND CO., Inc.
440 W. Superior St., Chicago 10, Illinois
114-116 East 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.

MEFFORD CHEMICAL CO.,
1026 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif.

ALBERT VERLEY AND CO., Inc.
222 Front St., East, Toronto, Ontario

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Maximo A. Kuderli, Rodiguez Peña 233, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Karl Peter Klagsbrunn, Rua Ministro Viveiros de Castro 122, Apt. 10, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Roberto Rapp, Caixa Postal 563, São Paulo, Brasil

Carlos Bobbert, Casilla 9660 Santiago, Chili

Agencia de Papeles y Ferretería, Ltda., Apartado 4608, Bogotá, Colombia

Agencia de Papeles y Ferretería, Ltda., Apartado Aéreo 809, Medellín, Colombia

Fidel Quintero Rubio Fabrica de Perfumes, "Rio Rita" Calle 35. #44-25 Apartado Aéreo 525, Barranquilla, Colombia

Herrera Jenkins, Ltda., Apartado 687, San José, Costa Rica

Juan González, Sitios 355, Habana, Cuba

H. G. Zevallos Menéndez, Casilla 602, Guayaquil, Ecuador

Julio López Martínez, Apartado 229, Guatemala, Guatemala

José Farres, Apartado 7233, México, D.F., Mexico

Messers Linner & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 305 Managua, Nicaragua

La Química Suiza, S.A., Casilla 1837, Lima, Peru

Jaime Verdaguer, Santa Barbara a la Fe 51 Oficina #1, Caracas, Venezuela

Arthur Feith & Company 501 Latrobe St., Melbourne C. 1, Australia

Sagriel & Douek, 16 Sheikh Hamza Street, Cairo, Egypt

Indiana Trading Corp., Motan Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi 2, India

Assem Beyhum, King Fouad Avenue, Beirut, Lebanon

Modern Pharmacal Products Co., 886 Rizal Ave. Manila, Philippines

I. Spitzglass & Sons (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 3976, Cape Town, South Africa

Synthetic Aromatic Products and Organic Isolates • Synthetic Flower Oils and Aromatic Bases Bouquets and Finished Compositions.

MAGNUS MEANS RELIABILITY

M&R MAGNUS

Natural Spice Oils
That Improve Your Product—

BAY LAUREL OIL DISTILLED
SWEET BASIL OIL—Domestic and Imported
DILL WEED OIL

A growing number of manufacturers are turning to these MM&R Spice Essential Oils for modern, economical flavor control. Your spice formula can be converted to include these or other choice, selected Spice Oils.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

Write MM&R for further information

16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Los Angeles: Braun Corp ● Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
San Francisco: Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.

SINCE 1895...ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SUPPLIERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled at Linden, N. J., from selected Mysore Heartwood by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents

W. J. BUSH & CO.
INCORPORATED
11 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Florasynth LABORATORIES, INC.
1533 OLMSTEAD AVE • N. Y. 61, N. Y.

SUPREME AROMATICS
ESSENTIALS • FLAVORING
PERFUME • OILS
Chicago 6, Los Angeles 13 and other principal cities in the U. S., Canada and Mexico

Spot
ESSENTIAL OILS
FLAVORING MATERIALS | PERFUME OILS ODOR MASKS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS
Domestic—Export. May We Serve You?
D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., INC.
162-164 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK 7 N. Y.
FOUNDED 1896
Telephone: WHitehall 3-4774

LINALOOL...

This valuable aromatic may be used with complete confidence in bouquets and specialties, and in various synthetic flower oil compounds for extracts, toilet waters and colognes; also in perfumes for creams, powders, lipsticks and soaps. It is made in our own plant by a unique and carefully controlled process, resulting in a material of finest odor and purity. Write for sample and prices.

FRITZSCHE Brothers, Inc. Established 1871

ASK US FOR CURRENT QUOTATIONS
Phone, Write or Wire

PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING, 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES and *STOCKS: Atlanta, Georgia, Boston, Massachusetts, *Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Dallas, Texas, Detroit, Michigan, *Los Angeles, California, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, *St. Louis, Missouri, *Toronto, Canada and *Mexico. D. F. FACTORY: Clifton, N. J.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A good deal of activity was reported in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. An increase in the prices of five oils and reductions in eleven oils and two aromatic raw materials occurred. A balance of the upward and downward changes left the index where it stood the previous week at 126.0.

Continued political difficulties as well as poor growing conditions in Indonesia have kept replacements of nutmeg oil in a precarious state. While a drop in the minimum price for spot material was announced, it was reportedly due to competition on the local scene. All indications were toward continued strength.

Both Ceylon and Java type citronella oils were available in substantial quantities on spot and the latter dropped slightly in price. Malayan sources were reported to be making efforts toward tightening up on replacements. Clove oil remained stable as a result of the poor yield of the spice crops. The outlook for improvement in the situation at the origins was not encouraging.

Citrus oils were generally available in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Prices were dropped on California lemon oil and grapefruit oil. Italian mandarin oil was also offered at noticeably lower prices. Mexican lime oil, on the other hand, showed a sharp rise which was due, most probably, to reports of poor crop conditions at the source.

With added strength being the order of the day for peppermint oil, spearmint oil showed a sympathetic move upward and indications were that it would remain there until results are received on the new crop late this summer. Wintergreen oil grew tighter and was able to command high prices for both Northern and Southern material.

A report of the imports of essential oil materials into the United States during the month of March showed a value of $1,300,000. Exports of soap and toilet preparations from this country during the same period were valued at $1,500,000.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cassia oil, 20c. per lb.
Lime oil, Mexican, 25c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Wintergreen oil, North, 10c. per lb.
South, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Almond oil, bitter, FPA, 15c. per lb.
Sweet, 12c. per lb.
Anisic aldehyde, 5c. per lb.
Benzyl alcohol, 1½c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, Italian, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java type, 5c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, 50c. per lb.
Lemon oil, California, 10c. per lb.
Niaouli oil, 40c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 15c. per lb.
West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
126.0	126.0	127.0	102.8	103.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Almond—A drop in price was registered in the sweet oil last week, putting the market at 53c. to 75c. per pound. This was the result of heavy production of the domestic material, which counteracted efforts made by foreign sources to keep the market firm. Natural, bitter FPA oil showed a decline of 15c. which brought the price to $3.25 to $5 a pound. The demand on all varieties has been easier in the past few weeks.

Bergamot—The low end of the price range showed a decline of 5c. per pound for the Italian oil and the range stood at $4.35 to $4.75. For the most part, however, sellers were asking $4.50 or more.

Cassia—With a rise in the minimum quotation, the price range was narrowed to $2.50 to $2.85 per pound. Dealings in the oil continued to be active with only fair supplies coming into the domestic market and with replacement market conditions showing renewed strength.

Citronella—Ceylon oil was freely offered at $1.10 to $1.27 per pound for regular grade and up to $1.35 for estate quality. One dealer claimed that cables from the source indicated higher price levels in the offing. Demand from soap manufacturers was good. Some true Java oil was reported to be available at prices ranging $1.85 to $2.25 a pound as to dealer. Ample supplies of Java-type oil were to be had at $1.65 to $1.85, a drop of 5c. per pound.

Clove—Spot spice was lower last week, although source prices changed little, remaining high as a result of poor crop yield. The market for the oil was maintained at a steady $1.60 to $1.70 per pound.

Grapefruit—Prices of 60c. to 90c. per pound were asked last week, being slightly lower than in previous weeks. Replacement supplies were scarce with sellers awaiting the new crop due early in July, but the spot market was slightly more competitive. Activities on the market were moderately good and the quality of the oil being offered was high.

Juniper Berry—A marked weakening in the market last week was reflected in the price which fell 50c. per pound below the previous quotation. This left the market at $2.50 to $3. The change was the result of a drop in the price of the berries abroad, a reduction that has permitted Russia to offer large quantities of oil at declining prices.

Lemon—Minimum of $2.85 per pound was asked for California oil. The range was to $3.25 as to supplier. Stocks were evidently sufficient to cover the needs and the material was being purchased in large quantities by producers of candy and beverages. Messina oil remained unchanged at $2.85 to $5.25 depending on quality. Word has been received that England and other European countries have been buying heavily and that the Italian stocks have dwindled considerably. One dealer reported a jump in replacement costs as a result.

Lime—A dearth of good quality Mexican oil pushed the market up 25c. per pound and dealers were asking $6.25 to $6.75 for spot. Production of the new crop having just begun, indications at the source are that prices will continue strong. West Indian distilled and expressed material remained firm with no change in prices reported.

Mandarin—The Italian item sold for prices much below recent quotations at $3.85 to $8 a pound. Floridian oil remained stable at prices of $1.60 to $1.75. There was also some South American material on the market. Demand for imported oil by manufacturing perfumers was fairly good.

Niaouli—Small demand has brought the base price as well as range down to $1.90 to $3 per pound. Good quality oil still brought at least $2.75, generally. It was said that poor grade oil could be had for as low as $1.75.

Nutmeg—East Indian material showed a drop in price last week, being offered at $3.35 to $3.65 per pound. Trade sources believed the erratic state of the spot market might be blamed on the unsettled conditions in Indonesia where raw material prices recently bulged. Supplies, while not overly abundant, were able to cover the normal demand. West Indian oil sold for $3.25 to $3.60, a widening of the range. Efforts of some West Indian sources to bring the price up to that of the East Indian material were made, but not too successfully.

Orange—The market remained stable with asking prices for California oil at 55c. to $1 per pound according to brand. Florida oil continued to sell for 40c. to a high of $1. Prices of $2.95 to $5.50, depending on quality, were to be had for Italian oil. Domestic supply conditions maintained firmness, but low production costs and a brighter view at the Florida sources have kept the prices down at their present level.

Origanum—Prices of from $2.50 to $2.75 per pound were being asked for the genuine oil. Makers of perfumes were taking the material in small quantities.

Peppermint—In keeping with the upward price tendency of the material, the range was expanded at the top end to $6.75 per pound, as reported by one dealer. Others were still making offers as low as $6.25. Word concerning the new Oregon crop was received by one firm with indications that replacements from that source might be priced somewhat lower.

Pimento—While the range of prices for the berry oil continued to be $3.85 to $5.75 per pound, there was little available below $5.50. The leaf oil dropped to $1.50 to $1.65 per pound as a result of a loss of interest on the part of buyers which was caused when the prices went artificially high at the source.

Sage—The market situation of Dalmatian oil has been exceedingly difficult with replacements almost completely unobtainable. The spot market was generally high, most sellers asking from $6.50

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

to $7 per pound. A quotation of $6.25 was made by one dealer, but that only for material on hand. The Yugoslavian sources are presently holding on to very small stocks awaiting the outcome of this year's sage crop which is not due until late Fall. All indications are toward an even firmed market in the near future. Spanish oil quotations held steady with offers of $1 to $3.50 a pound. While it is fairly plentiful, it had a tendency toward strength in sympathy with Dalmatian oil. French and Russian clary has been coming into the market quite steadily, selling at $13.50 to $15, a slight lowering at the upper end of the range.

Spearmint—A 10c. rise in the quotation of the oil was registered last week, putting the price at $3.25 to $3.50 per pound. There has not been much activity on this item and dealers are awaiting replacements from this summer's crop.

Sweet Birch—Fair quantities of supply and a not too active interest on the part of buyers has kept the prices generally steady. Northern oil was sold at prices from $4.50 to $8 per pound, a slight rise at the upper end of the scale. The range of prices for southern oil continued to be $1.95 to $3.65 a pound.

Vetiver—As a result of the continued shortage of Bourbon oil, there was a rise of 25c. per pound which put the market at $12.75 to $14.75 with no sign of a break in the near future.

Wintergreen—An increase of 10c. per pound was noted on both the Northern and Southern material last week, thus placing the former at $7.10 to $14.50 per pound and the latter at $3.75 to $18.50. The Northern oil was somewhat tight but there were plentiful supplies of the Southern. Demand, while constant, was not noticeably active. The artificial oil remained unchanged at 42c. to 47c. according to container.

Wormseed—Most of the oil was held in strong hands keeping the price at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound. Reports were that high quality oil with the proper ascaridol content is hard to get. Speculations as to the reason are that the crop may have been picked too soon before the frost or that the material may have been run through too fast. The situation will most probably continue until the new crop comes in.

Wormwood—With scant supplies available from abroad and little operation by domestic distillers, the price held firmly between $7 and $7.50 per pound in most quarters. One dealer, however, was offering American material for as low as $6.80. Call for the oil was mild.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic aldehyde — With the slackening of interest in the material recently, last week brought a drop in price to $2.05 to $2.75 per pound. Ample supplies and slow buying point toward a continuation of the downward trend.

Benzyl alcohol—There was a drop of 1½c. per pound indicated by one producer last week. This brought the market to 58½c. to 88c. per pound. Supply conditions remained steady.

Citronellol—Continued firmness in the status of replacements of citronella oil kept this item stable. Producers continued to get between $2.90 and $3 per pound.

Geraniol—Strength being indicated in supply conditions of oils from which the material is derived, the market remained firmly at $2.60 to $3 per pound for the extra and $2.20 to $2.50 for standard grade. Soap manufacturers were beginning to show interest in the item.

Fritzsche Award Winner Honor Guest at Dinner

Dr. Arie Jan Haagen-Smit, professor of bioorganic chemicals at the California Institute of Technology and winner of the 1950 annual gold medal—$1,000 Fritzsche award, was the guest of honor at a recent dinner given by F. H. Leonhardt, president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York. Dr. Haagen-Smit received the honor for his investigations into the chemistry of natural products, plant hormones, essential oils and related subjects.

Ullman Has New Perfumed Ink

Sigmund Ullman Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has developed a special printing ink that can carry up to 30 percent of essential oils. The use of a technically different vehicle in the new ink is said to retain the odor and yet permit it to remain untrapped in the ink for a very long period of time.

Trade Briefs

Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass., has added a shampoo to its line of "Cuticura" products.

Dr. C. W. Pampel, formerly with Heine & Co., A. G., Leipzig, Germany, has moved to the western zone of Germany to take charge of the perfumery department of Dragoco at Holzminden.

William F. Kammerer, Chicago office manager of George Lueders & Co., New York, has for the second straight time won the president's trophy offered by the bowling league of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association.

★ UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY AROMATICS

KAY-FRIES . . .

phenethyl alcohol

* Other Kay-Fries Aromatics

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Benzophenone
Benzyl Acetate
Benzyl Alcohol
Benzyl Benzoate
Diethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phenylacetate
Methyl Phenylacetate
Phenylacetic Acid
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Nerolin
Yara Yara

. . . For Price and Technical Data, Write or Phone . . .

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

180 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Selling Agents for
KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.

MURRAY HILL 6-0661
CABLE ADDRESS:
BISULPHIDE, N. Y.

PLANT—W. HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.

for
QUALITY
in perfume
and flavor
raw materials

schimmel

Schimmel & Co., Inc.
601 West 26th Street
New York 1, New York

ESSENTIAL OILS

215 PEARL STREET, ORBIS PRODUCTS CORPORATION NEW YORK

ESSENTIAL OILS
and AROMATIC CHEMICALS
with the stamp of approval

When you buy D&O Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals you also get with them the 151 years of experience, integrity and progress that D&O alone can give you.

D&O ESTABLISHED 1798 DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street • New York 14, N. Y.
ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DALLAS • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO
ESSENTIAL OILS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS • PERFUME BASES • VANILLA • FLAVOR BASES

Distinctive Perfume Specialties by Verona

These exquisite Verona perfume specialties, used as blending agents, will help to create in your fragrances that harmony which is the basis of customer appeal.

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . heady as old wine when added to floral odors at the rate of 1% to 5%.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . a fixative with deep, rich notes.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . economical replacement for oils of Ylang Ylang and Cananga.

ROSE E-131 . . . a true-to-the-flower scent for creams and brilliantines. Ideal for building other compounds.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . gives creams, lipsticks or lotions the elusive aroma of fresh-picked strawberries.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . sweet! smooth! ultra-fine! Adds new distinction to toilet waters or powders.

A request on your Company letterhead will bring you samples for inspection.

AROMATICS DIVISION VERONA

VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVENUE NEWARK 4 NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils
Terpeneless Oils
Natural Flower Products
Perfume Compounds
Aromatic Chemicals
Flavoring Materials

UNGERER & COMPANY
161 SIXTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 13 Plant and Laboratories, TOTOWA, N. J.
CHICAGO · BOSTON · PHILADELPHIA · ST. LOUIS · LOS ANGELES · ASHEVILLE

asks the professor

Then get a whiff of this: a little perfume oil *ingeniously employed* will send sales soaring for even the most prosaic of products! A little *flavor* may well add just that "extra something" needed to make *extra sales!*

For example, MM&R chemists have:

→ perfumed matches with sandalwood
→ impregnated paraffin with a sweet-burning odor
→ completely neutralized the odor of plastic starch
→ given a different scent to each color in a line of inks

and in the flavor department...

→ formulated distinctive flavor personalities for ammoniated products
→ covered the taste of phenol in mouth wash
→ added a delightful *ample* flavor to tablets

Have you thought of the possibility of giving *your* products an imaginative, sales-stimulating taste or scent? The MM&R Technical Service Dept. will be happy to work with you—without obligation.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.
SINCE 1895 . . . ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SUPPLIERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS
16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • 221 NORTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO 1, ILL.

BUILDERS OF PRODUCT PREFERENCE
through QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS,
PERFUMING MATERIALS, CONCENTRATED FLAVORS
and exclusive MM&R DEODOR-SCENTS
Since 1895

THINK IT OVER—then call on MM&R

LOS ANGELES: BRAUN CORP. • SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SPOKANE: VAN WATERS & ROGERS, INC. • SAN FRANCISCO: BRAUN-KNECHT-HEIMANN CO.

Tax Reduction Bill Being Studied in House

Several decisions of major importance to the chemical and allied industries were made last week by the ways and means committee of the house in drafting the proposed new tax reduction bill. Among the announced actions of the group were the following:—

Provisions of existing law levying a tax of 25 percent on the gain derived from the sale of a capital asset held for six months or longer were amended to lower the effective tax to 16 percent and to shorten the holding period to three months.

A new provision was proposed, patterned after the withholding taxes on salaries and wages, providing for a withholding tax of 10 percent, imposed at the source, on corporation dividends payable in cash or in kind.

Agreed to broaden the deflation allowance provision of existing law to authorize allowances of 15 percent of the gross income for refractory clays, quartzite, fuller's earth, perlite and diatomaceous earth.

Rejected recommendations of the president for lowering depletion allowances on oil from 27½ percent to 15 percent and for minerals from 15 percent to 5 percent, and recommendations for major changes in estate and gift taxes.

Owen-Illinois Advances Anderson, Norton, Derr

Kimble Glass, a division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has named T. Anderson manager of the New York sales office, succeeding R. O. Hereford, who recently resigned. At the same time, I. R. Norton was advanced to the post of service manager of the New York branch and Edward T. Derr, formerly of the Vineland, N. J., plant, was assigned to replace Mr. Norton in the company's sales and service control division in Toledo.

Mr. Anderson joined the New York office of Kimble Glass after serving for four years with the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Norton came into the company in 1937 and since 1947 has been a member of the firm's Toledo general office.

Mineral Pigments Starts New Chronium Oxide Unit

Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md., has put into operation a new plant for the production of color and metallurgical grades of chromium oxide. Maximum capacity of the new unit is scheduled at 30,000 pounds daily.

The plant is said to be completely mechanized, allowing the pumping of nearly all raw materials directly into the reactors, with the flow from that point on to bagging being entirely mechanical. A method of continuous drying of the washed slurry is also employed, which is claimed to offer a product almost completely free from agglomerates, which in turn is of particular value where fine and uniform dry powder is desired.

Margarine Output: March

Margarine production totaled 95,314,550 pounds in March, compared with 81,259,260 pounds in February, and 79,871,220 pounds in March, last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds March 1950	1949
Production of uncolored margarine	63,179,340	67,369,350
Withdrawn tax-paid	60,736,865	67,120,617
Used in Uncolored Margarine		
Butter flavor	5,108	3,210
Corn oil	25,050	277,235
Cottonseed oil	35,318,123	34,729,674
Derivative of glycerin	94,980	92,445
Diacetyl	57	169
Lecithin	126,650	161,732
Milk	10,599,998	11,319,382
Monostearine	55,054	58,984
Neutral lard	418,923	388,159
Oleo oil	342,183	358,057
Oleo stearine	302,696	267,947
Oleo stock	41,365	42,340
Peanut oil	11,054	50,769
Salt	1,924,354	2,032,568
Soda, benzoate of	45,331	46,399
Sodium sulpho acetate	.....	5,313
Soybean flakes		385
Soybean oil	15,058,297	18,894,432
Vitamin concentrate	10,550	10,357
Total	64,379,793	68,759,557
Production colored oleomargarine	32,135,216	12,750,611
Withdrawn tax-paid	29,097,094	11,863,316
Used in Colored Margarine		
Butter flavor	6,977	1,197
Color	19,748	6,033
Corn oil	5,300	60,294
Cottonseed oil	13,518,941	6,089,058
Derivative of glycerin	41,243	15,841
Diacetyl	19	33
Lecithin	61,591	25,209
Milk	5,355,806	2,131,097
Monostearine	20,569	8,894
Neutral lard	33,020	9,250
Oleo oil	49,561	14,800
Oleo stock	12,800	1,850
Oleo stearine	600	
Peanut oil	518	1,446
Salt	996,257	401,672
Soda, benzoate of	22,667	7,103
Soybean flakes	2,375	150
Soybean oil	7,520,815	4,269,349
Vitamin concentrate	5,693	1,952
Total	32,682,500	13,045,213

Trade Briefs

James Tanham, president of the Texas Company, New York, has been named to the executive committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Harrisburg, Pa., has issued a new four-page three-color folder on its line of "Lite-Weight" propane cylinders.

E. O. Mattocks, formerly of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has joined the American Petroleum Institute as staff engineer in the institute's department of technical services, which came into being May 1.

PERFUME OILS OF DISTINCTION
VAN AMERINGEN-HAEBLER, INC.
521 WEST 57TH STREET - NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
AROMATIC CHEMICALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

ROURE-DUPONT INC.
General Office
366 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
Chicago Branch
510 North Dearborn St.
Los Angeles Branch
5517 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood

Sole Agents in U.S.A. and Canada for
Roure Bertrand Fils and Justin Dupont
Grasse (A.M.) France Argenteuil (S.&O.) France

ESSENTIAL OILS
AROMATIC PRODUCTS

Protective Coatings Materials

Leaded and lead-free zinc oxides advanced in price again last week as the market for the metal continued strong. Brown iron oxide, burnt and raw sienna and burnt and raw umbers were also higher in price. The phthalates were showing weakness and by the end of the trading period there were lower prices announced for dioctyl, di-isooctyl and dicapryl. Listings of the other phthalates were being studied. Bleached and lemon No. 1 shellacs were also down.

The increases outweighed the advances as far as the price index was concerned, however, and moved the weekly figure upward by 1.2 point, to establish a new mark of 173.7.

The advance in the zincs was part of a fluctuating tendency that has been going on in that market for some time. Lead pigments which had been active, were quiet during the week. The earth colors moved upward in a market that found a pretty good general demand and one that was better than at the comparable time a year ago.

The phthalates had come down some weeks back as a result of a phthalic anhydride price decline, but last week's action was not a result of any movement in the price of that raw material, which continued steady and abundant.

Although some grades of shellac were lower, it was reported by some sources that the market in India seemed to be firming up. Others, however, were not so sure. Confusing reports were still emanating from the source. Domestic casein production was still not at the high point that had been hoped for. Continuing cold weather has held back output but a break in the temperatures was expected to push production up. Goods from Argentina was not plentiful but offers were being made from abroad, and at prices attractive enough to interest American buyers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Brown iron oxide, 15c. per 100 lbs.
sienna, burnt and raw, ½c. per lb.
umber, burnt and raw, American and Turkey, ½c. per lb.
Zinc oxides, leaded and lead-free, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Dicapryl phthalate, ½c. per lb.
Di-isooctyl phthalate, 2c. per lb.
Dioctyl phthalate, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, F, G, H, I, 8c. per 100 lbs.
K, M, 9c. per 100 lbs.
N, 19c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 26c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 29c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 15c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
173.7	172.5	170.1	196.4	212.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Demand was holding at about the previously noted levels. In fact, in the last year or so there had been little change in the call and it was generally characterized as fairly good. Supplies were very plentiful. There were no changes reported in the price range and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. In carloads the item was still going at 21¾c., and in less carloads at 22¾c.

Earth Colors—Another producer advanced its listings last week on metallic browns, raw and burnt siennas and raw and burnt umbers. This action followed a similar move taken two weeks previously in another quarter of the industry. It had the effect of boosting the lower side of the price range; the high had already gone up with the first producers' move. The rises amounted to ½c. per pound on the siennas and umbers and 15c. per 100 pounds on the metallic browns. The action resulted in the following price listings:—Brown iron oxide, .3015c. to .3040c.; burnt sienna in carloads, 4¼c. to 15¼c., and in less than carloads, 4½c. to 15½c.; raw sienna in carloads, 4½c. to 13c., and in less than carloads, 4¾c. to 13¼c.; burnt umber, American, in carloads, 5¼c. to 6½c., and in less than carloads, 5½c. to 7¼c.; burnt umber, Turkey type, in carloads, 6¼c. to 8¼c., and in less than carloads, 6½c. to 8½c.; raw umber, American, 4¼c. to 6½c., and Turkey type, 6½c. to 6¾c. Demand was holding up at good levels, although it had been reported that business in the midwest and on the west coast was better than it was in the New York area. It was also said since the price changes were announced before becoming effective, there had been a rush of orders to obtain material at the old price. On the whole, turnover was better than it was at the comparable time a year ago and supply was sufficient to meet it, although a heavy rush of last-minute orders did present someting of a problem in grinding.

Mercuric Oxide—The market for quicksilver was slow last week, with the prices unchanged and the supply ample to fill the needs of buyers. The market for mercuric oxide was in a similarly unchanged position.

Zinc Pigments—A strong market in the metal last week brought with it increases of ½c. per pound in the listings of the pigments. The week's action produced the following schedules:—Domestic, acicular, carloads, 12¾c., and in less than carloads, 13¾c.; American process, commercial, lead-free, in carloads, 12¾c., and in less than carloads, 13¾c.; leaded, 5%, in carloads, 12¾c., and in less than carloads, 13¾c.; leaded, 35%, in carloads, 12⅞c., and in less than carloads, 13⅞c.; leaded, 50%, in carloads, 13c., and in less than carloads, 14c.; French process, commercial, lead-free, in carloads, 15c., and in less than carloads, 16c.; green seal, in carloads, 14½c., and in less than carloads, 15½c.; red seal, in carloads, 14c., and in less than carloads, 15c.; white seal, in carloads, 15c., and in less than carloads, 16c.

Fillers and Extenders

Fuller's Earth—The output of this material in 1949 totaled 390,906 short tons, valued at $5,199,642, a decrease of six percent in tonnage and one percent in value from 1948, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. The quantity produced in 1949, although below 1948, which was the peak year, shows a slight increase over the five-year average for 1945 to 1949. The average production for that period was 317,435 tons.

Consumption of fuller's earth in mineral oil refining in 1949 amounted to 151,353 tons. It comprised forty-seven percent of the total production. Absorbent uses consumed 69,070 tons, which was twenty-two percent of the total. Insecticides accounted for 37,342 tons, or twelve percent of the output. The amount used in rotary drilling mud was 30,411 tons, which was nine percent of the total output. Vegetable oil refining took 19,806 tons, or six percent, and the remainder went into other filtering and clarifying, binders and other unspecified uses.

Use in rotary drilling mud was the only one that showed an increase over 1948. The following states showed increases over 1948:—California, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. The rest showed decreases. The Georgia-Florida area produced fifty-seven percent of the total tonnage; Texas, thirty-one percent. The average value rose from $15.42 in 1948 to $16.20 in 1949.

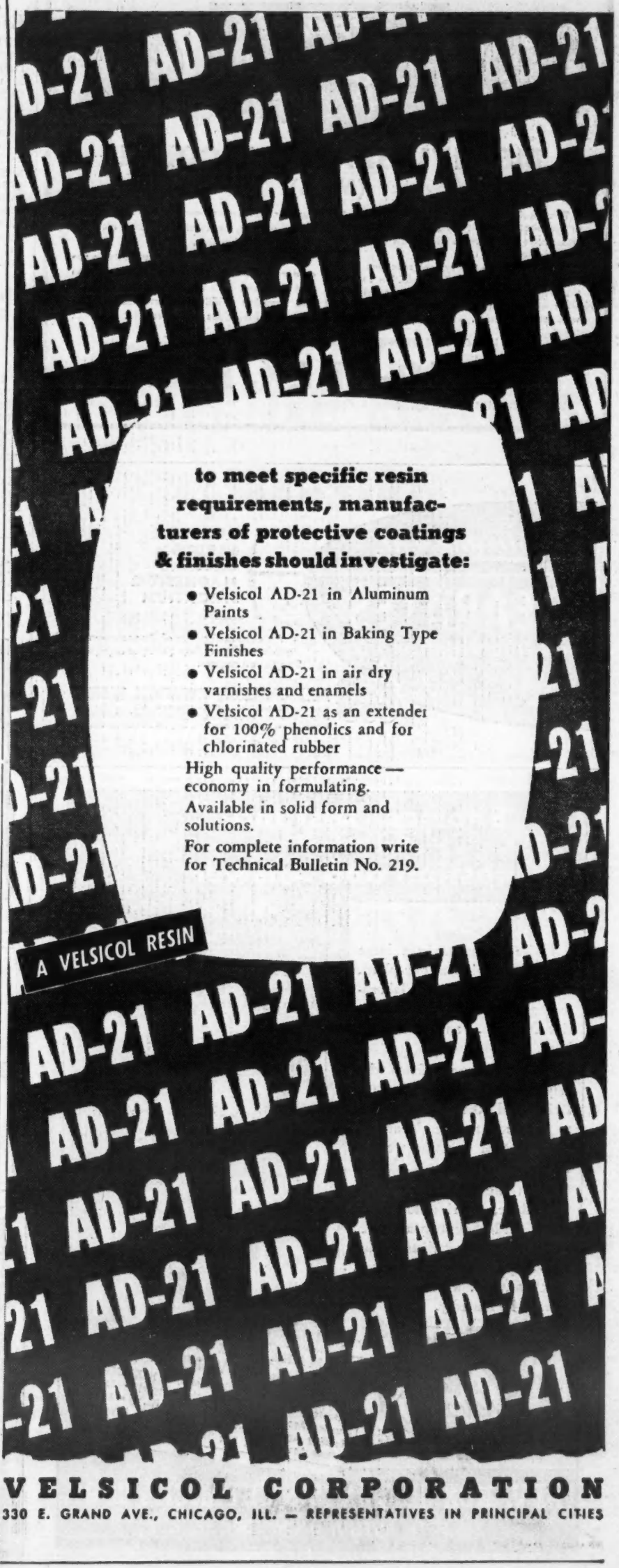
Natural Resins

Shellac—Prices for bleached bonedry and refined were lower last week and there was also a drop in the listing for Lemon No. 1. The bleached grades came down 1c. per pound in bags and barrels and kegs with one producer, although another supplier's listings in kegs were 2c. lower than those carried in OPD during the previous week. This made for a range of prices in kegs.

The listings as reported last week were:—bleached, bonedry, bags, 48½c.; barrels, 49c.; kegs, 50c. to 51c.; refined, bags, 58½c.; barrels, 59c.; kegs, 60c. to 61c. Lemon No. 1 became 40c. to 41c. Unchanged listings were:—Lemon No. 2, 38c. to 39c.; Superfine, 35c. to 36c., and TN, 33c. to 34c.

The market was said to be running along at fairly good levels, although it was still spotty. The Indian picture was still somewhat confused. Some said that the market there was strong and the demand was good but others felt that the firm tone reported at the source a week ago was a fluctuating thing and that in general the demand there was not up to great levels. Reports on the crop in India ranged from fair to good. Supplies in this country, meanwhile, were up to the needs of the market but the expected spring pickup was not so strong so far

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


AD-21
to meet specific resin requirements, manufacturers of protective coatings & finishes should investigate:
• Velsicol AD-21 in Aluminum Paints
• Velsicol AD-21 in Baking Type Finishes
• Velsicol AD-21 in air dry varnishes and enamels
• Velsicol AD-21 as an extender for 100% phenolics and for chlorinated rubber
High quality performance — economy in formulating.
Available in solid form and solutions.
For complete information write for Technical Bulletin No. 219.
A VELSICOL RESIN
VELSICOL CORPORATION
330 E. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. — REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

NEW! AVAILABLE IN PILOT PLANT QUANTITIES

OHIO APEX INC. NITRO, W.VA. — PLASTICIZERS & CHEMICALS

METHYL BENZYL ALCOHOL
(MBA)

This alcohol can be supplied in FFC grade or Technical grade. New and improved processes make it possible to offer MBA as a commercial chemical.

MBA undergoes the typical reactions of a primary aliphatic alcohol in addition to certain reactions unique to benzyl alcohol and other aromatic alcohols. It readily esterifies with organic acids. Heat and/or catalyst cause condensation and polymerization to form the ether, benzylated aromatic alcohols, and polybenzyl resins.

The reactive nature of MBA suggests its use as a valuable intermediate in the preparation of plasticizers, high boiling solvents, perfume and flavoring additives, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides and dyestuffs.

WRITE FOR EXPERIMENTAL SAMPLES OR MORE INFORMATION

OHIO-APEX, INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLASTICIZERS & CHEMICALS NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA

Mallinckrodt

STEARATES

STANDARDIZED AND CUSTOM-MADE

ALUMINUM
BARIUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
STRONTIUM
ZINC

An outstanding line of Stearates—over 20 grades and types. Top quality in any quantity. Samples on request.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

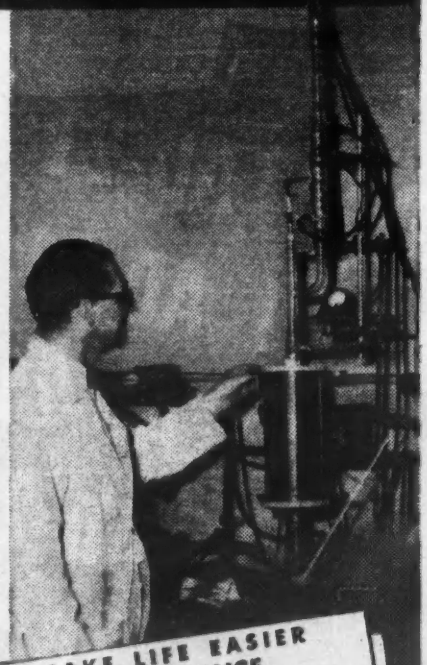
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. / 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO / CINCINNATI / CLEVELAND / LOS ANGELES / MONTREAL / PHILADELPHIA / SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Shortest Distance
between
Question and Answer

While we maintain a large research division at our plant, we have another small laboratory right amidst our Executive Offices . . . and we keep it busy.

Among the many firms who rely on Advance for Soligen Driers and other Advance aids to production, there's always some sort of question we can help answer.

With the laboratory right next door, queries don't bog down, get lost or stray away . . . *truly the shortest distance between question and answer.* ASK ADVANCE. We always have time to be friendly.



MAKE LIFE EASIER
USE ADVANCE
SOLIGEN DRIERS (naphthenates) • HEXOGENS (octoates) • Advasols (linoresinate type) • Anti-Livering Agent • Anti-Sagging Agent No. 7 • Anti-Flooding Agent • Anti-Skinning Agent • Advance Puffing Agent — ASK FOR DATA SHEETS —

Advance
OUR BUSINESS IS DRIERS

ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

this year because the weather had been cool.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—Reductions were announced during the week on dioctyl phthalate, diisooctyl phthalate and dicapryl phthalate. It was understood that the price structures of other phthalates were being studied but there was nothing definite done about them. Dioctyl went down 2c. to establish the following figures on the low side of the range:—Carloads 37½c., less carloads 38½c. and tanks 36c. The high side of the range was unchanged since all producers did not take this action. Diisooctyl also went down 2c. to settle at the same prices as dioctyl on the low side. The high side was unchanged. Dicapryl went down ½c. to become 36½c. in carloads, 37½c. in less than carloads, and 35c. in tanks.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices were unchanged during the past week on all but the high side of the range for the domestic, premium. That dropped ½c. to 27c. Demand for domestic material was reported to be very low, but the trade was not especially concerned about this. It felt that it was a temporary situation, brought about largely by the desire of buyers to watch developments now that the heavy milk-producing season was at hand. So far this year it had been delayed by at least two to three weeks because of the continuing cold weather, but with a break in temperatures it was expected that milk output would increase sharply. Some felt that unless the weather improved soon the heavy season would be shorter this year. Normally the peak is reached about the 10th of June, and after that it declines rather sharply. The hope was that because the large seasonal output started late it would continue beyond what is normally the peak date. Supplies at the moment were said to be neither plentiful nor short, but just about adequate to accommodate the needs of the market.

The feature of the market for imported material was the interest being shown in casein from countries other than Argentina. Although Argentina is the chief foreign supply source for this country, reports have been current that France is getting into large scale production and is offering material at 20c. to 20¼c. for late June or July shipment. There have been further reports that Denmark, Holland and Canada are in good production again and can not only fill their own needs but may be able to ship to the United States. Material available from other sources was coming at just the right time for the American market. Casein output in Argentina was hampered severely by the drought and the dairy strike which was just recently settled. There was no true pickup expected in that country now because the winter season was at hand and that was naturally the time of lessened production.

Synthetic Adhesives—Total consumption of synthetic adhesives during the month of March amounted to 8,438,000 pounds, according to figures recently announced by the Bureau of the Census. This was considerably higher than February's total of 6,634,000 pounds as well as the 6,521,000 pounds figure for March

industrial CHEMICAL SALES
division west virginia pulp and paper company

INDUSOIL
Distilled Tall Oil

INDUSOIL is a blend of distilled pine fatty acids made by a patented distillation process. The uses that have been developed for INDUSOIL arise from the fact that it is a fluid blend having many characteristics of unsaturated fatty acids. For practical purposes, it is most frequently offered as a substitute for Red Oil in the manufacture of textile oils and soaps, soluble oils, penetrating oils. Also used widely in drawing and cutting oils, paint oils, alkyds, paint driers and esters.

SALES OFFICES
New York Central Bldg. 230 Park Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
Pure Oil Bldg. 35 E. Wacker Drive Chicago 1, Illinois
Public Ledger Bldg. Independence Square Philadelphia 6, Pa.
Ledger Bldg. 526 Superior Ave., N.W. Cleveland 14, Ohio

SUPERLITH LX
DOUBLE STRENGTH LITHOPONE
60% Zinc Sulphide
C. J. OSBORN CO. Established 1889 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK 7

MANUFACTURERS OF
ALUMINUM POWDER
FLAKE AND GRAIN FORM FOR ALL PURPOSES
READE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Main Office: JERSEY CITY 2, N. J. • Tel: Journal Square 2-3012 • Works: LAKEHURST, N. J.

ALBATOL

ALBATOL 300
USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
Caulking compounds

LIGHT COLORED PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS OF TALL OIL

ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks

ALBATOL MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties

Manufactured and Sold by
The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Virginia

of the previous year. Casein consumption was estimated at 491,000 pounds in March, as compared to 377,000 in February and 422,000 in March a year ago. The consumption of soybean adhesives in March was reported to be 4,018,000 pounds. During the previous month it was 3,009,000 pounds and in March a year ago it totaled 2,667,000 pounds. Phenolic resin adhesives consumption amounted to 3,499,000 pounds in March, while during the previous month it was 2,819,000 pounds. During March a year ago the consumption was 3,007,000 pounds. Consumption of all other types was 430,000 pounds in March while during the preceding month it came to 429,000 pounds. In March last year it was 425,000 pounds.

Stocks of synthetic adhesives at the end of the month of March totaled 4,828,000 pounds, as compared to 5,018,000 pounds at the end of the previous month. In March a year ago the stock amounted to 4,659,000 pounds. Stocks of casein at the end of March were estimated at 180,000 pounds, while the figure for the previous month was 436,000 pounds. During March a year ago the figure was 360,000 pounds. Soybean resin stocks at the end of March amounted to 2,001,000 pounds, while at the end of the previous month they were 1,888,000 pounds. At the end of March a year ago the figure was 1,917,000. Stocks of phenolic resin adhesives at the end of March were reported to be 2,217,000 pounds, as compared to 2,201,000 pounds at the close of the previous month. At the end of March a year ago the figure stood at 1,538,000. Stocks of other types at the close of March this year were 430,000, as compared to 493,000 at the close of February. A year ago the figure for stocks of other types at the end of March was reported to be 844,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ending May 13 averaged $18.31 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $18.80 for the previous week.

The twenty-two reporting plants received 31,171 barrels, or an average of 1,417 barrels per plant, compared with 1,239 barrels a week earlier. The contents averaged 11.42 gallons of turpentine and 298.6 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 43 percent WW, 18 percent WG, 13 percent N, 14 percent M, and 12 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended May 19 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
B	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$6.20	$6.95
D	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	6.20	6.95
E	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	6.20	6.95
F	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.12	6.20	6.95
G	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.12	6.20	6.95
H	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.12	6.20	6.95
I	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.12	6.20	6.95
K	5.21	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.12	6.20	6.95
M	5.27	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.16	6.20	6.95
N	5.29	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.16	6.20	6.95
WG	5.35	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.16	6.30	7.05
WW	5.48	5.39	5.38	5.26	5.26	6.50	7.25
X	5.48	5.39	5.38	5.26	5.26	6.50	7.25
	Drums						
Sales	601	275	190	560	250		
Receipts	473	1,376	656	1,070	917		
Shipments			20		3,909		
Stocks	28,637	30,013	30,649	31,719	28,727		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
Per gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.49	.57
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	330	566	370	862	686		
Shipments, bbls.	91	146	168	66	2,840		
Stocks, bbls.	9,381	9,801	10,003	10,799	8,834		

Devoe & Raynolds Names Fitch Advertising Mgr.

Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has appointed George H. Fitch, former advertising manager for the concern's Jones-Dabney Division in Louisville, Ky., advertising manager of the parent company. In his new post, Mr. Fitch will supervise all advertising, merchandising and sales promotions for all divisions of the paint firm.

He came to the Devoe organization in 1940 from R. H. Macy & Co., New York, becoming assistant sales manager of the Wadsworth, Howland Division of the company. After four years of war service, Mr. Fitch was named assistant advertising manager in New York. He then took charge of Jones-Dabney advertising, moving later to the post of branch manager of Devoe at Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEARATES

CALCIUM — LEAD

ZINC — ALUMINUM

for the

PROTECTIVE COATINGS INDUSTRY

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.

Since 1917

1798 LONDON ROAD CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

FIRSTOLINE CHEMICALS

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AMERICAN AND FRENCH PROCESS

ZINC OXIDE

For all Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial Purposes

•

ZINC CARBONATE

ZINC STEARATE · ZINC SULFATE

NICKEL SULFATE · NICKEL FORMATE

COPPER SULFATE

•

RED LEAD - LITHARGE

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

PLASTICIZERS

SOLVENTS afc PIGMENTS

american FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE

PICCOLASTIC RESINS

Provide these desirable characteristics

Pale color
Melting points 5° to 150° C
Unsaponifiable
Stable in package, body and film
Permanently thermoplastic
Acid and Alkali resistant
Five grades—soft to hard, horny
Soluble in aromatic hydrocarbon and other low-cost solvents

The many desirable qualities of Piccolastic Resins are used to good advantage in a wide variety of products. They are made from Styrene type materials, and are available in five grades, from viscous liquids to hard, horny solids. Intermixes of the various grades permit an unlimited range of properties.

Their pale color permits their use for many applications. The entire line is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons and other low-cost solvents. They are acid and alkali resistant to a high degree, and are unsaponifiable.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORP.

Clairton, Pennsylvania

Plants at Clairton, Pa.; West Elizabeth, Pa.; and Chester, Pa.

Distributed by Pennsylvania Falk Chemical Co., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. and Harwick Standard Chemical Co., Akron 5, Ohio

HARCHEM MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

HARFLEX PLASTICIZERS
for VINYL RESINS
and SYNTHETIC RUBBERS

HARDESTY CHEMICAL CO., INC.
41 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY
DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

STEAM DISTILLED PINE OIL
Drums Tankwagons Tankcars
FF WOOD ROSIN
NATURAL VARNISH GUMS
(Members American Gum Importers Laboratories)
Spot • Futures
T. G. COOPER & COMPANY, INC.
2400 EAST VENANGO STREET PHILADELPHIA 34, PA.

Cleveland Production Club Host to Federation Group

In order that it might have the company of the members of the council of the national federation, the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club postponed its annual meeting to May 12. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at which the federation councillors were present.

The only business in the meeting was the election for officers, in which, also, the visitors variously participated. The result was as follows:—President, C. H. Leopold, of the Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company; vice-president, H. W. Dell, of the Glidden Company; treasurer, J. O. Shiffler, of the Forbes Finishes Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; secretary, R. F. Hall, of United Cooperatives, Inc.

The rest of the session was devoted to listening to the federation men. Amos T. Montanye, president, told how the federation was growing. Angles of that progress were touched upon by Robert D. Bonney, president-elect; Hiram P. Ball, treasurer; and Verne C. Bidlack, executive secretary. Robert W. Matlack, former president, who had represented the federation at several European events last year, gave a picture of economic conditions in that continent.

J. W. Tomecko, president of the Toronto club, invited the Clevelanders to attend the joint meeting of his club and the Montreal and Western New York clubs in Niagara Falls, Ont., June 3. Clyde Smith, councillor from the Los Angeles club, told of a joint meeting planned with the San Francisco club in the latter city following the NPVLA convention in November. C. H. Leopold said that the Cleveland club would have a clambake in August.

S.F. Paint Technicians Hear Wint on Lacquer

Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club heard an illustrated talk, entitled, "Hot Spray Application of Lacquer," by R. F. Wint, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., at its recent meeting in San Francisco, Calif. At the same time, the club announced the annual golf tournament and outing will be held on June 24 at the Old Hearst Ranch.

In addition, an outline was given of the tentative technical program for federation day to be held November 17 and 18 at the Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, following the annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in that city.

Trade Briefs

E. T. Forrest, of the Pabco paint division of the Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, has been elected to an asociate membership in the Society of Port Engineers.

L. Francis Case, president of the Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been selected to serve as paint and varnish industry chairman for the 1950 Boy Scout drive for funds.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Molybdate Orange
Zinc Chromate
Strontium Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds, Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Maroons
Lake Colors
Aluminum Stearate
"Kentucky Color" also distills:
No. 2-D Shingle Stain Oil
Dirty Solvent Recovered
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., INC.
General Office and Works:
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities

REDUCING THE COST
not the quality . . . of house and barn paint

NOW THAT PAINT BUYERS are looking twice at price tags, it seems to make better sense than ever when manufacturers replace part of the drying oil in house and barn paints with Durez 50800 Liquid Resin. The advantage in cost saving is obvious, since Durez 50800 now costs only a fraction as much as linseed oil. This saving can be obtained without loss in product performance.

IN HOUSE PAINTS the replacement of 5% to 10% of unbodied oil with Durez 50800 results in a somewhat improved initial gloss without affecting other physical properties. Package stability is good with tendency to skin minimized. Exposure tests covering 40 months show that 5% resin formulations are fully equal to unmodified paint in general appearance and protection of the wood. Formulations using 10% resin provide adequate protection over equally long periods, but show slightly more grain checking. Higher percentages of resin are not indicated.

AS TO BARN PAINTS, manufacturers report using Durez 50800 in these for years with complete success. Advantage is taken of its excellent wetting action in dispersing pigments.

We will gladly send samples and formulae . . . write Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 35 Walck Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ "of course"
because they're RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANUFACTURERS AND USERS OF LACQUER
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
dedicates
THE HOT-LACQUER PROCESS
(U. S. Patent No. 2,150,096)
TO THE LACQUER INDUSTRY

Commercial Solvents Corporation is pleased to announce that, retroactive to January 1, 1950, it dedicates its patent on the hot-lacquer process to the lacquer industry—so that all may benefit by its free use.

This process can be adapted profitably in any application where lacquer is suitable, with the big advantage of substantially reduced finishing costs. Satisfactory equipment for applying hot lacquer is now available at reasonable cost from several manufacturers.

If you are not already familiar with this preferred process, we will be glad to send you detailed information.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
PRODUCTS: Ethyl Alcohol & Derivatives • Acetone • Butanol & Derivatives • Formaldehyde
Methanol • Amines • Nitroparaffins • Crystalline Riboflavin

Semler Succeeds Sorrell At G.E. Plastics Plant

Halsey J. Sorrell, former manager of the Decatur, Ill., plant of the plastics division of General Electric's chemical department, has been appointed to sales duties with headquarters in Chicago. Succeeding to Mr. Sorrell's post as manager of the Decatur plant will by Henry Semler, former general superintendent of the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis.

Mr. Sorrell had been manager of the Decatur plant since December, 1948. Previous to that he was manager of the Scranton plant for three years. He has been with the company since 1925 and in 1931 went to Meriden, Conn., in connection with the organization of the plastics department there. In 1939, he was named assistant to the Meriden plant manager, holding this post until his appointment in 1945 as manager of the Scranton plant.

Dow Corning Producing New Silicone Emulsion

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., is currently offering a new mold release silicone emulsion. Called "DC Mold Release Emulsion No. 35B," the product is said to be stable in storage and use and extremely resistant to hard water, zinc, high speed agitation, and other conditions that tend to break emulsions.

Because of its stability the emulsion is claimed to give a more uniform silicone content even in high dilutions. It wets metal surfaces better and faster and gives faster, more complete coverage. Odorless, tasteless and non-toxic, it is said to give easier release at lower cost. It does not stain white or light-colored stocks.

Surface Chemicals Adds Hardy to Research Staff

Surface Chemicals, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed R. J. Hardy, jr., to the concern's research and development staff. In his new post Mr. Hardy will be engaged in research and development of new types of organic coatings for the lithographing and metal decorating fields.

Formerly with Stoner-Mudge, Inc., also of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hardy has been in the protective coatings field since 1941. During the recent war he helped develop new linings and coatings for the armed services.

Central Paint & Varnish Offers Exterior Finishes Color Card

Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has published a new color card for exterior finishes. Covering the firm's line as well as the entire exterior paint group, the ten-page pamphlet employs the McCorquodale process to accurately reproduced color shadings. "Spee-D-Dri" chips illustrating the colors "No. 528 Rose" and "No 517 Maroon," which have never appeared on any of the company's previous cards, are included in the new brochure.

Busker Joins Better Finishes

David Busker has joined Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc., Newark, N. J., to take charge of the development of that firm's line of special-purpose industrial finishes and maintenance paints.

Well-known for his contributions on coatings to the *Plastics Encyclopedia* and other technical publications in the chemical and coatings field, Mr. Busker previously was associated with Hilo Varnish Corporation, Roxalin Flexible Finishes and the National Bureau of Standards.

United Lacquer Offers Enamel

United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation, Linden, N. J., has developed a new one-coat synthetic enamel for conveyor dip application on odd-shaped metal items. The new product, "Base 38862," is said to break at vital points and adhere well to various types of metals, thus covering all surfaces evenly in a single-dip operation.

Cleveland Paint Club Outing Thurs.

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first golfing outing of the 1950 season on May 25 at the Pine Ridge Country Club. Tee-off time is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. The club also announced that its September meeting will be held on the 21st of that month, not the 22nd as previously noted.

FPVPC Council Reviews

—*Continued from page 5*

braced in these relations were matters of floating, flooding, dispersion, and causes of paint failures. Local clubs were urged to make surveys in their communities.

Collaboration in an inter-society study of corrosion is being organized.

Matters under consideration in areas of national security were reported to include long-life protective coatings for steel piling, decks, and dock structures; erosion-resistant varnishes for airplanes; "icephobic" paints and special primers and top coats for the leading edges of high-speed aircraft. Industrial developments along those lines are to be surveyed.

Second reading was given to bylaw amendments on schedules of council and executive committee meetings and to give local clubs a means of voting by proxy on amendments. First readings included definition of a majority vote, class C or affiliate membership for persons not in the areas of existing clubs, admission of class A members to honorary membership. The subject of firm membership in clubs was discussed from several angles.

In addition to the president-elect (see above), the nominating committee reported the selection of N. P. Beckwith, Detroit, for treasurer, and E. R. Bedell, Montreal; C. J. Overmyer, Chicago; and G. H. Wescott, Philadelphia, for members of the executive committee.

Twenty-one affiliated clubs were represented in the meeting of the council.

COLOR STABILITY
for High Temperature
Baking Enamels
ALKYDOL S-1112-C SOLUTION

ALKYDOL S-1112-C SOLUTION
Formulations prepared with this resin produce high or semi-gloss enamels of superior color and light stability, hardness, and durability. Assures good adhesion to bare metals and primers, and resistance to salt water, alkali and marring.

ALKYDOL S-1112-D—Similar to S-1112-C, but slightly darker color. More economical where color is less important.

REPRESENTED BY
Theodore C. Kiesel, Cincinnati 13, Ohio
G. S. Robin & Co., St. Louis 12, Mo.
Hukill Chemical Co., Cleveland 3, Ohio
Harry Holland & Sons Detroit 26, Michigan

Constants of Resin Solution—for S-1112-C

Solids content by weight	49 - 51%
Solvent	95% Xylene, 5% Butanol
Pounds per gallon at 77° F	8.30 - 8.40
Specific gravity at 77° F	1.00 - 1.10
Viscosity, Gardner-Holdt Scale, at 77° F.: at 50% solids	Z_2 - Z_3
at 40% solids	L - M
Color, Gardner Scale, 1933	6 maximum
Acid value on solids	8 maximum
Tolerance for mineral spirits	50% VM&P naphtha
Tolerance for linseed oil	None
Pigment compatibility	All pigments
Type of resin	Glycerol phthalate, oil modified
Type of oil	Dehydrated Castor Oil
Phthalic anhydride content	42%

Ask for test samples of both variations.

ALKYDOL Laboratories, Inc.
3240 SOUTH 50TH AVENUE CICERO 50, ILLINOIS

TITANOX
PIGMENTS SERVE THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:

PAINT
PAPER
RUBBER
FLOOR COVERING
COATED FABRICS
PLASTICS
TEXTILE
CERAMICS
VITREOUS ENAMEL
GLASS
WELDING ROD
INK
LEATHER
BUILDING MATERIALS

for UNDER-FOOT...or FOOT-WEAR

...TITANOX ADDS QUALITY TO RUBBER

• Whether underfoot in rubber tile; in rubber footwear or in numerous other articles, chemically inert TITANOX pigments are highly compatible with all types of rubber.

For pure gum and lightly loaded stocks, the strongest pigments — TITANOX-A and TITANOX-RA — assure the desired whiteness or brightness at minimum loadings, thus maintaining flexibility. For heavily loaded stocks, TITANOX-RCHT (rutile-calcium pigment) is preferred for economical whiteness and brightness. Its finely divided inert pigment and extender promote normal aging and add resistance to discoloration.

Our Technical Service Department is ready at any time to be a partner in solving your rubber pigmentation problems. Write us today for further information. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 South Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all other principal cities.

6104

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(RED OIL)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE

WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST
PHILADELPHIA PA

TALLOW FATTY ACIDS GLYCERINE STEARIC ACID RED OIL WHITE OLEINE USP

STEARIC ACID
DISTILLED
Triple, Double and Single Pressed
•
Available in Cake, Flake or Powder
Highest Quality

A. GROSS & Company

RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES*
For Hydrogenation of Edible and Inedible Oils
Descriptive Literature Available
RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT
* Patented Phone Seymour 2504

CARNAUBA & CANDELILLA
HIGH M.P. SUBSTITUTE
BEES & JAPAN WAX
ORANGE BLEACHED SHELLAC
WM. DIEHL & CO.
332 W. 42nd St., N. Y. 18. BR 9-5211

For the LEATHER & PAINT INDUSTRY
COD OIL
ALL FISHOILS
FATTY ACIDS
SCANDINAVIAN OIL CO., INC.
104 Front Street, New York 5, N. Y.
WHitehall 4-0722

GEORGE A. MIEL CO., INC.
Custom Wax Blending
Drumming Bleaching WAXES Barrelling Refining
P. O. Box 263, Foot of Page Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.
RUtherford 2-7985

RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS (HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Tallow Fatty Acids Specialty Fatty Acid
GLYCERINE PITCH
WHITE OLEINE
W. C. HARDESTY CO., INC.
HARDESTY PRODUCTS ARE INDUSTRY'S KEYSTONE
ESTABLISHED 1926
41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
FACTORIES: DOVER, OHIO LOS ANGELES, CALIF TORONTO, CAN

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Reaction set in last week in oils and fats and the crude edible vegetable oils underwent substantial declines. The leaders in the upward movement of late — cottonseed and soybean oils registered the largest declines. This affected peanut, while corn oil was slightly higher. Price index declined 1.5 for the week.

Trading lacked volume and was spotty. Crude cottonseed oil broke ¾ cent per pound. Soybean oil was easier with beans, was also off ¾ cent per pound under liberal offerings from resellers. Demand for peanut oil was inactive and quotations declined fractionally. Corn oil was well held, advancing slightly.

Lower cost of copra, which dropped $10 per ton, was reflected in coconut oil and market was weak and lower. Edible olive oil developed an easier tone due to increased imports and quiet demand.

Linseed oil was lifted fractionally, owing to the prospects of a late flaxseed crop and the firmness of seed. Tung oil, however, continued unsettled due to liberal stocks available for prompt delivery and lower cost of replacements. Oiticica oil also was weaker and was cut fractionally, without attracting buyers.

Higher prices were again registered for carnauba wax, advances ranging from 4 to 5 cents per pound for spot delivery. Primary markets were stronger due to the termination of barter trading and limited offers for shipment. Consuming demand was reported, but holders of supplies on spot were not pressing for business.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 4c. to 5c. per lb.
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, ¾c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 10c. per gal.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	May 20, 1949
121.3	122.8	120.5	111.3	128.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were irregular last week and closely followed erratic movements in soybeans. Trading was active, chiefly of a speculative character. Trend of prices was downward, with lower crude and competing oils though declines were moderate. Market was bolstered by the confirmation of the soybean-cotton barter deal, following reports that the State Department would cancel the transaction.

Crude cottonseed oil was easier, declining ¾c. per pound. Trading was light. Tankcars were nominal at 14½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, with business reported at 14¼c. Texas mills.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	32	17.18	16.80	Expired
July	625	17.10	16.30	16.79S
September	961	16.48	15.82	16.33S
October	237	15.26	14.55	15.32@15.34
December	481	15.01	14.32	15.05S
March	37	14.65	14.40	14.85@15.00
May	16	14.95	14.45	14.90@15.00

Total sales, 2,404 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 14¼c. and crude soybean oil, 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Business slow. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted $67 per ton, sacked, Memphis, Cottonseed hulls, $8 per ton, bulk and $14, sacked, f.o.b. mills. Cultivation rapidly getting under way, although delayed by rains.

Linseed Oil

Owing to prospects of a late flaxseed crop and the higher cost of seed, quotations of raw oil were raised 2/10c. per pound to 17.10c. per pound, tankcars, May-August delivery, Zone 3 last week. Firm bids, however, could have shaded asking prices for tankcars. Oil in drums was quoted at 18.30c. per pound, carlots and from 18.90c. to 19.30c. for lesser quantities. Trading continued slow, and was confined to actual needs. Withdrawals of oil were fairly active against contracts.

Minneapolis.—Sales of old-crop linseed oil continued in light volume last week. Prices rebounded to 16.3c. per pound for raw oil in tankcars for prompt shipment. Some crushers reported good movement of oil against old contracts, while others said shipping instructions were slow. New-crop oil from California was quoted at about the same level as old crop linseed oil because of the higher prices paid for flaxseed in that area the past week.

Shipments of linseed oil last week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	7,440,000	9,060,000
Since Sept. 1	313,680,000	260,778,000

Flaxseed—ECA authorized the purchase of $1,425,000 worth of flaxseed for shipment to the Netherlands through commercial channels. Contracts to be placed by August 31 and delivery by October 31. CCC announced prices for the 1950 Texas flaxseed crop ranging from $2.20 to $2.39 per bushel, according to designated counties. The basic purchase price shall be $2.57 per bushel for No. 1, carlots, delivered to the Corpus Christi and Houston terminal markets.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed sold in a range of $3.99 to $4.05 per bushel the past week, with several spot cars coming in from the Dakotas. Total receipts amounted to 62 cars, with bulk of the cars applying on to-arrive sales. Shipments amounted to around 45 cars—mostly to Duluth, for movement to Eastern ports and abroad. Some local crushers, started buying CCC seed on the same basis as a year ago—crushing and selling the oil to CCC and the linseed meal on the open market. Seeding of flaxseed was well under way in the Upper Midwest the past week. Planting was reported about completed in Iowa, southern Minnesota and in South Dakota. Reports from northern Minnesota and the Red River Valley of North Dakota were spotty. High ground in those areas was said to be in good shape, with some sowing done, but the low valley sections were still holding water as a result of the recent floods.

Flaxseed receipts and shipments, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	107,100	1,700	156,400	.....
Since Sept. 1	16,495,200	31,962,200	3,031,900	8,074,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market remained steady and unchanged. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery.

Coconut—Market was easier and off about ½c. per pound. Crude oil was offered at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast May Shipment; 13¾c., June and July, 13½c. shaded on a firm bid. Trading was slow.

Copra—Prices dropped $15 per ton. Sales reported at $177.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast with offerings thereat.

Corn—Crude oil continued firm and advanced ⅛c. Sales took place at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was firmer at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Quiet demand and increased offerings unsettled the market. Liquid was reduced to 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Arrivals amounted to 280 tons at New York last week.

Olive—Trading in edible oil in drums was light and spotty, while a good volume of business was reported in tins for export to Venezuela. Edible oil in drums was easier, ranging from $2 to $2.10 per gallon, duty paid, on spot. Commercial was inactive and easy at $1.65 to $1.75 per gallon, drums. Olive foots were unchanged at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Imports of edible oil totaled 774 drums last week.

Peanut—Demand was inactive and market was easy, declining ½c. per pound. Crude oil was nominal at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May-first half June shipment. Refined oil was lower at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Sharp fluctuations in beans affected the oil market and prices scored net decline of ¾c. per pound for the week. Crude oil was sold at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May shipment and 13¼c. July-September. October-December was nominal at 11c. Refined edible was lower at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Refined alkali and clarified were easeir and quoted at 16.40c. and 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively. CCC reported purchases of 10,980,000 pounds of crude soybean oil for export during the period

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

May 5-12, bringing the total to 135,197,000 pounds since October 1, 1949.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	5	13.70	13.70	Expired
June	..	....	....	13.37@13.50
July	87	13.40	13.00	13.40S
August	2	13.25	13.05	13.25@13.60
September	54	13.16	12.85	13.16—13.15S
October	54	11.45	11.00	11.38@11.55
November	2	10.95	10.90	11.10@11.15
December	15	10.89	10.46	10.75@10.95
January	..	....	....	10.65@11.00
February	..	....	....	10.65N
March	3	10.67	10.67	10.85@11.00
April	..	....	....	10.75N
May	..	....	....	10.70N

Total sales, 191 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Owing to increased offers for prompt and forward delivery, and lack of buying interest, the market continued weak, declining about ½c. per pound. Imported oil was merely nominal at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery and 22c. for futures. Domestic oil was inactive and nominal at 24¼c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Imports amounted to 130 tons at New York from Hongkong last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—There was little doing last week. Domestic buyers limited demand to small lots for actual needs. Export inquiry was fairly active, though actual trading was reported light. Quotations were without change.

Lard—Government purchased 25,750,000 pounds of lard at an average price of 13.11c. per pound, f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf ports for shipment to Germany last week. Total offers against purchases totaled 60,500,000. Prices were easier and off fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12.10c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Light trading was centered in the better grades last week for domestic delivery, while export business was active for government and private account. About 1,000 tons of fancy was reported sold at 7⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. Prices for all grades were unchanged.

Fish Oils

Fish—Refined oil was in fair request for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Crude menhaden and sardine were scarce and entirely nominal at 6c. loose, Baltimore and 7⅜c. Pacific coast, respectively.

Los Angeles.—The market was dull with no trading reported for either sardine or tuna oils. A small amount of mackerel oil, about 3,000 gallons, at 5.25c. per pound, accounting for the only recent trading. The tuna catch is slightly off as compared to last year. Producers are not anxious to market the small quantities of oil and tend to ask prices slightly above the market until larger supplies of oil are accumulated. Tuna oil is currently listed at 5c. asked and sardine oil at 7.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Loose slab cake 41 percent was offered at $56 to $57 per ton f.o.b. Texas and a very limited quantity at $63 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, immediate May and first half June shipment. Sacked cottonseed meal, 41 percent was quoted at $65.50 Memphis immediate shipment, with sales of small quantities at $71 to $72 per ton f.o.b. Georgia and South Carolina mills. Meal, 36 percent was quoted at $5 per ton less.

Linseed Meal—Trading moderate for prompt delivery. Prices unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held steady as demand just about balanced restricted output. Expeller meal 34 percent was quoted at $67 to $68 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while extracted meal 36 percent sold at $63.50 to $64 per ton. Meal for last half May shipment was available at $1 per ton under the prompt price.

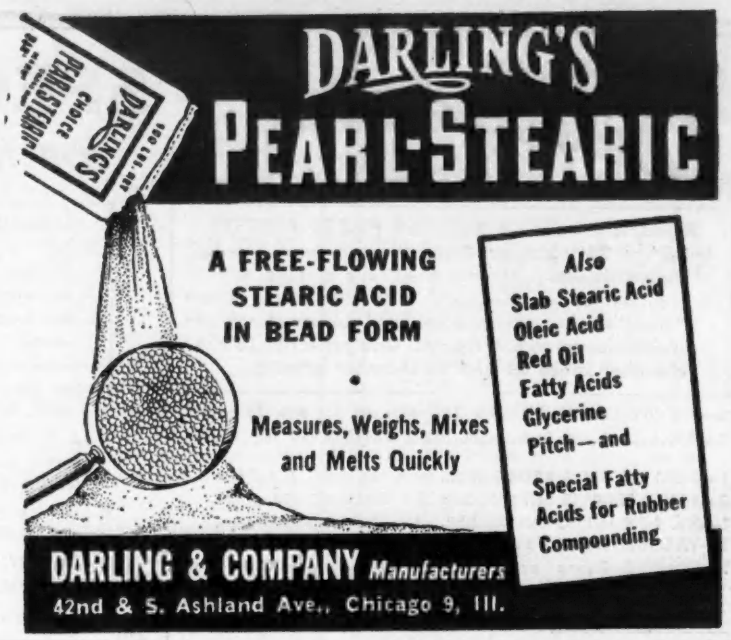
Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	10,680,000	12,000,000
Since Sept. 1	614,930,000	484,120,000

Waxes

Carnauba—Higher prices continued to feature this market as a result of improved conditions at primary centers due to the stoppage of barter trading, and the scarcity of offers for shipment. This was reflected locally and spot stocks were advanced 4c. to 5c. per pound. Consuming inquiry was light, but selling pressure also was lacking. No. 3 crude was raised to 72c. to 74c. per pound, and refined, 76c. to 78c., as to quantity; No. 1 yellow, 94c. to 96c. and No. 2, 92c. to 94c. No. 2, North country was scarce and nominal at 76c.

Ouricury—This market was firmer and advanced 2c. per pound. Refined was sold on the basis of 76c. to 78c. per pound as to quantity.

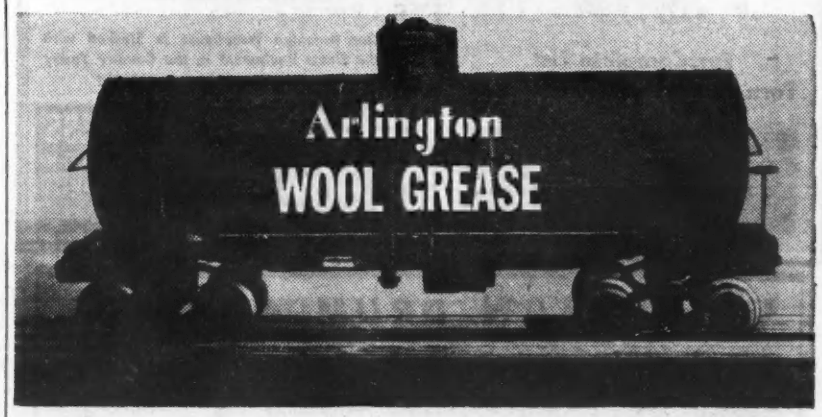


MALMSTROM VINCO WOOL FAT LANOLIN
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: COMMON DEGRAS
N. I. MALMSTROM & CO.
TANK CARS, CARLOADS, LESS THAN CARLOADS
147 LOMBARDY ST., BROOKLYN 22, N. Y. 612 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO 11, ILL.

For Domestic and Export
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE
PEANUT MEAL-SOYABEAN MEAL
Export Codes: ABC 5th, BENTLEY'S JUNIOR PEERLESS
Cable Address: BRODE
Phones: L. D. 271 — L. D. 547
Teletype No. ME-260
THE BRODE CORPORATION
P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

BEESWAX
U.S.P. YELLOW REFINED
U.S.P. WHITE SUNBLEACHED
THE F. B. KOSTER WAX REFINING CO.
GUILFORD Phone 999 CONN.

EMERY
Special Fatty Acids
Vegetable Fatty Acids
Emery 600 Cottonseed Fatty Acid
Emery 610 Soya Fatty Acid
Emery 621 Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid
Emery 622 Double Distilled-Coconut Fatty Acid
Uniform quality, lightest colors. Write for complete specifications
Liquid Fatty Acids
Emery's special low-titer fatty acids, Emersols 300 and 305 possess a unique utility. Their specifications cover an unusual range because of manufacturing techniques exclusive to Emery including selective solvent separation by the Emersol process. Distilled and double-distilled grades for manufacture of specialty soaps. Complete specifications available upon request.
EMERY Industries, Inc.
World's Largest Producer of Fatty Acids • 4200 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
EXPORT: 5035 RCA Building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
3002 Woolworth Building NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
187 Perry Street LOWELL, MASS.
401 North Broad Street PHILADELPHIA 8, PA.
REPRESENTATIVES: Clarence Morgan, Inc., 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. • Schibley & Ossman, 33 Public Square, Cleveland 13, Ohio • Ecclestone Chemical Co., 2673 Guoin, Detroit 7, Mich. • H. H. Loomis, 369 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Since 1896
the source of supply of
WOOL GREASE
from
DRUMS to TANK CARS


Whitman PRODUCTS
WILLIAM Whitman COMPANY, INC.
ARLINGTON DIVISION
261 Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone: ORegon 9-1000

"Consolidated"

SPECIAL ITEMS

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

RUBBER COVERED SHRIVER FILTER PRESSES

4—36" x 36" Shriver Filter Presses, each 4-eyed, closed delivery, top feed, 11' c/c of legs, 6'6½" chamber space, complete with side bars, 50-ton "Seco" closing device, semi-hard rubber plates and rubber covered C.I. frames. One press has 13'6½" chamber space 36 and 18 chamber presses.

2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".

2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. Motors & drives.

1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' x 7'6".

2—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17. Jacketed, 200 gallon.

1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Also #2-TH with motors.

1—VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".

1—Standard Knapp auto-type Top and Bottom Gluer-Sealer, #429, self-adjusting for width and height. 25' Compression Unit. Late type. Excellent condition. Attractive price.

STAINLESS STEEL ROBALL SIFTERS

10—No. 71 J. H. Day Co. "Roball" Sifters, single deck, screening surface 40" x 84", with STAINLESS STEEL SIEVE FRAMES, SCREENS, FEED AND DISCHARGE HOPPERS, etc., each with 2 H.P. Motor and steel stand. Used 3 times only.

2—6' dia. x 8' Oliver STAINLESS STEEL trough type continuous VACUUM FILTERS.

ALUMINUM PRESSURE FILTER PRESSES

3—30" x 30" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, two Shriver and one Sperry—48 chambers each, side feed, open delivery, used on pectin. In excellent condition and for immediate shipment.

1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54", jacketed, with drive and motor.

1—J. H. Day ALUMINUM Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.

2—5'4" x 40' Ruggles Coles STAINLESS STEEL ROTARY DRYERS for direct heat or low temperature hot air.

1—6' x 60' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, with unused and new welded steel shell and tubes, 27—4½" and 27—3" tubes.

1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.

1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.

1—2,000 gal. horiz. RUBBER LINED TANK, 6'x9'.

SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS

2—Simpson Intensive Mixers: #1½, 4'6" dia. pans, each complete with motor and reducer drive, steam jacketed wearplate, National hoist for charging, and with or without drying-while-mixing and dust collecting equipment.

1—8' x 12' Oliver ACID PROOF FILTER, lead fitted.

ONLY A PARTIAL LISTING

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT OUR NEW SERVICE?

NOW YOU CAN BUY MACHINERY AT ROCK-BOTTOM, HARD-TO-MATCH PRICES, WITHOUT REBUILDING—AT THE SAME TIME ARRANGE TO HAVE ANY REBUILDING YOU WANT DONE, BY CONSOLIDATED MACHINERY REBUILDERS—OR DO YOUR OWN OVERHAULING.

THUS, YOU SAVE BIG MONEY ON THE PURCHASE PRICE OF USED MACHINERY — YOU REDUCE THE AMOUNT CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL INVESTMENT — AND YOU CAN DETERMINE HOW MUCH, IF ANY, REBUILDING YOU WANT DONE.

This new feature is not a complete change in policy, but is an added service for a large number of our customers who requested it. For those who want to buy machinery rebuilt, with the famous Consolidated Guarantee, our old established policy is still in force.

● FOR REBUILDING ●

CONSOLIDATED Machinery Rebuilders, Inc.

335 Doremus Ave. Newark 5, N. J.

Market 5-0600

WANTED

YOUR IDLE EQUIPMENT

Send us your list

From SINGLE ITEM to COMPLETE PLANT

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

13-18 PARK ROW NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Phone: BArclay 7-0600

FMC CUTS PRICES

PEBBLE and BALL MILLS

Buhrstone-Lined Pebble Mills, some with XPL proof motors, 18"x24", 54"x60" and 62"x72".

Standard Make Steel and Manganese-Lined Ball Mills, sizes 30"x20", 3'x3', 4'x4', 4'x7', 6'x6', 58"x64", 6'x8'.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 3' x8", 6'x22", 7'x48".

For Complete List
Turn to Pages 28A and 28B

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT—

The Kind You're Looking For!!

1—Pfaudler, 1250 gal. jack. & agit. reactor.

1—Patterson 500 gal. 6' x 4' Buhrstone-lined pebble mill.

1—Fitzpatrick model D S.S. comminuting machine.

1—Mikro #2 pulverizer, MD.

1—NEW 100 gal. lead-lined vac. still, jac. with 60 sq. ft. lead condenser.

1—30" monel extractor, 3 H.P., underdriven.

1—NEW American Tool S.S. suspended type centrifuge, 20" bot. discharge.

1—Gehnrich 9 shelf electrically heated oven.

1—NEW Swenson single effect evaporator, verticle film type.

Our Brooklyn Warehouse Is Stocked with the Finest Equipment in the Country Today . . . OVER $300,000 WORTH!

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION

146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13

WOrth 4-8130

BUY "MEC"

FOR SATISFACTION

3—NEW PFAUDLER 100 GAL. TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL JACKETED KETTLES, AGITATORS, MOTOR DRIVE. 40# INT. & 250# JACKET PRESSURES.

3—TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL CLOSED TANKS 3,450 GALS. WITH & WITHOUT COILS.

4—TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL 6' x 30' BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS.

1—ATM. CO. 26" STAINLESS STEEL SUSPENDED STYLE CENTRIFUGE SOLID BASKET, MOTOR DRIVE—2 SPEED.

Ask For Your Copy of Bulletin A-25 Listing Over 400 Desirable Items.

SEND US YOUR LIST OF SURPLUS

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.

533 West Broadway

New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

FOR PERSONAL SERVICE . . . CALL

*Ed Morris *M. Leipzig

*A. Harold Alexander

Day Stainless 40 Gal. Pony Mixer—5 HP.
W. & P. 1200 Gal. Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixer with 50 HP Motor.
New Hardinge Ball Mill, 6' x 22".
3 Bird S. S. Filters, 18" x 28".
Buflovak 5' x 12' Chromed Single Drum Vac. Dryer—25 HP.
Stokes 90D Tube Filler, Closer.
Stokes 148 C MicroVac Pump—1½ HP.
Buhler Hi Speed 12" x 40" Roll Mill Water Cooled; motorized 25 HP.
Banbury Mixer #3; 100 HP.
60" Calendar with Bored Rolls.
Day Double Arm 40 gal. Jacketed Mixer with sigma blades.
Simpson Intensive Mixers #1½ & 2.

Send for New Bulletin—Just Out

Phone SOuth 8-4451—9264—8782

"You can BANK on the . . .

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.

289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

WOODMAN DRUM AGITATOR

Here is the ideal agitator for 55 gallon drums. Check these features:—

* QUICKLY ASSEMBLED — No bridge to weld — No pin to insert into agitator rod.

* AGITATOR BECOMES INTEGRAL PART OF DRUM—It is anchored to bottom by standard ¾" cast iron plug screwed into a ¾" tri-sure flange.

* BLADE BRINGS UP ALL PIGMENT FROM BOTTOM—Blade is within ¼" of bottom. Its 45° pitch assures thorough mixing of all pigments, oils and solvents.

* AGITATOR COMES KNOCK-DOWN—This saves storage space.

Write for information and prices.

WOODMAN AGITATOR, INC. ● 15625 NORMANDY AVENUE CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

KILNS, DRYERS, COOLERS

3'10" x 14' Link Belt, Rote Louvre.
4' x 30' Traylor.
7' x 45' Link Belt.
3' x 30' x ⅜".
6' x 40' x ½".
6'5" x 60' x ½".
Buflovak, single drum, 24" x 20", S.S. drum, vari-drive and vacuum pump.
Spray, 3' x 6', S.S., electrically heated.

BALL MILLS

5' x 6', chrome manganese, Type DJX.
6' x 16', chrome manganese, Type DJX

BLENDERS

Conical, 7'8" dia. x 10', S.S. lined.
Conical, copper, 20" dia., 20" deep M.D.
Gedge Gray, 3'6" wide x 10' long, cap. 96 cu. ft., sigma blades.
Sprout Waldron, jack'td., S. ribbon blender, 20 cu. ft.

(The above is only a partial listing of our inventory. Send us your inquiries.)

Heat and Power Co., Inc.

70 PINE STREET DIGBY 9-0373 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

FMC CUTS PRICES on DRYERS

Procter & Schwartz 3 Pass Dryer with S.S. Belt; 7'6" wide x 14'6" Ht. x 29' long, complete.

Procter & Schwartz Single Pass Dryer; 9 sections; 11' wide x 64' long.

Buffalo Single Drum Chrome Plated Vac. Dryer, 5'x12', complete with Vac. Pump, receivers and accessories.

Buflovak TWIN Drum Dryer; chrome plated 32" x 52".

2 Goslin Birmingham Drum Flakers, 4' x 4'.

1 Buffalo Stainless and Chrome Lab. Flaker, 12" x 18".

3 Link Belt Multi Louvre Dryers; Nos. 310, 610, 1003.

4 Louisville Steam Tube Dryers; 4' x 25' and 4' x 50'.

For Complete List Turn to Pages 28A and 28B

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Surplus Equipment

1—Ball Mill, Hardinge, Conical 3' x 6" Pulley Drive with Mill sheet bearings and drive.

1—Ball Mill, Hardinge, Silex Lined, 6' x 20".

1—Blower, Boston, 45".

1—Blower, Sturtevant, 24".

1—Blower, Sturtevant, 60", No. 1598. Ball Bearing, belt driven.

4—Capacitators, Westinghouse Enclosed Type, FP Style 1040732B with 1040956C enclosure. 230 V, KVA 7.5.

1—Compressor, Worthington, No. 45639. 4½ x 5" WC.

1—Condenser, Water Cooled (Stokes) No. A 9215AB.

1—Conductor, Electric, Wire No. 2 rubber covered. 3 pcs., each 375' long.

1—Crusher, Double Jaw, Sturtevant. Each Jaw 14" W x 14" L, 8" top opening.

1—Drier, Belt, Manufactured by National Drying Machine Co. Stainless steel belt 24" x 15'—steam coils and fans in insulating housing.

1—Drier, Rotary, 24" dia. x 12' long with base and drive.

1—Drier, Vacuum, Jacketed (Stokes), 18" dia. x 36" long.

1—Drier, Vacuum, Steam Jacketed (Stokes), less bearing pedestals and drive, 15' long x 30" I.D.

1—Dump Bucket, Monorail, made by Penn Iron Works, 30" x 26" x 24" deep.

1—Hacksaw, Power, Royal No. 3.

1—Hammermill, Williams No. 20NF with spare parts.

1—Lot of insulators assorted High Voltage.

1—Kiln, Rotary, 24" dia. x 16' long with base and speed reducer, 4" brick lining in kiln and burner breast.

1—Mixer, Pfaudler, with Faulk Speed Reducer. For use in 5' dia. jacketed Pfaudler Evaporator.

1—Pump, Pishn, Gould Type No. 1676, size 3" x 3".

1—Pump, Sludge (Schnible).

1—Pump, Vacuum (Stokes) No. 149A, Ser. No. 74686.

1—Pump, Warren size 6 x 4 x 6, Ser. No. 29161.

1—Pump, Well, Peerless, well pipe 3", 5—10' lengths, 1—5' lengths, 3 HP US Motor, 50 to 55 GPM, 60' Suction, 100 head.

1—Reducer, Speed, D.O. James, 100 to 1 ratio—size 85, Ser. No. 32175. 1,500 RPM Input, 15 RPM Output.

1—Refoelone Dynamic Precipitation Type W, size 8, 4863.

1—Separator, Air Sturtevant, 6".

1—Separator, Cross Belt Magnetic. 24" wide main belt, 4 cross belts, Magnetic Eng. & Mfg. Co. Complete with control panel and 10 KW—110V DC generator. Arranged for flat belt drive.

3—Separators, Table Type, Electrostatic, with drives, collecting Mechanisms, and high voltage supplies.

1—Tumbler, Globe No. 3, with rubber covered barrel.

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY
18 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia 44, Pa.
Attention: Purchasing Dept.

"BUY BRILL"
Buy the BEST

1—Evaporator, 8'6" dia., Calandria type, all copper.

4—Evaporators, 7', 6'6", Calandria type, copper tubes.

4—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.

2—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended Type monel perforated baskets, bottom discharge Centrifugals, with exp. proof motors.

1—Fletcher 32" Suspended Centrifugal, steel solid basket.

1—Bird 18" x 28" Continuous Centrifugal with solid monel bowl, m.d.

6—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10, 7, 2.

3—Sweetland Filters, No. 2, all stainless steel bodies and leaves.

1—Swenson 4' x 5' Steel Rotary Vac. Filter.

1—Oliver 4' x 5' Rotary Vac. Filter.

10—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills, 8' x 9', 5' x 4', 5' x 4', 4½' x 3½', 36" x 42", 30" x 36".

3—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2TH, 1SH.

3—Rotex Screens, 20" x 48", 40" x 120".

1—No. 00 Banbury Mixer with 10 HP motor.

8—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 50, 2 gal.

8—Shriver, Sperry 36", 32", 24", 12" cast iron P&F Filter Presses.

3—Knapp Can Labelers up to No. 10 cans. Powder Mixers, Kettles, Tanks.

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401-THIRD AVE.
New York 51, N. Y.
Telephone CYpress 2-5703

FOR SALE

Mikro Pulv. 1SH, 2TH, 3TH.
Laughlin Cont. Centrifuge.
Hardinge Mills—6'x22", 7'x22", 6'x48", air swept.
Filter Presses 18x18 closed delivery, 24x24, 30x30.
Drum Flaker 72"x60" Stainless.
Rotary Kilns 54"x30', 5'x50', 6'8"x45' & 8'8"x85' indirect.
Jaw Crushers 7"x9", 8"x12", 9"x15", 14"x36", 24"x36".

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & Lawler Pl., Metuchen, N. J.

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT

Former
SIBONEY DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

2—3,440 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks, Vert., closed.

1—1,440 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, Vert., closed.

5—Lightnin M-1 Portable Agitators, 1 HP, 1'40/110—220/1140 RPM Expl. Proof.

1—Byron Jackson Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM 325' T.H.—UNUSED.

1—Permutit Water Demineralizing Unit.

1—Copper Beer Still, 30" dia. x 36' H—complete.

2—Gin Stills.

3—Monel Yeast Machines.

Automatic bottling lines—fillers, labeler, air cleaner. Gravity conveyor, power boosters, tank scales, copper and wood tanks, pumps, air compressors, etc.

Write for List

FROM OUR OWN STOCK
STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT

4—Bubble Cap Columns 4' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates. Type 347.

2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, dual purpose bowl. Type 304.

3—Kettles, non-jacketed, 1,000 gal. cap., heavy duty agitator—4 speed motor. Type 347.

3—Tanks, 3,456 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; 2" pipe coils. Type 347.

50—Tanks, open top, from 15 gal. to 1,000 gal. Type 304.

2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT & COMPLETE PLANTS

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

SPECIALS—IN STOCK

Mikro #1 SH Pulverizers 3 HP. Other sizes.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x42".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes
3—Master drum type Blenders, 1,000#.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
1—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifter.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 8"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼" to 3".
1—Robinson 22" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, double pulleys.
11—Sharples No. 6A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
6—Colloid Mills & Homogenizers.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 201.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters Lab. to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY.

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Struthers Wells, Stainless Steel Condensers, 210 & 570 sq. ft.

1—Ross 3 Roll Laboratory Mill, 3" x 6" with Motor.

3—Shriver Laboratory, Plate & Frame, Cast-Iron, Filter Presses, 7" x 7".

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Heresite covered, Filter Press, 42 Plates.

1—Vallez Filter #3.

1—Acme Stainless Steel Condenser, 100 sq. ft.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90", Chrome Plated Rolls.

2—Orville Simpson #41 Rotex Screens.

1—J. H. Day #71 Stainless Steel, Re-Ball Sifter.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-8085

STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS
— *NEW* —
Immediate Delivery

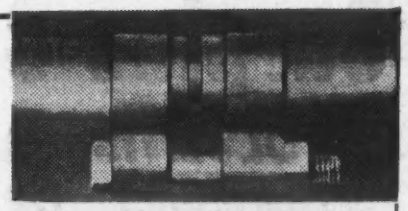
Sizes 18"x18" and 24"x28"—mounted on steel legs. Complete with clamp-down cover, safety valve and gauge. Inside basket made of copper. There is a steam coil in each unit. A 3-burner gasoline burner is also furnished.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 Lancaster Ave. Philadelphia 31, Pa.

STEEL STORAGE TANK
20,000 GAL. CAPACITY ALL WELDED
10' DIAMETER X 30' LONG HORIZONTAL

EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 Hyatt Ave., Newark 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM
features Simple, Faster Closing Locking Ring!



A simple, basically proven locking ring that will save you time, trouble and leaky drums. Simple because it differs in only one important respect from the commonly used ring—that important difference is the simple, neat and inexpensive method of attaching the nut to the lug.

Basically proven because the idea embodied is identical with that used for bolted rings on ICC-17H drums. No loose nuts to fumble with. Perfectly engineered in every detail. And with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCIES WANTED

Long established chemical jobber well acquainted with paint, varnish, printing ink and polish trades, would like to act as distributor for chemical manufacturer having chemicals for above or similar trades. OPD 284.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

Perfectly new heavy-duty Torsion Balances: original export cases. Model No. 3500; capacity 4.5 kilos; beam 100 by 1 gram graduations. Sensitivity 0.25 gram; sliding counterpoises; stainless pans; quick arresting. Listed $98, disposing at $45 each. OPD 295.

Drum Dryer, chrome clad, 48"x60" atmospheric type, 60# pressure. Including knife, gear reducer, etc. Also lab. benches, desks. Phone H. Ohl, CO 7-1970.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes copper still. Complete with condenser and receiver. Capacity, 35 gallons. Price $175. OPD 299.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted Glass-lined tank, approximately 1,000 gallon capacity, open top, steam jacketed—must be in good condition. Chloral Chemical Corp., 171 Lombardy St., Bklyn. 22, N. Y. EVergreen 8-2056.

FACILITIES OFFERED

All Liquid filling from pints to drums. Petroleum products, solvents, antifreeze compounds, and allied materials. Tankwagons and tankcars handled. Address inquiries to Amco Chemical Corporation, 70 Lister Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale: 45,000# Plasticizer, 60% tricresyl phosphate, 40% aromatic Hydrocarbon, sacrifice price Also 10,000# trichlorethylene and 10,000# cellosolve. OPD 296.

For Sale—500,000 gals. water, weather and mildew resistant compound, 55 gallon Agitator drums at fraction of original cost. Hykap Industrial Surplus Co., 2134 N. Sawyer, Chicago.

MATERIALS WANTED

A flame resisting compound for use in dry cleaning solvents OPD 286.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 277.

Surplus Chemicals! All kinds wanted! Receive our immediate offer! Highest prices paid! Manufacturers Products Co., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-4084.

Wanted: Crude coal tar and water gas tar in quantities. We have facilities for immediate removal. R.R. tank cars, tank trucks, storage tanks. P. S. Kramer, Tar Refiner, 7 Smith Street, Paterson 1, N. J.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Basic Dyestuff manufacturer requires services of experienced specialist to take charge of the manufacture of all basic dyes. Plant located metropolitan N. Y area. Write fully experience and salary desired. Replies held strictly confidential. OPD 297.

Industrial Finishes formulator—A real opportunity for young man with at least 3 to 5 years experience in formulating and testing production line finishes Splendid opportunity for advancement. Company is well established recognized manufacturer in the East. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 298.

Chemical Manufacturers

—Continued from page 5

Lester V. Cralley, of the Aluminum Company of America, reported on the sampling and analysis of pollutants. The work of individual companies in various aspects of the pollution problem was described by D. J. Cestoni, of Merck & Co.; A. B. Pettit, of the Davison Chemical Corporation; and R. F. Schultz, of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company. Various economic, meteorological, and control aspects of the air pollution problem were presented by John Z. Miller, of the Hercules Powder Company; L. L. Falk, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; and George F. Jenkins, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

A report on the recent United States technical conference on air pollution (OPD, May 8, page 3) was given at the dinner session by Louis C. McCabe, Ph.D., chief, office of air and stream pollution prevention research, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Pilot's Ultra-Violet Absorbers

On May 15, OPD reported the offer of two ultra-violet absorbing chemicals, furfuralazine and cinnamalazine, by Pilot Chemicals, Inc., New York. This should have read Pilot Chemicals, Inc., Waltham, Mass.

Trade Briefs

Joseph A. Martino, president of the National Lead Company, New York, has been elected a director of the National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago.

Frank P. Connolly, vice-president of Valentine & Co., has been elected first vice-president of the Sales Executive Club of New York.

William F. Otto, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has been elected treasurer of the New York chapter of the Producers' Council.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., plans on erecting a four-story shipping and storage building, estimated at $175,000, at its headquarters plant.

Silas R. Mountsier, jr., chief chemist for the Murphy paint division of Interchemical Corporation, has been named to the national committee of the Allegheny College development program which is seeking to raise $1,000,000 for the construction of a men's dormitory.

FMC CUTS PRICES on CENTRIFUGALS

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Bowl Type Filters, Stainless Steel, 18"x 28".

2—Bird Continuous Solid Bowl Centrifugals, 40"x60", with contacts of Rubber and Hastelloy.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, 36"x72", with Monel contact parts.

3—Laughlin Filter, 30" and 36".

4—Baker Perkins "Termeer" Type S 48.

1—Baker Perkins "Termeer" Model HS 1600, 63"x25".

For Complete List Turn to Pages 28A and 28B

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.

Good Used Equipment

FILTERS—12" Sperry, 4 chambers, closed delivery, rubber covered. Sparkler, model 18-12.

MIXER—J. H. Day, Mogul, Type M.D.B., class 7, size 5, nickel clad body & vacuum cover. Solid nickel Sigma blades & shafts. For vacuum operation. 7½ hp motor drive.

MIXER—Stokes Sifter & mixer, end discharge, capacity 200 lbs. with 1½ hp gear head motor drive.

CARLTON M HUB ASSOCIATES
1674 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

OUR INVENTORIES LOW!
WANTED
Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals
Dyes — Oils — Waxes — Solvents, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products
Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HANOVER 2-6970

FOR SALE
Machinery and Equipment for the entire CHEMICAL & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Ball Mills	Dryers, All Kinds
Centrifugals	Filter Presses
Evaporators	Mixers, All Kinds
Expellers	Paint Machinery
Kettles	Plastic Machinery
Pulverizers	Rubber Machinery
Screens	Soap Machinery
Vacuum Pans	Tablet Presses

Send for detailed listing
Our stock is constantly changing
EAGLE INDUSTRIES, INC.
110 WASHINGTON STREET
New York 6, N. Y. Phone: Digby 4-8364

WE BUY
SURPLUS
Chemicals • Colors
Pigments • Starches • Solvents
Waxes • Glues • Drugs
Oils • Gums • Dyes
By-Products, Wastes of all kinds
EASTERN COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
145-147 Nassau St. New York 7, N. Y
Cortlandt 7-7441, Ext. "A"

CHEMIST — EXECUTIVE

Small, successful industrial wood and metal coating manufacturer has executive position open for graduate chemist 30-45 years old with laboratory and sales experience. Salary $7,200.00 per year plus bonus. In replying, give complete education and business background. Replies handled with utmost confidence. Address direct to Robertson Company, Inc., 1315 West Kentucky Street, Louisville 10, Kentucky.

WE WILL BUY YOUR
Surplus Chemicals
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.
WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!
All offers held in strictest confidence.
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. · WO 4-5120

AVAILABLE
PRIVATE WAREHOUSE SPACE
Facilities include RAILROAD SIDING
STORAGE
DRUMMING & CANNING
Your firm can have a company warehouse without any investment on its part.
Inquiries invited
KEARNY TERMINAL CORP.
KEARNY, N. J. — KEarny 2-2359
3 miles from Holland Tunnel